SOUTHERN LITERATURE

We have been noticing some of the discussions that have been taking place on the subject of Southern literature. Some say that the problems of the South are exaggerated and that their authors do it deliberately to gain recognition and profit. Such writing is called "inflammatory" by the conservatives, who cannot bear for the South to be criticized. Birmingham News

Perhaps some of the writing coming out of the South is overcolored, but so is the work of any author who is seeking reform. No doubt but Dickens overcolored the life of the England of his time, but if he had not, no good would have come from his works. Most any author who writes allows his emotions to enter into his work. He sees and feels the drama of the situation that surrounds his characters and plot. To him it is shocking and revolting and he writes in white heat. Perhaps he exaggerates the picture, but it at least draws attention to the problem and a remedy can be worked out. If he did not write at all, the public would not know of the problem. All novels are written about unusual people and problems; if not, they would not be interesting. A/A.

The South should try to conquer this feeling of sensitivity it has over adverse criticism, and it should not try to ignore books that deal with our problems. The South's problems are no worse, no more exaggerated than those of other sections. Our conservative people have not yet learned to take criticism, even from native sons and daughters, with ease and graciousness. We do not want to admit our weaknesses, and that is neither wise nor good. 14CS 4-23-47

To love the South is to see it as it is in both its good and bad light; we should cling to the good and seek to rid it of the evil. To worship it blindly, the good and bad, abhorring criticism and ignoring its weakness, is nothing short of ignorance. The South's best friends are those who can read of its defects, even if off color, without anger and with open eye. To take our place beside the other sections we cannot sit idle as we are, nervous and jumpy and sensitive to the criticisms of our way of life. There may be a few Southern writers who write sensationally of the South for the profit they gain, but most of the writers love the South just as we ordinary people do. They can just see more clearly and feel more deeply than we do, and they want a better South. They hope to help matters by their writing, just as Charles Dickens, shocked at the poverty and hardships of England, hoped to do by his novels. All of these writers won't be Charles Dickenses, nor will their books be classics, but most of them tell the truth, if it is a little overcolored, we believe.—Hale County News (Moundville).

50a 1947

Dixie Congressmen Seem To Like Low Economic Status Of South

The Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 7-11-47

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The south seems content at being labeled as the country's economic problem number one, judging from the actions taken bp the men whom they send to Washington to represent them in congress.

This conclusion was drawn after listening to southern congressmen fight to block the minimum wage bill on which hearings are now being held in the education and labor subcommittee.

Rep. O. C. Fisher (D., Texas) was the chief opponent of the Landis bill which only asks that a minimum wage be set at 60 cents an hour. Fri. 7-11-47

Fisher based his objections on the assumption that Negro New York employers could afford to pay more than the people in small Texas towns. He contended that employes in rural towns could work for a considerable amount less than those in New York, and still maintain a decent standard of living.

Congressman R. J. Madden (D., Ind.) pointed out that the greater the wage increase, the more assistance goes to the farmer in the rural areas, as 40 per cent of the nation's income goes for food. The more the workers in industrial areas make, the more they can spend for food and the more prosperity is given the farmer.

Testifying in behalf of his own bill, Rep. G. W. Landis (R., Ind.) said his goal is full employment at a wage which will give American workers a decent standard of living. Full employment will give full production and full pro'uction is the best guarantee against inflation.

He said he proposed a 60 cent minimum-wage increase because he feared that a higher rate might promote big business at the expense of little business. "If the rate is too high, many small enterprises will ask for exemptions which will defeat the purpose o. an increase."

Rep. Emanuel Coller (R., N. Y.,) told the subcommittee that it hardly comes with good grace from the congressmen who voted themselves a $12,500 annual salary plus $2,500 exemption for expenses, to tell workers that they must work for 40 cents an hour.

The chief objection Mr. Coller had against the Landis bill is that it doesn't go far enough. He sai' that the greatness of a natio' which enabled it to win two great wars is due a gradual increase from 65 cents to 70 cents and after two years, 75 cents.

The argument that the subcommittee was trying to force the New York standards on all sections of the country was defeated on the fact that this bill would in no way effect New York, as all laborers make far more than 65 cents an hour already.

Fri. 7-11-47

Congresswoman Mary Norton, (D., N. J.) stated that it is absolutely necessary to raise the minimum wage as the cost of living has increased at least 30 per cent during 1945. Most of the workers in these areas where wages are low do not belong to labor unions and have no chance to raise their own wage, declares Mrs. Norton. She said it would give her a great deal of pleasure to see the minimum wage set at 75 cents an hour, as she now has to pay someone $1 an hour to wash her dishes.

Rep. Chet Halifield (R., Cal.) spoke in behalf of the bill declaring that he paid a man $1 an hour to sweep the floor in one of his stores, and pays a school boy the same price to cut his lawn. His daughter does baby sitting, he said, for which she receives 75 cents an hour.

Mr. Fisher finally agreed, that due to change in the living situation, he would be willing to accept a 50 cent minimum wage rate but would never agree to raise it to 60 cents. This he said, would be putting the squeeze on the employer who might be forced out of business, thus putting people out on the street or in bread lines. Fri. 7-11-47

But he still contended that there should be no increase in the wage law, arguing that wages should be raised only through collective bargaining.

From The New South Speaking Out

By ROBERT DURR

Some Way Must Be Found

IT MUST BE OBVIOUS TO ALL that some way must be found to improve the masses of our people, especially those who make up a large part of the population of large cities such as Birmingham, Atlanta, New Orleans, and other large urban centers all over the United States.

Did you ever notice the general deportment of the masses on street cars, sidewalks, in theatres —the loud talk and filthy language within the hearing of the most respectable and sensitive people? Chicago Defender

Have you noted how often you have been disturbed in church or the theatre by some folks who come late to some important meeting and carry on conversations while the meeting is going on? What about the women who bring howling kids to meetings? Can these be made to realize that no baby has the right to make it impossible for a house full of people to enjoy a sermon or a show? Chicago Ill.

And we have to do something about our kids who hog the sidewalks as they go to and from school. What are we going to do about those who eat and wallow on front porches, loiter on the streets and make indecent cracks at women and girls they do not know? Sat. 5-24-47

Holding the Race Down

THESE FOLKS ARE HOLDING a whole race down. They do more to fortify and justify Jim Crow than the color of one's skin ever could do. We are going to have a hard time getting anywhere as long as we have them with us. They are the ones by which we are all judged. They tell me some white people who want to give visitors, "who do not know and understand that Negroes are different," a "true" picture of colored people take them on an automobile cruise through the "Harlem" section of larger cities in the evenings.

If you have ever been on Fourth Avenue in Birmingham and similar colored thoroughfares in other cities, into which hundreds of thousands of colored people are jammed, when Bear Mash, Buzzard Roost, Ten Commandment and Hell's Half Acre folks come to town, you know what they make the whole race look like. It's awful.

All, white and black, are responsible. A "nigger" is something you make by neglect, bad housing, lack of adequate educational and recreational facilities, and race discrimination and segregation. Improvement of the situation lies in our recognizing the importance of making life and living more attractive to those fortunate enough to acquire education and character evolvement to the end that they will want to migrate to and stay in the South and wrestle with the task of improving our people.

As it stands today, most of the most capable people come to the point where, because of low, bad educational and recreational environment, they feel that they just can't stand it, and move away or are constantly in the process of preparing to move to sections where conditions are not so depressing, constantly insulting and conducive of backwardness. Sat. 5-24-47

SOME SORT OF UPLIFT organization should dedicate itself to the task of helping the big mouthed, uncouth, ill-mannered and what have you among our people see themselves as they are seen by others.

The facilities of the motion picture, posters in semi-public places, advertisements in newspapers and magazines, and well-worded appeals over the radio and through churches would help a great deal.

It has been said that five average colored children on a playground in some sections of the country keep more noise than as many as one hundred white children.

I know of an exception to this. I found it at Gilbert Academy in New Orleans. This institution is situated right in the heart of an aristocratic white community. And you have to get inside before you know all the students are colored—they are so quiet. Upon a visit to Bethune-Cookman college recently, I encountered a similar experience.

There is really no place in America, or the world for that matter, for a people whose thinking, actions, and general conduct are out of line or different from that which is the best

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The House That Hate Built

The Attic

New Republic New York, N.Y.

CHICAGO (ANP correspondent). — Whenever a big city's crime rate goes above average, the usual procedure is to slap a few extra detectives and patrolmen on the offending districts, shuffle some inspectors around and announce the force is going to get tough. But something new in crime-prevention drives is under way here.

More than 2,000 citizens have joined a campaign to force the city to better the slum conditions which have bred incessant crime in Chicago's Negro tenements. Instead of making a strictly theoretical appeal, the citizens have picked up a red-hot issue to illustrate their point: the case of James Hickman, a Negro steelworker who will be tried, on October 27, for murder.

Acting as the Hickman Defense Committee, the citizens are asking for Hickman's release on the grounds that his crime was the direct result of atrocious housing conditions in Chicago's congested Negro slums. The committee's most telling argument lies in the facts of the Hickman case itself.

In January, 1946, Hickman brought his wife and seven children to live in Chicago. After being promised a four-room flat by David Coleman, Hickman paid $100, then was jammed with his family into a single attic room which had neither heat, light, gas, a toilet nor washing facilities. For this Hickman was charged $6 a week.

Then the landlord decided to remodel the building. He told Hickman to leave. When Hickman refused,

Coleman threatened to burn him out. And on January 16, 1947, the Hickmans' room was swept by fire and four of the children were burned to death. Testimony at the coroner's inquest indicated the fire might have been set deliberately, and that the tenement was a condemned firetrap. Hickman brooded for months over this until, on July 16, he shot and killed the landlord.

Subsequently the Hickman Defense Committee was formed by AFL and CIO unions, civic groups, the American Veterans' Committee and the city's Baptist Church. As the movement grew, it broadened into a campaign for legislative and municipal action to deal with Chicago's rotten tenements.

Because of the committee, the murder trial of a penniless Negro millhand will be much more than just another court case to the people of Chicago. For many of them now realize that the city itself will be in the defendant's box with James Hickman.

mm. 10-27-47

The Hallway

BALTIMORE (*NR* correspondent). – The 700 block of West Fayette Street is populated by old Baltimore families, some of whom share their homes with unrepatriated warworkers from the South. No Negroes have ever lived there. But at dusk one Friday this month, three Negro households moved into an apartment building in the district. By nine p.m. all the first-floor windows had been broken by metal discs thrown from the street. The Negro families huddled together in the darkness for protection. The fragments kept coming, like shrapnel in a mortar barrage.

At three a.m., the occupants saw two white men enter the building. A few minutes later they heard paper rustle in the vestibule. Then came the smell of smoke and the crackle of flames outside the room in which the Negroes had gathered. In the panic that followed a shot was fired and a white man in the corridor was killed by the bullet.

After the fire was put out, the police arrested a Negro, Carnell Simmons, charged him with murder and jailed him without bail. On Monday Simmons' pregnant wife and the Williams family on the first floor picked up their things and moved away—nobody seems to know where. Only Mr. and Mrs. Willie Graham and their three children remained.

"If only the neighbors had waited to see whether we were respectable," cried Mrs. Graham, "but they didn't."

That night West Fayette Street was quiet again.

The Room

WASHINGTON, D. C. (*NR* correspondent). – Room 121 is an ordinary-looking office in the Federal Trades Commission Building. The inevitable reproduction of the Declaration of Independence hangs on the wall. But Room 121 is different—it is the place where the FTC keeps its eight Negro accounting workers.

The Negroes got into Room 121 only on sufferance. When they first came to the FTC, under the plan by which that agency absorbed all former OPA employees, the Negroes had been handed dismissal notices. But their union (the CIO United Public Workers of America) forced the Civil Service Commission to cancel the discharges, over the stiff protests of the FTC.

New York. N.Y.

So the FTC created Room 121 especially for Negroes. Doors of other offices carried the names of the workers inside; the door to Room 121 was blank. The Negroes waited patiently for work; then asked for it, but nothing happened. Finally, in bewilderment and desperation, they began sorting papers and copying reports. Herbert Cramer, with a "very good rating" as a Social Security and OPA accountant, spent weeks trying to find out what he was supposed to do, without the slightest success.

Last month the occupants of Room 121 received dismissals for the second time—"lack of funds" and "unsatisfactory work" were the reasons. Cramer's supervisor explained: "Negroes take too much sick leave. . . . Your work is only fair compared to that of white employees." The union protested again, but by last week only four of the Negroes had been rehired, three of them at substantial salary reductions.

mm 10-27-47

To the union officers and lawyers who have been fighting racial discrimination in countless other government agencies, it was an old story. They have only one answer: a Fair Employment Practices Commission for federal workers.

Alabama

Alabama's Forgotten People

From one end of the State to the other bills asking for more money are in readiness. There are bills to raise salaries of local and State officials, bills to provide money for highways, bills to raise teachers' salaries, bills to pay old age pensions, bills to create new jobs and provide salaries for them, bills asking money for this and that. Many of these requests, but not all, are worthwhile and deserving of sympathetic consideration.

But, in the midst of all this—all these requests that add up to millions of dollars—let's not forget there are others who cannot ask for themselves. Let's look at the bottom while all this money is being appropriated, let's look way down at the bottom and see if there aren't requests for assistance that should be at the very top.

Here are some excerpts from the report of the legislative interim committee on welfare:

"ALABAMA DEAF AND BLIND SCHOOL, TALLADEGA.—A total of 640 children are presently enrolled at this institution. More than half of this number are white children in the school for the deaf. There are 158 in the white school for the blind. In addition to the regular school, including reading of Braille taught the blind, they are taught many trades, such as brommaking, piano tuning, chair repairing, music and sewing. In the school for the deaf, they are taught baking, linotype operation, and other types of shop work. The buildings and furnishings are in a deplorable condition. Living quarters are fire traps. Some of these buildings were built in 1859. Equipment essential in trades institutions is obsolete."

"ALABAMA BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. — The committee found upon a thorough inspection of this 49-year-old institution that it is very well managed but in need of modern equipment to enable more efficient and effective instruction in trades and vocations. The institution is a vocational school for rehabilitation and training juvenile delinquents.

There are at present 337 boys in this institution from every county in the State for various juvenile delinquency problems."

"ALABAMA STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR NEGRO LAWBREAKERS.—The Negro boys were sleeping in inadequate quarters, in an overcrowded condition to the extent that five or six boys were sleeping in one duoble-deck sleeper. Sanitary facilities were lacking; there was no equipment for laundering; heat was inadequate, and there was no hot water for baths. The assistant superintendent stated that the 322 boys at the institution had itch, and some of them had not had a bath in three months. They were inadequately clothed. In addition to the 322 boys, there were 60 delinquent girls in this institution. The girls live in crowded quarters; sleep, eat, work, study and go to school in one overcrowded building. Medical facilities were almost nil. A small hospital is now under construction, however, the institution is without nursing services. An epidemic could very easily break out and it would be impossible to control it. The diet at the school was very limited and consisted mostly of starches. No meats were being served, and the menu, as reported, was as follows: corn bread, oat meal, rice and Irish potatoes.

"BRYCE HOSPITAL. — The committee found a distressingly over crowded condition at Bryce Hospital. The institution is now housing and caring for 3,931 white adult patients, an overload of existing facilities of 866. Even after completion of authorized buildings, the institution will be overcrowded by more than 400 patients. The hospital is woefully understaffed. The hired personnel is wholly inadequate, and it is remarkable how so few are performing seemingly unbelievable and impossible labors. It is absolutely impossible to describe Bryce Hospital by the use of mere words. We, your committee, repeat: Those to whom the Almighty God has given sanity cannot understand the helplessness of the Bryce inmates except by actual inspection."

"PARTLOW SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFICIENTS. — This institution cares for 850 white idiotic and mentally deficient white children and 44 Negroes. It is filled to capacity for the whites and has a waiting list of over 200, but they have room for more than 100 colored children."

"SEARCY HOSPITAL.—The Searcy Hospital for colored insane, located on Mt. Vernon, is overcrowded, many of the buildings in a state of collapse after almost 50 years of use. They are a fire hazard and many unsafe for the 1,700 Negroes cared for there."

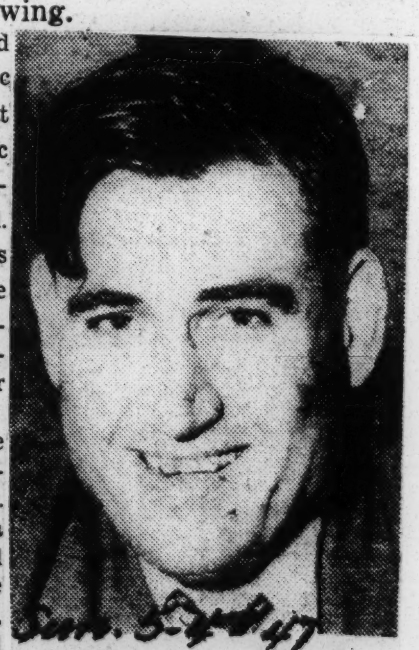
This makes unpleasant reading, it causes unpleasant thoughts, it points out that a breach of duty on the part of all Alabamians. That such conditions as these exist in a civilized State is an indictment of all Alabama. As the clamor rises for building highways, schools, old age pensions, salary raises, etc., etc., the plight of these idiotic children, the insane, the juvenile delinquents sleeping six in a bed and eating corn bread, oat meal and potatoes, the blind children living and working in fire traps is liable to be passed over lightly. They are the unorganized minority, the wards of the State who are kept in the background. They are dependent altogether on what the sane, the healthy, the more unfortunate provide them.

Millions will be spent — but who shall come first?—Dothan Eagle.

Trusts Sharpen Axe for Folsom

By Mary Southard

BIRMINGHAM.—May 6 will be a red letter day in Alabama. On that day when the State Legislature convenes, the fight between Governor Folsom and the Big Mules of Alabama will go into full swing.



GOVERNOR FOLSOM

Back in 1946 the Big Mules and their henchmen in the Democratic machine thought they could just laugh Folsom off as a tall comic strip country boy, who was stumping the state with a hillbilly band. But when he swept the grass roots and got elected by the largest vote ever accorded a gubernatorial candidate in Alabama, they quit laughing and started sharpening their axes.

They knew that it was not the hillbilly band but a fighting program which got Folsom elected. The common people of Alabama agreed with Big Jim when he said in his inaugural address that there was too much poverty in Alabama, too little education, too much bad health and too little democracy, and that the only way to remedy these evils was to fight the monopolies.

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THE AVERAGE INCOME in Alabama in 1940 was $758, and while wages have risen, the cost of living has jumped 60 percent and working families are faced with slimmer and slimmer diets. Alabama has the worst school facilities in the country, and more men were rejected by the Army for illiteracy from this state than any other. Many counties have no hospitals and the poll-tax and registration practices keep the majority of citizens from the polls.

When Governor Folsom announced that he intended to raise $57,000,000 to provide more hospitals, a $50 a month old age pension, better schools and an $1,800 minimum teachers salary, better roads for farmers, etc., and that the money should come mostly from increasing the income and property taxes of the big corporations, the Big Mules started their counter-offensive.

Alabama Magazine, organ of the Associated Industries of Alabama, launched a propaganda drive that sounded like the Liberty League's attacks on Roosevelt. They "accused" Folsom of trying to set up a New Deal in Alabama. A state Chamber of Commerce official resigned to give full time to raising money and building an anti-Folsom organization among businessmen.

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THE BIG MULES are out for blood — the big steel companies (U. S .Steel and Republic), the textile chains, Alabama power and the big planters. They are set not only to smash the program but to destroy the governor as well. The rumors of impeachment cannot be dismissed, since thousands of dollars have been raised to carry out this conspiracy.

On May 6 it will be the common people of Alabama against the Big Mules. The corporation-planter lobbies are already at work in Montgomery. There is urgent need for a tremendous people's lobby to defend the program on which Folsom was elected.

First signs of such a people's lobby came out of the April state conventions of the AFL and CIO, representing more than 450,000 Alabama workers.

If the AFL and CIO unions carry out their convention pledges, and especially if they undertake united actions, they can become the spearhead of a people's lobby, which will attract support from the Negro people, the farmers and many middle class and professional people in the cities.

It's Still 1865 for the Negro People Who Live in Alabama

The Worker N.Y. N.Y.

By Abner W. Berry

BIRMINGHAM. — The Negro minister tilted his rocking chair forward, looked furtively around and said softly, "You might not believe it, but there are places in this state where the people live just like they did in 1865—a lot of them." Sun. 6-1-47

We were sitting in a Dallas County home. And what the minister said was considered quite "radical"; he was criticizing conditions. A Negro oily mill worker, only two weeks ago, had been forced to leave town because he organized the mill workers into the union. He had signed up the workers and was considered the organizer. But he was visited one night by some white men who told him that it would be better for him to get out of town to "avoid trouble." He did.

Dallas County is in the Black Belt. "In this county," the minister told me, "the colored are about even with the white in numbers."

"About how many Negroes voted here in the last elections?" I asked.

HE THOUGHT a little while and answered, "Altogether they let 50 colored men vote in the county."

"But how many colored people live here?"

"I don't know for the whole county, but there are about 11,000 in this town. Only 50 of them voted. Oh, yes"—he remembered a significant fact—"they let one veteran of World War II vote last time. The rest, they said, couldn't qualify." Sun. 6-1-47

Dallas County has more than 2,000 Negro veterans, although many of them have moved away. They didn't want to "put up with the same old kind of conditions," as the minister put it. So they went off to the West, to Chicago, Detroit and New York.

About 60 of them are enrolled in Selma University under the GI Bill of Rights. And many of the 60 are completing grammar school educations which they missed before going into the services. (More than 50 percent of Alabama's adult Negro population has had less than a fourth-grade education.)

AS FOR THE REST of the veterans, they face some difficult problems. Take the young Dallas County Negro vet who applied for unemployment compensation and was asked to take a job in a saw mill a few miles away at a wage less than his compensation amounted to. He was refused entrance into the 52-20 club as quickly as he had refused to take the sub-standard job.

Or take the student vet's wife, a New York girl who had worked in a factory making optical glasses. She applied for compensation and was asked to take a job as a domestic at $7 per week. She refused on the grounds that she was not a domestic worker and would accept a job only in her classification. Her application was turned down. Sun. 6-1-47

She addressed a grievance to the New York Unemployment Insurance Commission. Later she was told the Alabama commission quoted her as saying she had not worked since her mother died and did not wish employment. They are still negotiating, but the odds are on the state of Alabama winning on the basis of its interpretation of the law—when it applies to Negroes.

And then there was the partially disabled Negro vet who was referred to a laborer's job by the state employment office. He had to refuse the job and asked for referral to lighter work. He was not referred and he was not given compensation.

AS FOR terminal leave pay, the students have all applied for and received theirs. But the other vets have not. As one Negro leader in Dallas county put it, "The social conditions have made the Negroes timid about asking for the things that are due him."

They are timid, too. They want to live and they don't want to be forced to leave their homes. They are looking for help from the government and from other organizations.

They are trying to push Dallas county and Alabama away from 1865 and into the future. Don't blame them if they are "timid" today. They aren't backward. Two delegates from Dallas county are attending the present convention of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America in New York City.

50a 1947

SEGREGATED BLOOD BANK

Defender

Despite indisputable scientific findings and numerous denunciations from enlightened quarters, the American Red Cross still clings to the segregated blood bank policy. Chicago, Ill.

In its 22nd national convention held in Cleveland last week, many were the voices that registered their disapproval against the elimination of this segregative blood. Sat. 6-21-47

Though reputable members of a committee, appointed to report on this matter had expressed their conviction, stating clearly that the present attitude was not supported by recorded scientific and medical opinion, there was nevertheless prevalent feeling for segregation.

The argument supported by indisputable evidence that there is no differerence in the blood of humans based upon race or color had no effect upon the convention.

While the new plan does not actually require the segregation of blood, the end result is the same inasmuch as the patient would be told the identity of the blood which is to be transfused in his vein and would be given the right to make his own selection. This simply means that the blood will bear a racial label which would distinguish one racial group from another. Sat.

During the war, the Negro press fought vigorously against this type of segregation and accused the Red Cross of contributing to the demoralization of our troops by perpetuating such a practice, but the Red Cross retorted by placing all the responsibility for this segregation on the army and navy. Further investigation had revealed that the army and navy had left the matter to the discretion of the Red Cross. At any rate, the war is over now, and we wonder what excuse the Red Cross will advance for the continuation of this insulting practice. 6-21-47

50a 1947

D. C.

Capital Spotlight

50a D.C. Afro-American Sat. 9-6-47 Baltimore, Md.

by Louis Lautier

One trite saying is that one half of the world never knows how the other half lives. Social problems in the District of Columbia may be an index.

The capacity of the Home for the Aged is 600. Actual population, according to the latest available figures, was white male, 112; white female, 62; colored male, 142; colored female, 111. There are approximately 3,300 aged and infirm people in Washington.

While Ethel DeLee was on the relief roll, she began working at Gallinger Hospital as an attendant, getting $58 every two weeks. She received pay totaling $380 from the hospital while she was being carried on the rolls.

Meanwhile, she had enrolled in the Apex Beauty School. Unable to pay the tuition, she wanted another check. Moreover, there was a statement in her case record that she would not take a job paying less than $1,400 a year.

There was case No. 9, DC-2948, in which the recipient of relief and his family moved into an apartment occupied by a clergyman in a low-rental, public housing project.

The clergyman's rent for the five rooms was $24 a month, and there was included in the monthly relief check a like amount for rent to the recipient.

5 Born on Relief

An unmarried woman has five children, all illegitimate, born while she was on relief.

A man and his wife had no children until two years after first receiving general assistance. They have five children now, all born out of that marriage while on relief.

Sat. 9-6-47

There is only one institution in the District of Columbia that takes unmarried colored mothers. It's the Iona Whipper Home which has capacity for eight mothers and four infants.

The Industrial Home School for Colored Boys cares for a daily average of 165 boys, who are committed to the Board of Public Welfare by the Juvenile Court as provided by law.

Since 1945, illegitimacy among white girls has been on the upgrade. The girls who have had babies here in Washington have been young girls, many whom worked in Government agencies—girls without family ties, who were independent, earning money, and living usually in a rooming house here.

Mental Defectives

Population of the District Training School, which cares for mental defectives, is mixed. It has white and colored, male and female, and all levels of intelligence from the idiot to the high-grade moron.

Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee is one of eight physicians who contributed services to the institution in the past year.

In the District of Columbia an unwed mother cannot collect from the father of an illegitimate child unless she goes through a bastardy proceeding.

Under the Bastardy Act any unwed mother can go into Juvenile Court and accuse any man of being the father of her child.

The man is entitled to a jury trial, and the penalty is not imprisonment but the payment of so much a week for support of the child. The father only goes to jail in default of payment of that support.

Sat. 9-6-47

Of sixteen unmarried mothers, bastardy cases were filed by six. In the other ten cases, the putative father did not live in the District, one of the girls, married the father of the child, one is married and cannot prosecute.

Fathers of two of the children are married and can do no more than support their own families; one girl works, supports her own child and refuses to initiate any action against the man.

Four cannot or will not name the father of the child, and the other four cases were filed but the children are now over two years of age and the court no longer has jurisdiction.

50a 1947.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
March 17, 1947

The Family

Negroes Told Survival Not Rooted to Births

50a Family

By DORIS LOCKERMAN.

Six hundred or more Negro students last week sat in the chapel at Morehouse College and heard experts in sociology lay siege to one of the strong beliefs among many members of their race—that they must have more and more children if the Negro is to survive.

The students were told that this was not so, and many of them had delved deeply enough into their problems to know it for themselves.

Dr. Henry E. Allen, of the Planned Parenthood Federation; Dr. E. B. Winston, dean of women at State Teachers College, Orangeburg, S. C.; the Rev. William J. Faulkner, college pastor and dean of men at Fisk University; Ruth Adams, Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., and a dozen other speakers told the students in a three-day Marriage and Counseling Institute that the dangerous instability of Negro marriages, the rising juvenile problem, the alarming incidence of veneral disease, maternal deaths and sterility, poor housing and wretched earnings, stem in great part from the fact that too many children are being born to the wrong persons.

The speakers said they did not know that Negroes are greater marital problems than whites, but this they do know: Thousands of families have been broken up by the war, by migration North, where housing conditions have been deplorable, that young men and women have developed worsening morals as a result of the hysteria of war.

They quoted Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Negro educator at Howard University:

"The fecundity of the race, prized and encouraged by slave owners, who stood to profit by each new, healthy baby, is no longer the Negro's most valuable attribute. His survival depends not upon some instinctive urge like sex, but upon intelligence and understanding in his family as well as in his integration into industry and the employment of political rights."

They talked of women full of superstition against child planning, filled with the naive belief that "the Lord will send chillun as He sees fit" and with most of their own sickly or incompetent—or dead.

The Planned Parenthood Federation is an outgrowth of Margaret Sanger's Birth Control League, and it is headed by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Pierre S. duPont, III, and an imposing list of sociological philanthropists.

Prof. Walter R. Chivers, chairman of the department of sociology at Morehouse, directed the institute.

Other Men's Opinions

News & Courier
50a Family

SOUTH CAROLINA AND ADULTERY

(From The (Columbia) Lighthouse and Informer)

Opponents to the proposed bill which would submit the question divorces to the electorate, resorting to the usual "negro yelp" are contending that were divorces made possible in South Carolina negroes would go on a spree and thusly abuse the privilege. Charleston

It would be foolish to pay more than passing reference to such a contention beyond mentioning it. The bold fact is that the move to establish divorces never came until after white people became ensnared in the divorce mill scandals emanating out of Charlotte, N. C., last summer. Furthermore, the campaign for divorces is wholly and completely in the minds and hands of white people. Charleston 50a

The average negro in South Carolina has solved his marital problem. While a few of his people, those in the higher bracket, have to resort to getting divorces outside of the state, mostly in Georgia and North Carolina and these more often than not by false statements as to residence, most negroes simply walk out of one house and set up housekeeping with another mate. The partners in the original union reach a mutual agreement not to molest the other and grant each freedom to take on another partner. Thus, a common-law life or more accurate, an adulterous life, is established. 50a Family 3-29-47

Neighbors, knowing the difficulties of obtaining complete freedom from partners under the law, sympathize and accept these adultery livers in good grace. But when death breaks the union, lawyers and insurance companies, more often than not, have a serious problem settling estates and holdings of the deceased man.

Adulterous living is not healthy for any community; nor is it good for a state. Were divorces possible in this state, many of those now living in confusion could straighten out their lives but more important would be the influence against adulterous living, which by the way seems to have general approval from lawyers and even courts since few of the cases are ever prosecuted.

MANY VETS BARREN:

Atabrine, Malaria Held Factors in Sterility

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-26-47

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—According to a recent survey, there are approximately one million married veterans and non-veterans in the United States, who, for a variety of reasons, can't be fathers, and it is estimated that this number is being increased by at least one hundred thousand new barren marriages each year.

Variety of Reasons

And here is the punch line. The doctors are betting even money in advance that it is the vet, and not his wife, who is unable to give the world a bouncing bambino.

What's wrong with you? Well, Joe, despite what our first sergeant told you in New Guinea, the medical authorities are beginning to admit that it could be that atabrine tablet you took over there every day.

They also say it could be that last attack of malaria, it could be that drug you decided to try on the Burma Road and it could be the tuberculosis that you picked up while sleeping on the ground in Italy's snows. Sat. 4-26-47

Among other things the medics say can keep you babyless is taking a daily steam bath, a bad case of mumps, or not enough exercise on your present job. The medics say all these things can prevent you from raising cannon fodder for the next world war, Joe.

Sex Education Needed

The doctors say that the biggest factor in keeping your twosome from being a threesome is the fact that you, like many other veterans, need a short, thorough course in the facts of life!

They say that there are only 24 to 48 hours out of every month that you can start that family of yours and that in most cases during that particular time you are out playing poker!

RALPH McGILL

Good Publicity For Georgia

The Constitution Atlanta Ga 50a

Georgia has been getting a lot of very excellent national publicity.

The way to get it is to earn it, and Georgia earned it.

A Georgia court, jury and officials twice convicted Columbian "hate" officials.

Almost every "Northern" paper went out of its way to say how good a thing it was; how fine a job Georgians had done.

It was a good job.

But, some of the publicity was exaggerated.

They said we—the people of Georgia—had wiped out the Columbians. Sat. 3-8-47

In a sense we have.

We have wiped out the two leaders, at least for the time being. They repelled even those with grievances by being revealed as the associates of tarts, rapists, hoodlums, and—worse—haters and defiers of God, as well as haters of the Negro, the Jew and every person who believed in his country as a country of opportunity.

So, our juries did convict them.

Yes, But— They are revealed as failures who hated men who could hold a job and support a family; they are revealed as hating Jews, not because they were Jews but because they, too, worked hard and believed in the promise of this country and its Constitution, as well as its Declaration of Independence. They were revealed as cheap, prating, posturing neurotics who blamed their own failures on others—never on themselves.

But, we have not wiped out the threat of the Columbians—or something like them.

The reason we haven't is that we have not removed the causes—we have not sowed with salt the garden of grievances in which they are seeded, sprout and flourish.

The most misunderstood problem of our time is housing. Congress plays politics with it. Inflation blows it beyond the reach of those who need it most.

At a time when married couples are fretting with the inevitable frictions of living with in-laws, doubling up with relatives or friends—at a time when others are being driven from house to house and room to room by landlords with the souls of sharks, thereby hurting all the decent landlords who are trying to be of service—at such a time it is difficult to obtain rational thinking.

Sat. 3-8-47

Crowded At such a time, too, it is impossible, or nearly so, to remember that all our cities are more crowded than ever before in our history and that some Negroes also are crowded into inadequate housing, and, to be frank, the worst of our housing. Constitution

We also must recall that every time a Negro is sold or rented a house in or near a white residential section, the deal is made by a white man or agency and that—the records often reveal—the Negro is tricked into the purchase or the rental so that he may be bombed or scared out and forced to sell at a loss or lose his month's pre-rental payment.

This is something not understood, or known, by those made angry by his encroachment. It is not merely an Atlanta problem. It is one known to every city.

That is one of the gardens in which organizations like the Columbians flourish. Atlanta Ga.

There are others.

The failure is our failure. We have failed the people who turn to the Columbians. I despise the Columbians, and others, for taking the money of these poor persons with just grievances. But I also must condemn as severely a complacent society which tries to excuse itself of responsibility, or which blames it all on the Negro for "trying to move into a white neighborhood"—forgetting that always it is a white man or agency which makes the deal and that more often than not the Negro involved is victimized.

Let us really work at ridding ourselves of the Columbians by removing the causes and the injustices that produce them.

FROM THE COLORFUL WORLD OF LOWER BUTLER STREET

Bo-Rat Pulls a Slight Case of Witchcraft on the Duke

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga. 50a Sun. 2-23-47

DEAR BOSS: Being a smart man and a newspaper editor, you probably don't believe in ghosts.

Such an attitude can cause plenty of trouble, though, according to a story they tell on lower Butler Street. This story is about a fellow who got the name, The Duke, because of his flashy clothes.

The Duke appears on lower Butler Street one day dressed fit to kill. His yellow sports coat with striped trousers and white shirt can be seen for half a mile. And he is wearing a dudish tie with a stickpin sporting a diamond as big as the end of your little finger.

Not only that, but The Duke's manner is very arrogant and this probably explains his cool reception. Black Tom is sitting in front of his little stand, gossiping with Bo-Rat, Snake, Beaverslide Slim and Horsecollar, whose long, sad face makes him appear very mournful.

"A natcheral trouble-maker," Black Tom observes. "He bound to make trouble an' all of us 'bliged to pay for it."

Bo-Rat nods slowly. Horsecollar's sad face brightens up for a second and he surprises everybody by speaking. "Maybe . . ." Horsecollar says, "maybe dis a case for Toby Grant."

All the regular citizens on lower Butler Street recall Toby Grant as an old Negro woman who lived near Stone Mountain and who made her living telling fortunes. They do not bother themselves about Toby's life, but certain developments after her death cause them a lot of concern.

For instance, when the Butler Street citizens land in the clink and can't quite figure out who "fingered" them for the cops, they always ask the same question. "Who set me?" And the cops always give the same answer: "Why, Toby Grant, of course."

Now Black Tom and Bo-Rat and the others figure if Toby Grant actually is putting them on the spot, then Toby must be a ghost. Old Toby is dead and buried. Everybody knows that.

While Black Tom and his friends are thinking over Horsecollar's suggestion, The Duke walks up and looks them over. "Alley Niggers," he says contemptuously. Bo-Rat starts to get to his feet, but Black Tom whispers something in his ear and Bo-Rat sits down again.

A week later, The Duke storms into the little stand where Black Tom and the others are engaged in a little social game. "De cops," he says, "dey find my stache. Dey's busting my likker. Somebody talked. Who talked?"

Black Tom keeps right on with his game without looking up. Snake, Bo-Rat and Beaverslide Slim do the same. But Horsecollar's long face shows a faint trace of a smile. "Must be Toby Grant," Horsecollar says, drawing a jack and triumphantly turning up a full house. Sunn. 2-23-47

"Who Toby Grant?" The Duke demands angrily.

Horsecollar patiently explains, but The Duke is in no mood for fairy stories and he says so. He raises such a rukus that Black Tom again has to quiet down Bo-Rat to prevent a first-class tangle.

The next night The Duke storms back into the stand. "Dey done it agin," he shouted. "Bottled up two of my cars in a blind alley and got dem both. Somebody is talking an' I aim to find out who."

"Nobody on Butler Street talks," Black Tom says slowly. "Not effen dey 'specks to stay on Butler Street. Nobody talks, 'cepten maybe Toby Grant."

The Duke snorts his contempt. "I think you do," he says. "An' I aim to find out. I got one auto left. You," he indicates Bo-Rat, "take de auto and fetch me a load of cawn from de mountains. Less you do . . ." The Duke fingers a razor suggestively.

Without a word, Bo-Rat hands The Duke a small tin monkey and a rabbit's foot on a small chain. "My mojo," he explains simply. "You hold dis and I bring de cawn. Otherwise no trade."

That night while waiting for Bo-Rat's return near Black Tom's stand, The Duke notices a patrol car pull up back of him and stop. Two cops get out and saunter down to where he is standing.

"Say," one of the cops remark. "Didn't I see you hanging around where we were pouring out that corn whisky awhile back?" Atlanta, Ga.

"Naw suh," The Duke says. "Not me. I ain't seed no cawn whisky."

"I think you're waiting for a car to come in now," the cop says, and he gets a firm grip on The Duke's yellow sports coat. The Constitution

"Naw suh," The Duke begins and then down the street he spies Bo-Rat driving casually along in his last auto. Quick as a flash, the Duke slides out of the coat and takes to his heels. He yanks off the necktie and throws it down as he rounds the corner.

Bo-Rat pulls up to the curb and stops as if nothing is wrong. The cops look the auto over carefully and, sure enough, they do not find anything wrong. Then the cops go looking for The Duke. Sun.

"Bo-Rat," Black Tom says when the excitement quiets down, "is you been to de mountains?"

"Sho 'nuff," Bo-Rat says. "But I didn't haul back nothin'. Toby Grant done tol' me not to." 2-23-47

To this day, Boss, Bo-Rat can be seen on lower Butler Street still driving The Duke's last liquor car. If he uses the car for hauling liquor, he must be listening to Toby Grant, for no one has ever caught him.

And, on special occasions, Bo-Rat wears a gaudy necktie and on the tie a stickpin with a diamond as big as the end of your little finger.

KEELER McCARTNEY,
Your Police Reporter.

Georgia Front

By John Temple Graves

50a

ATLANTA.

"In ranks and squadrons and right forms of war
Which drizzled blood upon the capitol . Charleston, S.C.

There is no blood on the capitol steps here where once Drew Pearson (totally unarmed) with Ellis Arnall and the state police beside him defied the Klan over a national hook-up. No crumpled bodies strew the executive offices where, some say, they nearly lynched Ellis and where his assistant was actually hit in the eye that night the legislature voted Herman governor. No storm troopers patrol Peachtree. You can walk blocks without seeing a "putsch". The Klan is more invisible than ever. The Columbians are all in court or the newspapers or the custody of their papas. The "wool hat boys" are biding their time, or

Let us really work at ridding ourselves of the Columbians by removing the causes and the injustices that produce them.

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KEELER McCARTNEY,
Your Police Reporter.

precedent in other states," he writes in The Daily News, "and somehow they managed to survive. Like everyone else I have read dozens of newspaper editorials on 'Georgia's Disgrace' and listened to Drew Pearson's vivid descriptions of Talmadge's 'putsch', the courage of . . Ellis Arnall in risking his life while facing the Talmadge mob, and reams of other dramatic breast-beating blah .

"The foundations of the Republic are still standing, Drew," says John Knight, "and the Georgia Crackers feel they are quite capable of settling their own squabbles."

The foundations of the republic are standing and so are Georgia's. There are eternal things here. They shine behind the dark and bright of temporal ones. Scarlett O'Hara may be gone with the wind and some of her descendants may be Little Foxes; peach crops may fail and peanuts prevail, commerce may pour branch houses in blitzkrieg through Atlanta; sin may rival glory here and sometimes win; Talmadgism may make Arnallism, and then Arnallism make Talmadge again—but forever and ever, from Lookout to St. Mary, the nine climes of Georgia inspirit the generations that breathe them and the most animated people in the South will be pushing through darkness towards a light.

Meanwhile, let "nation-minded" politicians and sensation - minded publicists do their stuff about the fantastic realm they imagine to be Georgia but which is better described, as The News and Courier did last week in captioning this column as "Ellis in Arnalland."

politicians and great reporters have nothing to do and scientists everything. These are the farmers of Georgia.

Thanks to great science and response to science, Georgia is adman, are being made over through top-notch agriculture, through crop diversification, soil conservation, fertilizer, year-round operation, and, most of all, machinery. There's revolution here, but it is not red, either with hammer and sickle or burning cross. It is white revolution—the white of great science coming greatly to use on the farms of this state. And in the factories, too. Industry is pouring into Georgia and the South through this Atlanta gate, and it promises to be instructed, enlightened, post-modern industry.

Come Talmadge or Thompson, the wrong done Georgia in the dispute vancing now in agriculture faster than any other Southern state. The face of the land, the nature of the which an act of God and a flaw in the constitution brought is the impression given outsiders of a lawlessness, violence, and anarchy that simply have not existed. Everywhere you hear of "the disgrace of Georgia," "the shameless state of affairs in a Southern state". And the pity is that Georgia's own publicists and politicians are most responsible.

Not all outsiders accept the sensationalism of the Pearson-Arnall line, fortunately. One who does not is Publisher John S. Knight, of The Chicago Daily News, The Detroit Free Press and other national papers. Just as he has managed in Chicago to take a sanely American point of view as against the fascisms of The Tribune and the (now forsaken) communisms of The Sun, he

For the Courts to Decide

By John Temple Graves

"A tale . . . whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze
thy young blood.

Henry Aldrich, the radio family lad, stopping over in Atlanta last week, visited the "governor" (he wouldn't say which) and expressed surprise that he "didn't see any dead bodies lying around the capitol." "I honestly believe the whole thing isn't nearly so bad as the newspapers lead you to believe," he declared. Henry may well have expected to find Columbians pushing people off sidewalks, Klansmen directing all traffic, storm troopers riding herd everywhere, and Drew Pearson, "totally unarmed," broadcasting over all.

No matter how much the national footlights show Georgia's fight as "Arnall-against-the-storm-troopers," it is good to see Southern newspapers like the Richmond Times Dispatch and the Winston-Salem Journal agreeing that it is a fight among political opportunists. Interesting in this connection is the fact that Roy Harris, who is painted as the sinister man-behind-Herman, was also the man-behind-Arnall when the latter was elected, and, earlier, the man-behind-Rivers. Harris broke with Arnall last year on the second term matter and went over to Old Gene.

There's trouble enough in Georgia without making it out to be storm-trooper trouble, or pretending the issue is between a villain and a hero. The succession tangle, brought about by an act of God and a flaw in the constitution, has tragically stopped vital state processes. The solution seems to rest with the courts, and apparently all parties are willing to have it there.

When Ellis Arnall accepted the award of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare last fall he was quoted in the New York Times as telling the much-mooted organization that the South is "a slum for exploitation by monopolists and power-hungry demagoges!" On the same program, Georgia-born Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, described himself as a "native of Georgia living in exile" because of the race policies of "native fascists." I never held any brief for progressive education, but I wonder if its enticement method wouldn't work better on these wicked Southern states of ours than eternal face-slapping. Ralph McGill writes bitterly in the current New Republic of the way the South's country folk tend to call Southern newspapermen nest-foulers for criticizing things here, but it seems to me that country folks and all the rest of us are learning to distinguish between those who criticize for benefit of an outside audience and those who do it in terms of actualities here with the South's real needs and capacities in mind.

I prefer Southern "liberals" of the Hodding Carter type. In course of saying what he believes and trying to help rather than just to have national attention, Mr. Carter won a Pulitzer prize and a great vogue with national publications. But he did not hesitate when occasion arose to shock his Northern idolators by stating that segregation is an institution the South can't get along without and that the real hope of progress for the Southern negro is within that framework—decent housing, medical care, educational opportunity, pay and justice on his side of the line. We can salute a fellow citizen like that when he criticizes us, and wish for him many more Pulitzer prizes (even though we know damnwell he won't get any more).

Time magazine, committed now to its foolish fiat that the South does not appreciate George Washington Carver, will have nothing more to say, but it knows well that a great Southern magazine, The Progressive Farmer, designated Dr. Carver its "Man of the Year" in 1942. "The award was called to Time's attention, but in the usual attitude of Time towards the South," Managing Editor Alexander Nunn says, "they did not see fit to give any recognition to it."

Ga. Postman Gets 4 Years in Prison for Relieving Self

ATLANTA— (ANP)—Robert L. Smith, a postal employee, was convicted and recently sentenced to four years imprisonment in Fulton County Criminal court where he was tried for relieving himself in a wooded area near the white-populated Buckhead section.

Smith was assigned to deliver mail in the section which afforded no toilet facilities to colored transients. He had found a somewhat desolate, wooded spot to relieve himself. The charges were that he had been seen by white women, who preferred charges.

Postal Employe Gets No Sympathy In Atlanta

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The charges were that he had been seen relieving himself by white women, who preferred charges.

Smith testified that he was a faithful employee of the government and always did his best to carry out his duty He admitted that he had frequented the spot mentioned in the charges, but said that he had no other facilities and sought this particular spot for he considered it secluded. He stated that it was not his intent to commit an act of immorality, and that he had no previous court record. The prisoner said that county officers questioning him about the accusations furiously beat him over the head in an effort to make him plead guilty.

Defense counsel implored the all-white jury to put itself in Smith's place while delivering mail in an all-white section, but admitted that this was almost impossible for white people always had facilities wherever they went.

Judge John McClelland flatly pronounced maximum sentence on each of four counts.

Their Pay Envelopes Too Fat, Hundreds Lose Homes Here

A Negro Predicament

Notice has been served to several hundred families, living in three low-income housing projects of the City, to vacate their premises.

Projects concerned are those of Riverside Heights, and Patterson and Cleveland Apartments. No final date for vacating has been set, but the tenants have been requested to seek alternative living quarters.

The law under which these houses and apartments were built demands that families using them shall not be making over $1,800 maximum salary a year for whites, and $1,500 for Negroes. All families who have received notices are said to be exceeding these amounts.

The notice, circulated by Charles P. Rogers, director of the Montgomery Housing Authority, and manager of the low-income housing projects, reads:

"According to both the Federal and State housing laws, under which we operate, occupancy of our apartments is limited to families whose incomes are so low that they cannot pay a reasonable rent to provide decent dwelling accommodations.

"As a result of the critical housing shortage in Montgomery during the war, we were authorized by the Government to permit families whose incomes exceeded the maximum income limit for continued occupancy to remain in those low rent projects during the emergency. They paid graded rent, based on income, the maximum rent being fixed by the OPA.

"Since the war is over families of incomes exceeding the maximum income limits for continued occupancy within the project must seek other housing accommodations.

"We therefore are required to notify you that since your income exceeds the maximum allowable for continued occupancy, to make arrangements at the earliest possible date to vacate and remove from the project, as families whose incomes are above the limit will not be allowed to remain here after other suitable dwelling units in the city of Montgomery become available for rent.

"We are advising you of this at this time in order that you may keep on the lookout for other dwelling accommodations. We are sure we will have your cooperation."

On this page today appears the first of a series of four articles dealing with a subject of importance to all the residents of Birmingham. Approximately 150,000 of this community's people are Negroes. Only a very small minority has a decent place in which to live. That fact means something to all of us, for where living conditions are bad for so large a portion of the city's inhabitants, the living conditions for the rest of us cannot possibly be as good as they ought to be. If 40 per cent of our citizens live in conditions conducive to bad health and crime, the others who live in Birmingham cannot be immune to disease and free of danger to property and life.

The facts which *The News* presents in the accompanying articles were brought to our attention by a group of Birmingham Negroes who have been considerably perturbed for a long time over the housing situation and what they call inequities in the zoning ordinances. The fact that a federal judge declared unconstitutional and void the sections of the zoning laws dealing with race alone has brought to Birmingham's notice a problem which may be difficult of solution. One house built and owned by a Negro has been bombed because it was erected in a section heretofore zoned for white residents only. It is wholly possible that the offense might be repeated should the Negroes take advantage of Judge Mullins' decision. The police of Birmingham have a duty to protect all law-abiding citizens from the lawless acts of their neighbors; police activities in the future must be increased as a result of the court's decision.

So far as the conclusions drawn from the facts are concerned, this paper believes that two sorts of action should be taken by the city's authorities at the earliest possible moment. First, the Negro slum districts need a good cleaning out. That they are not likely to get until the general housing situation improves, until both private and public authorities find it possible to build new quarters to be rented at low rates to Negro families. But until that time arrives, Birmingham may expect to contend with more crime than it should have and to fight more filth-borne diseases than it is necessary to have. And second, the Zoning Board ought to recommend and the City Commission to pass revisions of the present city zoning law which would allow more Negroes to find residential property on which to build where there is not a factory in the sight of the home or a slaughter-house within smelling distance. Negroes who are financially able to take care of their families as every decent man wants to do have just as much right to a pleasant place in which to live as does any white citizen. As things stand at present, there is no adequate area set aside for Negroes which can grow into a community of pleasant homes in a neighborhood suitable for residential development.

Birmingham

Housing Probers Hear Race Spokesmen Last

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Three spokesmen for better housing had to wait until the very last to get their say before the Congressional Committee on Housing here Thursday, although G. L. Washington, representing Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, was permitted to testify on rural housing earlier in the afternoon.

All but Congressman Rains of Gadsden and Congressman Laurie Battle of Birmingham had left the courtroom when Molton H. Gray of the National Council of Negro Veterans; Emory O. Jackson of the NAACP, and Peter Price of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America spoke. Others who desired to testify left.

HARDSHIPS CITED

Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman (presided), Robert F. Miller of Washington, special field representative, and Congressman Bob Jones of Scottsboro, were other members of the committee. Hearings were conducted in the Federal Building with a large number of Negro spectators at the morning hearing.

Mr. Gray cited hardships Negro veterans have in getting housing loans and the need for overhauling lending institutions and improving the administration of such institutions to give Negroes an opportunity to make loans.

Price made a scathing attack on real estate interests in his prepared statement and argued strongly for more public housing.

STATES HOUSING NEEDS

J. C. deHoll, executive director of the Birmingham Housing Authority, and Dr. George A. Denison, county health officer, showed by statistics the need for public housing to clean up the slums.

W. J. Boothy, member of the Birmingham Real Estate Board, suggested that private initiative could do the job, although conceding that he was not solidly informed on the problems of housing for low-income groups.

NEGROES AND HOUSING

To the Editor of The News:

The Mineral District Medical Society, composed of Negro physicians of Jefferson County, is in hearty agreement with Mr. Douglas Hunt and his treatment of the Negro housing problems. The society at its last meeting voted unanimous concurrence and extended to him and The Birmingham News, his worthy mouthpiece, its congratulations and appreciation.

It is to be noted that his conclusions are those of a statesman, because he speaks constructively and in defense of not only 50,000 or more Negroes, but in defense of the entire population of our beloved city. His attitude is void of political pressure and self-aggrandizement. He comes forward to speak at a time when the Negro, frustrated, sick of soul, mind and body, wanders aimlessly in the slimy slums of degradation, slums that exist by common consent, sheer indifference, or perhaps by reason of a "better-than-thou" instinct on the part of those whose responsibility it is to attack and solve this problem of housing. The Negro wanders, as it were, from pillar to post in search of a decent place in which to live. Ninety per cent of the Negroes of Birmingham are living in benighted areas, rotting, foul-smelling shacks, rat-breeding, vermin-breeding, disease-incubating buildings in low, damp areas and in alleys. This is not of the Negroes' choosing, for the Negro is a home-loving person and takes pride in making his home, as far as his economic condition will permit, a clean, healthful and beautiful place in which to live.

Mr. Hunt's conclusions are those of a prophet in that he sounds a dire warning of the ever-increasing volume of the tidal wave of crime, disease and delinquency that is coming from Birmingham slums. Mr. Hunt's vision is clear, his logic sound. He writes in tolerance and out of a generous consideration of his great love for humanity of his unqualified faith in a city beautiful breaking in upon us, taxing the capacity of and our prison houses, penitentiaries, almshouses for our beloved Birmingham.

WALTER L. BROWN, M. D.

50a Hosiery (Ala.)

A Master Of Words That Sometimes Bless and Burn

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 12-27-47

By ROBERT DURR
For NNPA News Service

MY FRIEND, Columnist John Temple Graves, whom I regard as the spokesman for a certain school of southern thought, and whose syndicated column appears in a lot of newspapers in the South, as a master of words—words that sometime bless and burn. Sat

He had this to say in his column, "This Afternoon," in the Birmingham Post recently:

"Are colored people being put out of their homes cruelly and unjustly in this community? So many of them think so, that it is important either, to correct the impression or right the wrong. It makes for worst degrees of racial bitterness to have them telling each other of this and that family having been suddenly "put out into the street in the rain" by a collection agent whose very name they have come to hear and hate. Especially when they tell you what I know to be a fact, that the agent makes them pay him a fee of $5 for collecting a rent of as little as $3.

And remember that you may be right, but, then again, you may be wrong."

I don't want Mr. Graves to be disappointed by the few who will find courage enough to lodge complaints with him, because the folk who cheat colored people have the benefit of statute, urgedly traditions and the backing of a lot of people who have the religion about Jesus instead of the religion of Jesus.

12-17-47

HERE IS EVIDENCE, it seems to me, of a struggle to be born again in this writer of an increasing sense of social justice. May his tribe increase.

In the South I have dscovered some very, very white people for whom I have the highest regard. Among them, as with Columnist Graves, there are those with whom I differ on some questions, but you will agree with me when I hold forth that we are making progress, because, in matters on which we disagree, we have achieved the ability not to think of advocating or resorting to violence, or striking-below-the-belt practices to settle our differences.

"IT IS ALL TOO TRUE that many colored people are careless or irresponsible about their rent and that agents have to protect themselves with a strict policy for payment. But it is also true that with the terrible shortage of houses there is much temptation to put people out in order to get other people in. And it is also true, unhappily, that some of our white people make a business of cheating colored people, the meanest and most anti-southern sin you can think of. 12-27-47

"The Birmingham Bar Association and the Real Estate Board could do no finer thing now than establish a joint committee to receive and act beforehand on complaints by colored people in the matter of being put out of their houses. A first thing of such a committee's program should be to decide and proclaim out loud whether it is fair for a collection agent to take $5 from a colored person for collecting $8.

"Meanwhile, all colored people who want to go on complaining to me are welcome. Be sure and give the name of the real estate firm and what receipts you have.

Facts About Negro Housing

BY DOUGLAS L. HUNT

I.

Almost 40 per cent of Birmingham's population is Negro. A vast portion of that 40 per cent lives in houses so poorly constructed and so badly equipped with necessary sanitary facilities as to constitute a menace to public health. The City-County Health Deparment is well aware of that fact and does what it can to remedy it. In recent years it has brought condemnation proceedings against certain pieces of property and has had them declared unfit for human occupancy. It moves with caution, however, for it knows well that housing for Negroes is scarce and that little is gained if families are forced out of one sort of place to live crowded into houses not much better than those from which they have been evicted for sanitary reasons.

Nor does one have to consult the police records to believe that where dozens of human beings are jammed together into a relatively few rooms, the delinquency rate is going to be as high as the disease rate. Crime is a natural concomitant of overcrowding. The city pays the bill, for police have to work harder and the average citizen, white or colored, is in constant danger of being robbed or of having his house burglarized. Sex crimes of all sorts increase where there is no privacy of the individual. Overcrowding breeds immorality and lack of respect for law and human values. Lining the back alleys of almost every section of Birmingham are row upon row of Negro shanties, many of them without toilet facilities, some of them without running water, gas or electricity. Some of them exist within half a mile of 20th Street.

* * *

But, asks the aroused citizen, what can be done? Isn't something already being done? Aren't there new housing projects for Negroes? Can't a respectable Negro find a decent place in which to bring up his family?

The answers to these and similar questions bring out facts that are not pleasant to contemplate.

It is to be assumed that only a minuscule minority of persons of any race would choose to live as many Negroes have to live. The vast majority of those who dwell in substandard and crowded houses would like to do better for themselves and for their families if they could. The argument that slum dwellers, either Negro or white, would not take pleasure and pride in decent living quarters if they had them has been effectively silenced by the experience of those who manage the low-cost government housing projects in Birmingham for both races.

There are thousands of Negroes who would move in a minute from the back-alley slum to a decent house on a decent street if there were such places for them. There are many hundreds more who could afford to live in pleasant, sanitary single-family dwellings in a respectable, healthful and pleasant neighborhood, if such neighborhoods were available. There are many Negroes who, even at the present high cost of building, would be able to erect their own homes for themselves and their families if there were vacant lots in carefully restricted districts for them to buy.

But wherever a Negro turns from the conditions of squalor which are his daily companions, he is stymied. There is literally no place for him to go, no district in which to buy or build that is not already closely surrounded by commercial or industrial property.

Wed. 11-12-47

For in Birmingham there are only two sections, small in size, which are zoned A-2. That means that they are districts reserved for Negro occupancy in single-family residences only. The similar zone for white residents is denominated A-1. One of the A-2 districts is known as Enon Ridge. It comprises about a dozen square blocks in a section slightly northeast of the present Smithfield project. Property in Enon Ridge is desirable for residential purposes, but the catch is that it is already built up almost to its limits and there is little if any space left for new houses. Unless zoning laws are changed, it cannot expand. The other A-2 district is on the Southside of the city not very far from Elmwood Cemetery. It is known as Lincoln Park. It is completely built up and other property around it is not zoned A-2. It is much smaller in area than is the Enon Ridge district.

Much other property in the city is zoned B-2. That means that it can be used by Negroes for residential purposes and corresponds to B-1 zones for whites. There is much more B-2 property than there is A-2 property. According to the city's zoning law, all property zoned B (whether for white or colored) may encompass within its extent multiple dwellings, hotel and apartment hotels, hospitals, educational or charitable institutions, fraternity or sorority houses, dormitories, clubhouses and lodging houses and boarding houses. In the Negro districts the term "multiple dwelling" can and frequently does mean what most people would call a tenement, and "lodging" and "boarding" houses can mean almost anything in which live more than the members of one family. In addition to these "A" and "B" zones which are residential only, there are other zones in which commercial enterprises may be located, and sections zoned for light and heavy industry. In any of those zones there may be houses in which persons live. In those zones where residences are maintained, the population is almost exclusively colored.

Birmingham, Ala.

Thus it is almost impossible for a Negro to purchase property in the A-2 zones. He finds them already built up. If he wishes to build a home for his family he is forced to do so in a B-2 zone or in sections still less desirable for residences. He may have to live in close association with semi-slum or slum districts, or he is likely to find his property surrounded with undesirable industrial projects; undesirable, that is, from the point of view of having them as neighbors to the home in which one is bringing up children and where one's wife has to spend a lot of her time and do her entertaining.

Wed. 11-12-47

There is one more point to be made. If a Negro wishes to build a home to cost, let us say, $7,500, he will have to borrow probably a good deal of the money from a private agency or from the FHA. If the house were to be built in an A-2 zone, there is little doubt that the lending agency would be glad to lend a considerable portion of the sum needed to a Negro who satisfies all the other requirements for obtaining funds with which to build. But the same applicant for a loan will find that if he asks for the same amount of funds to build the same house in a B-2 district, or less, he is likely to be denied the loan on the basis of its not being a good risk in a substandard neighborhood. Thus the borrower is penalized through no fault of his own. He cannot help himself, and he is denied the house he wants and must, if he builds at all, build a less good home than he can afford.

More Facts About Negro Housing

BY DOUGLAS L. HUNT

II.

Only one public housing project for Negroes has been started since the Smithfield and Southtown projects were completed. At one time in 1941 the city contemplated building a community of Negro homes on property known as Ellsberry Park. It was never started, however, because the coming of the war brought the need of strategic materials for other work.

At the present time barracks for Negro veterans and their families are going up along Finley Avenue. This project is being managed not by the federal government's Housing Authority, but by the city of Birmingham itself. At present 32 family units are finished and occupied. J. C. Simmons, manager of veterans' housing projects for Birmingham, states that 92 more units will be ready within 90 days. When the project is completed there will be 144 units in all. Work on it was held up for some time because the funds gave out. Recently a new appropriation has provided additional funds for completion.

It will be remembered also that the State Legislature in the 1945 session passed a bill at the instigation of the Jefferson County delegation precluding the use of federal money for construction of additional low-cost housing projects in Jefferson County. That bill was repealed in the recent session of the Legislature, but not until after it had been declared unconstitutional in the courts.

Fri. 11-14-47

There are several privately built housing projects for Negroes, however. Without exception they are built in sections of the city which most persons would declare undesirable for residential purposes. One is going up not far from the Finley Avenue railroad shops in the area known as Ellsberry Park. It is the area once considered by the city as a site for a city-owned low-cost project. The railroad shops are only a block away, with their noise and smoke and soot. Within a radius of only a few blocks are a slaughter-house, a stockyards, an incinerator, an ice factory and a cement plant. The houses are sturdy-looking affairs, built to sell at prices of $5,000 up to perhaps $8,000. But there is little if any yard space about the houses, no room for garden or chickens. The houses are close together, and no matter in what direction one faces, the outlook is unenticing.

Another project, considerably larger, is located beyond the Frisco tracks in the western section of the city, east of Highway 78 going towards Jasper. It is on a low piece of land, runs alongside of Village Creek, and its outlook is dreary. Here again the houses look sturdy and well-built, but they are so close together that one doubts whether there is room for outdoor activities. Aside from these two considerable projects, there is little other building being done for Negroes. A few scattered houses have gone up here and there, some of them very nice indeed. But in general a Negro who wants to build a decent home has no attractive place in which to put it.

* * *

The situation is further complicated by a peculiar circumstance which allows Negroes to own property, but denies them the right to build homes on it for their own use. Cente Street runs along the western edge of th Smithfield project from Eighth Avenue, West of the hill to old Highway 78. On the first block north of Eighth Avenue and on the west side of the street Negro homes now stand. They have been there for many years The lots are about 100 feet deep. All other property on that block is zoned A-1 for white residential use only, and there are several homes of good quality occupied by white families on the other side of the block. Beyond Ninth Court, however, there are no Negro homes on the west side of Center Street. A few houses occupied by white families line the street. Some of the property is owned by Negroes. On the east side of the street for several blocks there are no buildings whatever beyond Ninth Court, which is the northern edge of the Smithfield community. Yet the lots facing Center Street, 100 feet deep, are almost all owned by Negroes. The property is zoned A-1 (white residential), even though it abuts on lots now occupied by Negro homes. The Negro owners of this vacant property have not been allowed to build on what they own.

50a (Ala)

* * *

One may ask, what about Negro housing in the county outside of Birmingham? A few real estate companies have opened several subdivisions for Negro settlement. But the story there is also a sad one. In most cases these subdivisions are made up of narrow lots (sometimes only 30 feet), all too often almost inaccessible by good roads and very frequently without any sanitary provisions or even running water in the neighborhood. The Negroes who buy these lots usually find themselves without means of public transportation back and forth to town and rarely have any more room for such advantages of country living as adequate garden space and the keeping of chickens, a pig and a cow than they would if they lived in the city. Such unhappy arrangements as are offered to Negroes in the county are possible because the County Commission at this time has no way of regulating or zoning county property.

Negro Housing

Today *The News* prints the second of four articles about Negro housing in Birmingham. This one presents more facts about the situation, facts which we believe are not generally known to the people of the city, but which ought to be known. They tend to show that housing in Birmingham is as seri-

ous a problem for Negroes as it is for white citizens. In the individual sense, it may be worse, for the Negro is so circumscribed by law and regulation about where he may and may not live that he has little choice. If he is a poor man earning a small income, he has to be satisfied with quarters which are crowded, unsanitary shelters, most of one of the contributing to the high delinquency and or the other disease rates of the city. Other Negroes able rojects. But to afford higher rents or to own their own only a small homes find that there is little chance for w-income col- them to live pleasantly. The privately fi- rity live in nanced housing projects discussed in the ost assuredly article today do provide decent homes, but

in each case the neighborhood in which the project is located is undesirable for residential purposes in some respects. It is such matters which *The News* wishes to call to the citizens' attention with the hope that improvements may be made by both private and governmental agencies. Fri 11-14-47

The Zoning Law Tested

BY DOUGLAS L. HUNT

Dem. III.

Birmingham's zoning ordinance has been questioned at law. Those sections which zone certain pieces of property as strictly for the Negro race or for the white race have been declared unconstitutional in a decision handed down last Summer by Federal Judge Clarence Mullins. Sun. 11-16-47

The case in litigation was that of a Negro named Matthews, who had built a house on a piece of property which was technically zoned for white use only. However, the vacant property on which he caused the house to be constructed at a cost of between $4,000 and $5,000 is fully two city blocks from the nearest residence occupied by white persons and less than one-half block from an extensive Negro community. Before the house was finished, Samuel Matthews and his wife, Essie Mae Matthews, had brought suit against the city of Birmingham, charging that the zoning ordinance was unconstitutional. Judge Mullins dismissed the action on the ground that the suit was prematurely brought. The wording used by Judge Mullins in his decision follows: "In that case it appeared that the dwelling of the plaintiffs had not been completed, that the plaintiffs had not complied with the valid provisions of the building code of said city in that they had not obtained a framing inspection and a final inspection of the dwelling by the building inspector. The plaintiffs not having complied with the provisions of the building code which were admittedly valid, I was of the opinion that the plaintiffs could not at that time raise the question of the constitutionality of said zoning provisions of the city code. It now appears from the evidence in the present case that the plaintiffs have finally completed their dwelling, that said building has been finally inspected and approved in every detail and manner by the building inspector of said city, that the plaintiffs have demanded a certificate of occupancy, which has been refused, and that the plaintiffs are now in a position to question the constitutionality of said zoning provisions." Birmingham, Ala.

The findings of fact as expressed by the decision then recite the story of the purchase of the property by these Negro citizens of Birmingham and their building of the house and securing of the necessary permits. The conclusions of law drawn by Judge Mullins were that all of the building ordinances had been properly complied with, and therefore "a suit attacking the constitutionality of an ordinance which prohibits the use of occupancy of property solely on the basis of race or color is not prematurely brought." Then the court held that, although all provisions of the law have been complied with, the plaintiffs "would still be subject to punishment by fine and imprisonment under Sections 1604 and 1605 of the General City Code of the defendant if they occupied the property as a residence." Further, Judge Mullins found that "said Section 1604 . . . prohibiting the use of the property in question by the plaintiffs as a dwelling solely on account of the fact that they are members of the Negro race, violates the provisions of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and is void and of no effect. . . . The mere fact that the unconstitutional provision is included in a general zoning ordinance does not render it valid. . . . Sections 1604 and 1605 of the zoning chapter of the General City Code of the defendant are unconstitutional and void as being in violation of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. . . . The plaintiffs are entitled to a permanent injunction and declaratory judgment."

11-16-*47 50a (4t)

The decree issued by the court applies strictly to the case brought by Samuel and Essie Mae Matthews against the city. The city is permanently enjoined against enforcing the zoning ordinance against the plaintiffs. They may live upon the property which they own in the house which they built in accordance with all provisions of the building code. They may sell the property to whomsoever they please, irrespective of race. The costs of the litigation were assessed against the city of Birmingham, which lost the case.

Final judgment was rendered by Judge Mullins on Aug. 4, 1947. The Matthews family still did not move into the house, however, and on the night of Aug. 18-19 it was blown up by a dynamite blast. There was no injury to human life, but the house was rendered uninhabitable. The police started an investigation, but to date no arrests have been made.

Meaning Of A Decision

The News BY DOUGLAS L. HUNT

Birmingham IV. Sun.

The decision of the Federad Court in the Matthews case tested the constitutionality of Sections 1604 and 1605 of the zoning law in Birmingham. These sections zoned certain districts within Birmingham on the basis of race alone. Judge Clarence Mullins held them unconstitutional and void as in contravention of the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States. 11-19-47 wed.

This decision poses a question to the city and to the Negro residents of Birmingham. How is it to be interpreted?

* * *

City Attorney Willis insists that it applies only to the particular piece of property involved and has not affected any other property in the city. Attorney Arthur D. Shores counsel for the plaintiffs, insists that the decision affects all property inside Birmingham and that Sections 1604 and 1605, declared unconstitutional, do not exist and that no Negro can be legally prevented from living in any house anywhere in Birmingham he may purchase or build. Other attorneys not so closely identified with the case are inclined to agree with the Shores interpretation. They state that this particular decree concerned only one specific piece of property, but they point out that the conclusion of the court declaring the sections unconstitutional and void would hold in a future action and that there would be so strong a presumption to that effect that there would be little use for the city to bring action against any person violating Sections 1604 and 1605 of the zoning ordinance as it stood before the Mullins decision. When City Attorney Willis was asked what action he thought might be taken against a colored person who might now choose to build or live on property zoned white by the sections ruled upon, he said he could not at this time tell how the matter would be regarded by the city. Presumably the city could bring suit against any person violating the ordinance, but it is extremely unlikely that it could win any suit based on Sections 1604 and 1605. Conversely, if the city arrested a person for violation of one of those sections now, the city itself might be in danger of being sued for infringement on private rights. wed. 11-19-47

What the practical result of the decision will be is an entirely different matter. There is no feeling whatsoever that Negroes are going to invade every section of the city to build homes in districts now entirely white. No responsible member of either race has any such fear or desire. Furthermore, there is still a strong feeling among Negroes that extra-legal methods of control might be used if they overstep the old ordinance in the slightest degree. They are, quite frankly, afraid that what happened to the Matthews' residence might happen to one which they themselves might build. Although the police have taken cognizance of the Matthews case, the fact that no progress has been made apparent to the general public in discovering the perpetrator of the crime does not make for confidence in the minds of many citizens. They would like to be assured that no stone has been left unturned in the search for the dynamiter and that the matter has not been dropped and will not be dropped until every possible source of knowledge and every bit of evidence has been thoroughly sifted in a vigorous attempt to find the guilty person. wed. 11-19-47

The solution to the housing problem for Negroes is not easy to find. But one way of helping to find it would be in the setting aside of further areas classified A for residences. A Negro business or professional man is just as eager to bring his family up in a pleasant neighborhood as is anyone else. At the present moment there is no place where he can buy or build not in sight of mills or factories or railroad yards or unattractive commercial projects. Changes in the zoning ordinance are made only by the City Commission, which may or may not act upon the recommendation of the Zoning Board.

The destruction of slum dwellings for Negroes, as well as for whites, is also essential to the city's health and to the reduction of the crime rate. So long as the tenement sections exist, so long will there be an excessive amount of tuberculosis and syphilis and filth-borne diseases. So long also will there be more crime than the city can afford. The patrolling of Negro sections by Negro police officers would help in stopping much crime before it gets started. But the device, while good and necessary, is merely a palliative. Until Negroes—the vast numbers of them in Birmingham—can live in quarters decent enough for human beings to exist in happily and free of dirt, there will be much more crime and disease in the city than there ought to be.

The problem belongs to all the people of Birmingham, for not one of us is unaffected. The City Commission and the Zoning Board can make the specific changes in the law necessary to alleviate what has become an intolerable situation. But the citizens of Birmingham ought to know what is going on so that they may show by their approval that they realize how the problem affects them specifically.

A Need For Action

The News

The News presents today the fourth and last of a series of articles dealing with Negro housing in this community and with the city's zoning laws. They have presented the problem from the point of view of the resident who finds himself facing unnecessary expenses in crime prevention and detection and unwanted hazards of public health through the crowded and unsanitary conditions in which Negroes have to live. Close to 40 per cent of Birmingham's residents are colored, and more than nine-tenths of them live in handicapping environments; many of the conditions under which they exist have been thrust upon them and they cannot better themselves without help.

Birmingham, Ala.

This paper hopes that it has been partially able to see the matter from the point of view of the Negroes themselves. Many of them desire better living conditions, but find they cannot do what they would like to do because of zoning restrictions.

wed. 11-19-47

It is to be hoped that measures may be taken by public and private action to remedy these crowded housing conditions. It is also necessary, now that parts of the zoning ordinance have been declared unconstitutional and void by a federal judge, to reexamine the laws applying to Negro and white residential districts. Certain amendments to the zoning law could ease what is becoming an intolerable situation. They could provide Negroes with better places in which to reside. They could thus relieve pressures on members of both races, without weakening the principles of the zoning law. They would make Birmingham a safer and a cleaner city in which to live.

Important Decision

Sun. 11-16-47

The third article in *The News'* series of four on the general subject of housing for Negroes in Birmingham is presented on this page today. It is concerned with the decision handed down by Federal Judge Clarence Mullins in a case which tested certain sections of Birmingham's zoning ordinance. It was the decision of Judge Mullins that the sections which restricted residential zones to either the white or the Negro race were unconstitutional and void as being in conflict with the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. A repercussion of litigation is of importance to the citizens of the city, both white and colored. They fortnight. The house which had been erected by a Negro on the piece of ground which had figured in the case heard by Judge Mullins was blown up by dynamite. Interpretation of the decision often differs according to points of view.

The News believes that this special piece should know and understand its implications.

50a 1947

Housing (California)

Housing Plagues 'Angel City'

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill
50a (wh)

Sat. 5-17-47

LOS ANGELES—(ANP) — The main worry confronting the city's 150,000 Negro population is not job discrimination, but inadequate housing, according to Atty. Loring Miller, here last week.

He laid blame for the dearth of decent living places to realty interests and the Federal Housing administration policies which "provoke irritation and racial outbreaks."

Hits Broken Promises

"FHA has frequently broken its promises to Negroes and other minority groups in the interest of the monied interests," he declared in accusing the agency "here and elsewhere" of fostering Jim Crow.

He pointed out that the migration of Negroes to Los Angeles, boosting the group's population from 63,000 in 1940 to the present 150,000 was not the cause of race friction here, but the denial of the right to move out of "tight ghettoes" alone.

Sat. 5-17-47

White real estate firms are prone to exaggerate racial friction, "either to carry on the exploitation in the ghetto, or to create an unusual demand for old houses on their hands."

Sat. 5-17-47

Attorney Miller, who is a board member of the American Civil Liberties union, came to Los Angeles 15 years ago from Kansas. He is active in NAACP and Urban League affairs.

He pointed out that Communists made friends through the housing situation "mainly because the good church people talk a good fight but rarely carry on one with sincerity and intelligence." The majority of Negroes are not interested in "good" race relations, chiefly because "back in the South they only knew the bad relations." He criticized many leaders as "race patriots who refuse to hold the broad view."

Race Has 20 Percent Of Housing in Capital

The Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—Colored people occupy 68,052, or 20 per cent of the 350,968 ordinary dwelling units in Washington, the Commerce Department reported last Tuesday. Sat-7-26-47

Of that number, 18,444 of the houses are occupied by the families which own them with 49,608 being tenant occupied, the report showed.

The report also showed that 81 per cent of the homes occupied by colored people are in good condition, needing only minor repairs, while 19 per cent are in need of major repairs.

Seventy-one per cent of the homes occupied by colored people have private baths with a flush toilet as compared with 95 per cent among white persons.

Other comparisons show that whereas whites have only one per cent of their 275,388 dwelling units without running water, 11 per cent of the colored dwellings are lacking in this facility.

A further comparison shows that 8 per cent of the dwellings occupied by colored people are without installed cooking facilities while only 2 per cent of white dwellings lack such a service.

Courier Calls for Federal Probe in Nation's Capital

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

50a Housing (D.C.)

By LEM GRAVES JR.

Sat. 9-6-47

WASHINGTON—Attention! Attorney General Tom C. Clark!

While the United States Justice Department is currently investigating conspiracies in restraint of trade in the housing field, The Pittsburgh Courier invites the department's attention to the following paragraph in the Code of Ethics published by the Washington Real Estate Board:

"No property in a white section should ever be sold, rented, advertised, or offered to colored people. In a doubtful case advice from the Public Affairs Committee should be obtained."

In artificially limiting the market for housing, by mutual conspiracy on the part of member realty firms of the Washington Real Estate Board, it is believed that the Washington Board has violated the anti-trust laws under which the Justice Department is conducting its present investigation.

...st week the Justice Department got a grand jury indictment against the National Association of ...l Estate Boards and the Washington Real Estate Board on charges of fixing commission rates in violation on the anti-trust laws.

TRADE RESTRAINT

Local attorneys who have studied the restrictive practices outlined in the Code of Ethics manual of the Washington board are of the opinion that agreement to undemocratic racial restrictions is a restraint of normal trade operations.

Such restrictions, it is argued, limit by joint action, the housing available to Negro citizens thereby increasing demand for other "ghetto" housing accomodations by Negroes which results in artificially created housing values.

This restrictive practice is considered responsible for the abnormally high cost of Negro housing in proportion to real value and this increased cost, accomplished by the devious strategy of a concerted restrictive practice, appears to be in direct violation of the anti-trust laws. Sat. 9-6-47

DENIED MEMBERSHIP

John F. Sonnett, assistant attorney general in charge of the anti-trust division of the Justice Department, has taken charge of the housing investigation. Local Negro realtors who are denied membership in the Washington Real Estate Board, have long protested the restrictive practices which have made Negro housing values rise far out of proportion to actual values.

They insist that a full fledged probe of high housing costs, such as the Justice Department claims it will conduct, could not overlook this conspiracy on the part of white realtors to maintain high rentals or prices on Negro property.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards has, in some of its literature, promoted the same type of racial restrictions. For instance, the association's Urban Land Institute Technical Bulletin 8, urges builders and land developers "to restrict the use and occupancy thereof to persons of the Caucasian race and in general to provide adequately for high type and quality of improvement in said property and thereby to enhance the values of the investment."

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PROBE URGED

In recently demanding a Congressional investigation of real estate interests under the provisions of Senate Resolution 139, introduced by Senator Glen Taylor, (R.-Idaho), Leslie Perry, legislative secretary of the NAACP, said:

The Congress should investigate not only the operations of real estate interest in Washington, but should make painstaking and searching inquiry into restrictive practices of real estate and mortgage investment interests nationally. Sat. 9-6-47

"The opposition of these groups to decent, unsegregated homes has been the greatest single factor in confining Negro citizens to the slums and ghettos. The result has been that the Negro pays more for his home in relation to what he gets, pays a higher rate of interest, and has the least freedom of choice in buying and renting than any other group in America."

Although Congress failed to act on the Taylor resolution, the Justice Department, showing concern for the trade restraints which have pushed the cost of living to unprecedented heights, has launched an investigation and has already secured one indictment.

OPPOSED BILLS

It has been pointed out that the New York Association of Real Estate Boards opposed enactment of non-discrimination laws in that State and that large investors in New York City have declined to build moderate-rental housing projects for low income or white collar groups simply because of a city ordinance which prohibits condemnation benefits or tax exemptions to any project which discriminates against tenants soley because of race, color or religion.

It is charged by Negro real estate men that these interests have, in practically every other State and city in the country, so manipulated the real estate market, under an illegal restraint agreement, that wholesale discriminations have been effected against Negro home-owners. Sat. 9-6-47

Because they cannot do this in New York, some informed relators charge, New York interests have refused to build any housing thereby confining demand to existing housing and raising the prices.

CONSPIRACY PLOT

These facts were called to the attention of Senator Robert A. Taft at a time when Congress was being asked to consider the Taylor resolution. The Republican leadership did not schedule any consideration of the resolution before Congress recessed.

Meanwhile, reliable sources in New York charge the existence of a conspiracy among mortgage interests to deny funds for the building or remodelling of investment housing in the Harlem district of New York.

Banks, building and loan associations and other agencies which buy mortgages have all agreed, according to one New York realtor, that no money will be lent on property for the occupancy of Negroes.

It is believed that this practice might be profitably investigated by the Justice Department provided that it can be shown that normally good investment risks are being turned down by all financial interest in a concerted action to produce a heavy demand for existing slum properties and thereby rig rentals at a higher figure when rent control is completely abandoned.

Dunbar Group Grabs Dorms

Deal Slipped Through as Citizens Sleep

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

JOHNSON ACTS, H.U. Prexy Asks Reconsideration

Sat. 10-25-47

WASHINGTON

A fast undercover deal to turn Slowe and Carver Halls over to private interests now operating the Dunbar Hotel Apartments, was unearthed by the AFRO late this week.

The news leak of the week was dropped at a victory celebration party at the Dunbar Hotel when plans were discussed to hike the rents of present occupants of the two buildings and ditch the present manager, Spurgeon Burke.

$10,000 Down Payment

According to information reaching the AFRO, there is to be a $10,000 down payment with a first trust of $300,000 and a second trust of $1,200,000 with interest payable only on the first trust until it matures.

For taking these properties off the hands of the Chicago interests which originally purchased the buildings along with other white dormitories constructed at public expense, the new operator is to receive a $15,000 annual bonus. Sat. 10-25-47.

The Chicago group will retain and continue to operate the white girls' dormitory on Meridian Hill.

To Smooth Exit

The deal was reputedly put through by William Zigler, general manager of Defense Homes Corp., as a quickie to smooth his exit from the government so he can enter private housing.

An immediate protest was filed with the Defense Homes Corporation by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, who has demanded that the institution be given an opportunity to purchase the properties.

In his petition Dr. Johnson declared: Afro-American

"The materialization of such a sale will undoubtedly meet with the almost universal disapproval of not only the colored citizens here, but with that of colored citizens everywhere as well, for reasons I shall presently outline.

Cultural Rendezvous

"Carver and Slowe Halls are accepted by a rapidly increasing number of visitors and clientele as both national and international cultural, civic and patriotic assemblies of racial and interracial design which convene in the Nation's Capital.

"These two halls have become synonymous throughout America with the very highest aspects of all that is fine in the lives of citizens. Baltimore, Md.

"The transfer of these to priv

50a 1947

Housing (Florida)

35 Miami Families Evicted

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

By JOHN A. DIAZ
(Miami Bureau)

Sat 8-9-47

MIAMI, Fla.—In what seemed to be "questioned legality" and "inhumanity," thirty-five panic-stricken despairing Negro families, some with babies in arms, others expecting children, were evicted from their homes last Friday in this city as the result of a court order following condemnation proceedings. Sat 8-9-47

Sheriff's deputies and police, acting on court orders, drove the property owners from the area known as "Railroad Shop" to make way for a new school for white children. But the displaced persons were crying, "We were sold out."

Many of the broken-hearted families had been given checks for their properties but could find no place to build nor to rent. Others never collected their money in defiance of being evicted and elected to occupy their property in protest to what they thought was "inhuman" and "unfair," as they had owned their land and houses for approximately thirty years.

But the arms of the law knew no mercy and they were forced out in spite of attempts of some to sleep near their personal belongings under mango and avocado trees that were no longer their own.

FURNITURE PUT OUT 50a-(Fla)

The authorities emptied the houses and furniture lay on the ground. "No Trespass" signs were put up. Emergency relief headquarters were set up in hotels for mothers with infants and the public was asked for help.

Some persons loaned tents and tarpaulins and others temporary shelter for the legally homeless persons. Sat-8-9-47

Most of these despairing former property owners awaiting eviction had made fruitless efforts to buy lots in other parts of the city. Others, who were fortunate enough to buy lots were not able to obtain permits to build. The money they received for their properties therefore was of little use to them as they remained homeless.

A few others were able to purchase lots and obtain permits, but miles away from the city limits in isolated areas without conveniences of transportation, sewage, water and other facilities, even though landlords charged them extortionate prices for these lots.

The evictions were executed without disorder, but with bitterness from the property owners who thought that they should have been given more time to find places to live. They said they never thought that condemnation proceedings and eviction court orders meant they would be driven away from properties they had owned for decades.

Housing Expediter Rejects Rent Hike For 1,000 In Dixie

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 11-1-47

WASHINGTON— Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon has rejected a proposed rent increase for some 1,200 Negro housing units in the St. Petersburg, Fla., area.

Creedon said that the recommendation was "discriminatory" and a violation of the Housing and Rent Control Act of 1947, since the proposed increase would have been based on the race or color of the tenants. Sat. 11-1-47

The decision reversed an earlier position taken by Creedon in the Louisville, Ky. rent-boost case. Here he insisted that the rent control law gave local boards full power to make rental decisions, requiring only the "rubber stamp" approval of the expediter.

This position was backed by President Truman, although it was loudly protested in wide quarters that the law gave the expediter the right to "approve or disapprove" local board's recommendations. Moreover, that any proposal for rent increases or decontrol must be substantiated.

The Florida board had recommended that rents for Negro tenants living in 1,200 low-income units in Pinellas County, near St. Petersburg be jumped by 35 cents per room.

50a 1947 Housing (General)

'Give Me a Place to Live!'

50a (Gen.)

Public Housing Only Real Solution to Slum Problem

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier Sat. 3-1-47

By JOHN PARKER PRESCOTT

(Director of Management Operations, Federal Public Housing Authority)

(Last of a Series)

The other day, in one of Washington's most luxurious hotels, an event took place which should give new hope for the future to thousands of Americans dwelling in the dismal squalor of the slums. The occasion was a meeting of the U. S. Conference of Mayors, representing cities all over the country. The subject of the meeting was housing—how to get homes for the homeless and how to get decent homes for the ill-housed.

The speaker was Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio. About 20 per cent of the American people live in "indecent" housing, the Senator said, most of them in slums. Then he declared:

"In my view, public housing is justified. There is no other way to solve the slum problem."

At this point, the assembled Mayors broke into cheers.

This was a good moment for the slum dwellers. It was another evidence of the growing feeling that more must be done to help them rise out of the tangle of economic and social conditions which doomed them to life in the slums.

Add to this incident President Truman's recent forthright declaration:

"We, as a Nation, owe the veterans an opportunity to have homes. We will see that they get them." Sat. 3-1-47

Add a thousand more voices, big and little. Add the insistent, repeated demands for better housing from labor groups, veterans' organizations, powerful newspapers, public leaders and ordinary citizens in every walk of life.

MIGHTY CHORUS

All these voices together make a mighty chorus in favor of improving our Nation's housing. In a democracy such as ours, these voices will be heard. They will result in constructive action.

And when action comes, there will be a better future for the captives of the slums.

The Mayor's highly vocal approval of the principle of public housing was a significant omen. It meant that the lesson of ten years of public housing has not been lost on them. They recognize that public housing has proved a practical solution to the slum problems—the only solution that really has worked.

The opponents of public housing are mainly persons and groups who feel that the Federal Government ought not assist local governments in building publicly-owned homes for low-income families.

DIFFERENT ANSWERS

Not even the opponents of public housing, however, can ignore the problem of the slums. They suggest different answers to it. They recommend leaving the solution to the traditional ways of private enterprise, with private builders building homes for those who can afford it. Then the cast-off homes of these more fortunate persons, they say, will pass into the hands of the less fortunate.

To the supporters of public housing, this is no solution at all to the slum problem. It ignores the way our home building methods of the past produced the slums of today.

To begin with, public housing adherents point out, there never has been enough home building in this country to provide good homes for the new families created by the normal population growth. During the war, of course, home building fell below this minimum requirement.

STRANGE CONCEPTION

True, some homes have trickled down from the fortunate to those whom life has treated less generously. But nearly enough to keep those at the foot of the ladder well housed. The theory of hand-me-down housing means that the poor people should have poor houses—a strange conception in democratic America.

The fact is that private enterprise has never been able to produce adequate housing for Americans in the lowest income levels. The result has been slums—obsolete, crowded, unsafe, insanitary, breeders of disease and despair.

Public housing is an answer to this shortcoming in our private enterprise system. It utilizes the resources of the people as a whole to provide good housing for those with the least individual resources.

The field in which public housing operates is limited—by law—to the area in which private enterprise cannot profitably operate. Therefore, it is not contrary to private enterprise. It is a supplement to private enterprise, for the good of the Nation.

CONVINCING PROOF

We have convincing proof of the effectiveness of public housing. Under the U. S. Housing Act of 1937, nearly 106,000 families were taken out of the slums and rehoused in modern, wholesome homes.

This was done by Federal aid to local governments in the form of loans to build projects and yearly contributions to keep rents in public housing projects low enough for low-income families to pay without hardship.

A total of $28,000,000 was made available by Congress for these contributions. All of this fund has been committed. Congress must make new authorizations before the program can be extended to aid the thousands of families still living in slums.

Actually, Congressional action to extend the public housing program may not be far away. Congress gave considerable attention to the housing problem in its last session. The new Congress, now in session, already has several proposals before it for relieving the housing situation.

BROAD FRONT

One of the most important of these is the general housing bill, better known as the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill. This measure attacks the housing problem on a broad front. It provides not only for extension of public housing program but also for aid to people of moderate means who want to build their own homes and to builders who would erect homes and apartments for rent.

With Federal funds this legislation would make available, 125,000 low-rent public housing dwellings could be built each year for four years, a total of 500,000 units. However, this is a very small fraction of the dwellings proposed to be constructed under this bill. The greatest number of dwellings would be built by private enterprise.

This bill was drafted after lengthy committee hearings and testimony from scores of expert witnesses. The framers explored all the ramifications of our national housing problem. It is significant that in its final form the measure had strong bipartisan support. Its sponsors represented both major parties—Senator Taft of Ohio, a Republican, and Senators Wagner of New York and Ellender of Louisiana, both Democrats.

HEARINGS CONDUCTED

The Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill passed the Senate in the Seventy-ninth Congress with almost unanimous approval. Hearings were being conducted on it in the House Banking and Currency Committee, when Congress adjourned last fall. Under the pressure of other important legislation, it failed to be reported to the House in time for action before the session ended.

Senator Taft has declared that he intends to submit the same bill or its component sections to the current Congress.

The public housing provisions of the bill would help communities to continue building low-rent public projects by authorizing an additional $22,000,000 in subsidies for the first year and $22,000,000 more each year for the following three years. At the end of the fourth year after the bill becomes law, a total of $88,000,000 would be available for annual contributions to keep rents low in public housing projects. Sat. 3-1-47

OTHER PROVISIONS

There are other provisions relating to public housing in the bill, too. For one thing, it guards against competition with private building. It would require local governing approval for low-rent projects, official proof that private enterprise cannot meet the need to be served and a 20 per cent gap between the highest rents in public housing and the lowest rents in adequate private housing.

Among the other changes proposed in the measure is a new cost limitation formula. This would put the construction cost ceiling for public housing projects on each room built instead of on each family dwelling unit, as included in the U. S. Housing Act of 1937. This change would enable local housing authorities to build more housing for larger families than present legislation permits.

The bill also would amend the present program in a manner expected to make it possible for private capital to undertake 100 per cent of the financing of public projects.

VETS COME FIRST

To give special attention to the housing needs of veterans, the measure proposes giving ex-servicemen preference to all public housing projects if they apply within four years after their discharge and are otherwise eligible. A similar preference would be given to families of servicemen, including widows and the children of men who died in service.

Although 125,000 low-rent housing dwellings could be built each year for four years with the Federal funds this legislation would make available, no one has suggested that the problem of the slums could be erased by creating these 500,000 new publicly-owned homes. In view of the tremendous housing need or low-income families, this goal is extremely modest.

But taken together, the proposals of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill form the most comprehensive plan yet proposed for treating our housing ills.

Here is the best hope in the future for thousands of unwilling victims of the slums.

Farm

New Republic

Condemned to Shanties

Mon-8-11-47

IGNORING the urgent need of millions of Americans, the recently adjourned Congress refused to do anything about housing for low-income farmers. Housing in towns and cities is bad, but in rural areas it is a disgrace to the nation. It is estimated that one-third of all rural houses are irreparable and should be destroyed and that another third are in need of major repairs. Only 18 percent of the nation's farmhouses have running water, only 15 percent have mechanical refrigeration and only 11 percent have plumbing. The corresponding percentages for city houses are 94, 56 and 78.

The condition of rural housing in the South constitutes a major threat to the health of the population. In Virginia, for example, a survey of 10 counties showed that only 12 percent of white farm tenants had water piped into their houses and only five percent had hot water. Only six percent had bathtubs. The Negro farmers, as usual, were worse off. Conditions in Kentucky, where 51 percent of the farmhouses were worth less than $500 in 1940, were not much better. Four-fifths of the farm population used outside toilets. According to Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman, Chairman of the National Committee on Housing, nine percent had no toilets at all.

Housing in the farm areas has been growing worse for the last 25 years. During the war, little farm building was done. Labor was scarce and materials were reserved for war needs. Since the war, materials have continued to be scarce and even increased income has not been sufficient for farmers to spend much on housing. Half of America's farmers made less than $1,300 in 1945.

The farm home is vastly more important to the family than the city home. The wife of the low-income farmer spends her time in the kitchen, on the back porch or in an adjacent building preparing or canning food. Usually she must carry the water from the well to the house. (The Virginia survey showed that the water supply was on the average 82 yards from the house.) She must build a wood fire and cook the family's meals on an old smoky stove. She has in her daily life no labor-saving or modern devices that might give her comfort and leisure. Often she doesn't even have electric lights (only 53 percent of all farms are electrified). At night she must read or sew by a smoky kerosene lamp. When it rains, she must move the furniture and put tubs and buckets around to catch the water.

New York, N.Y.

THESE facts have been known for years. Investigations and surveys have been made and bills have been introduced in Congress, but little has been done. It is estimated that publicly sponsored credit and housing projects have affected only four percent of the nation's six million farmhouses, and many of these of course did not fall in the low-income group. The first real effort to assist underprivileged farmers came with Tugwell's resettlement subsistence scheme. Yet this, over the period from 1934 to 1941, provided housing for only 15,000 people and farm-labor camps housed only about 50,000.

The Farm Security Administration, which fell heir to Tugwell's houses, did more for the low-income groups than any other agency. Yet figures which were obtained last week from the Farmers' Home Administration (the new name of Farm Security) show that, from the beginning of the farm-tenant home owners' program in 1938 to July 1, 1947, only $272,857,305 was loaned to 44,331 farmers for the purchase of farms.

Because so many farms are poor or small or undeveloped, it is estimated that there are about 2.5 million farmers who can't get credit for housing. The Department of Agriculture estimates that there are about a million of these who would be, financially, a good risk under the long-term, low-interest rates of the Farmers' Home Administration Act and that another half-million would be a good risk if they were helped in expanding their operations. For the remaining million low-income farmers, the USDA suggests at least that screens be put on the windows and that water supplies and sewage disposal be made sanitary so they won't constitute a menace to the farmers themselves and to the community.

Mon 8-11-47

As President Truman pointed out recently, Congress should have passed the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill, instead of looking out for the real-estate interests to the detriment of the American people. This bill, while it only provides a piddling $35 million annually for 45 years for rural housing ($10 million for farm housing and $25 million for rural non-farm housing), is much better than nothing. But it fell by the wayside after it had been favorably reported by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Senator Robert A. Taft (R, Ohio) made little effort to put through his own bill, and it is doubtful whether the Senate will pass it when it reconvenes in January. Chances for passage of a similar bill by the House are reported to be slim.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY FINDS ST. LOUIS WORST CITY IN NORTH

Fifty Per Cent of Veterans in Indianapolis Live in Substandard Homes

SOUTHERN PICTURE DEPLORABLE

The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla. 7-19-47

By James L. Hicks
NNPA Staff Writer

Sat. 7/19/47

WASHINGTON, D. C., July — (NNPA) — The National Housing Agency, after analyzing thirty-two housing surveys prepared for it by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, last Tuesday agreed that housing conditions among colored veterans are "bad."

The surveys, which covered approximately 253,000 colored veterans living in eight northern and twenty-four southern areas, the NHA said, show that in northern areas from twice to eight times as many colored veterans are living in sub-standard dwellings as all veterans occupying sub-standard homes in those areas, and that in the south the conditions among them are even worse.

A sub-standard dwelling was defined as one in need of major repairs or lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities such as running water, a private flush toilet, or a private bath.

Housing conditions among colored veterans in St. Louis were found to be the worst among all the northern cities, the NHA said. In St. Louis, more than 60 per cent of colored veterans live in sub-standard dwellings. Indianapolis, with 50 per cent of its colored veterans living in substandard dwellings, was second in poor housing for veterans, closely followed by Kansas City with 46 per cent, NHA said, are preparing to rent, buy or build even under present conditions. From 15 to 40 per cent are in the immediate market for other living quarters in the eight northern areas covered in the survey, and 24 per cent of those in southern areas are seeking the same thing.

Other highlights of the NHA analysis of the surveys show:

1. Washington, D. C. has highest proportion, over 70 per cent, of married colored veterans living in make-shift accommodations or doubled up with other families.

DEMAND WOULD RISE

2. If housing were available at desired prices and quality, demand would rise to levels ranging between 21 and 63 per cent of all colored veterans in the eight northern areas and 44 per cent of those in the twenty-four southern areas.

3. The median monthly rents which colored veterans indicated they are able to pay in the northern areas ranged from $25 in St. Louis, to $40 in New York City. In the southern areas, the comparable figure was $31.

4. Prospective home owners among colored veterans in the northern area showed median purchase price expectations that ranged from $3,500 in Kansas City and Philadelphia, to $6,000 in New York City and Newark. In the group of southern localities, the median price is $3,700.

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Agency Reveals Results Of 32 Housing Surveys

Sat. 7-19-47

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.

Colored Veterans Worse Off Than Others In Country

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

Surveys Cover 253,000 Ex-GI's

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Conditions Ba[illegible] 24 Communities in South

NO RELIEF SEEN

St. Louis Heads List in 8 Northern Areas

Sat. 7-19-47

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Aft analyzing 32 housing surveys pr pared for it by the Bureau of t Census and the Bureau of Lab Statistics, the National Housi Agency last Tuesday agreed th housing condition are worse amor colored veterans than among ar other group.

Covering approximately 253,0 veterans in 8 northern and southern areas, the surveys sho that in northern areas from twic to eight times as many minori veterans live in substandar dwellings; Indianapolis, with 50% that in the South the condition are worse.

St. Louis Worse Off

Conditions in St. Louis were th worst among the Northern cities Here 60% live in substandar dwelling; Indianapolis, with 50% was second; Kansas City, 46% Philadelphia, 32%, Newark, 31% Detroit, 27%, Cleveland, 21% an New York City,19%.

In the Southen areas 53% oc cupy substandard dwellings. Thi proportion, the agency declared al most doubles the comparable aver age of 29% for the eight Northern areas just mentioned and is con siderably above the 40% figure for white veterans. Sat. 7-19-47

No Relief Seen

A direct comparison of the hous ing conditions of colored and white veterans is not available in Northern cities. Furthermore, the NHA added, there is limited possibility for relief to minority veterans because vacancies are so low. Although this is true for the entire population, it is worse for minorities. Sat. 7-19-47

Facing a tight market with high prices for homes of doubtful quality, a considerable number of colored veterans, NHA said, are preparing to rent, buy or build, even under present conditions. From 15% to 46% are in the im mediate market for other living quarters in the Northern areas and 24% in Southern areas.

Willard Townsend

Chicago, Ill. (Sat) (1947)

Housing

THE PARTICULAR PROBLEM of supplying standard housing for Negroes is a part of the total problem of providing suitable accommodations for all people, in well-planned neighborhoods at rates which the various income groups can afford to pay. One of the many difficulties Negroes face lies in the arbitrary limitation of land areas available for occupancy. Sat. 4-19-47

Chicago Defender

Consequently the provision of additional living space and suitable housing accommodations for Negroes represents the most difficult aspect of the housing problem of the community. Organizations and institutions concerned with the status of the American Negro must direct their attention to the accurate delineation of these needs and the development of programs and techniques to meet them. One of these needs to which the church and other institutions and organizations must direct their attention is the restrictive employment practices engaged in by some of the building trade unions.

In this instance, contrary to many other situations where discriminatory employment patterns exist, we must hold the building-trade unions responsible as they have full power over hiring. In the Chicago area the facts of the building trade situation as they relate to the utilization of Negro labor are as follows:

Bar Negroes From Jobs

IN ADDITION to discriminatory practices by contractors who will not employ Negroes, there are a number of unions whose policies, or practices, prevent the participation of Negroes in the construction industries. The plumbers, steamfitters, roofers, lathers, structural iron workers, and in many instances the electrical workers are prominent among the unions which bar Negroes from jobs. Sat. 4-19-47

Building laborers, bricklayers, carpenters, painters and plasterers freely admit Negro artisans, but there have been few changes in the discriminatory practices over the past 15 years. Where employment quotas have enforced the employment of Negroes, most of the workers have been supplied through unions already open to Negroes.

In order to assure the maximum utilization of available labor supply, these conditions must be changed. The full weight of public opinion, the influence of Federal, state and county governments must be brought to bear on any recalcitrant organization or individual that stands in the way of our realizing an adequate and decent housing program.

The Federal government bears the responsibility, under present plans, because they not only guarantee the market, but they also guarantee the price.

Need Airtight Legislation Sat. 4-19-47

THERE MUST BE airtight anti-discrimination provisions included in the enabling legislation passed by the various states in order for them to participate in the Federal program.

The local housing authorities likewise bear their measure of responsibility in the letting out of contracts. The struggle for better housing, in my opinion, is merely another symbol of the age-old battle for human dignity. It has all the characteristics of a struggle for minimum wages and maximum hours, of the battle of the man who works to bargain collectively, of the determined fight to protect women and children from indecent impositions, and of the bitter struggle to destroy and blot out the sweat-shop.

In other words, it is the common man's age-old struggle to enjoy a little more of the comforts possible in this wealthy country of ours.

Filth, Squalor of Clarke Street Alley Spur Condemnation Proceedings

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution Fri. 6-27-47

50a Housing

There is an old Chinese saying that one picture is worth 10,000 words.

But there is a horrible situation in Atlanta that no amount of pictures or words could describe.

It has to be seen—and smelled.

Because neither pictures nor words can bring the stench to your nostrils, nor show the crawling maggots and swarming flies.

It's not a hog wallow. That is, it's not used for swine.

It's a place where human beings exist in appalling disease-breeding, crime-breeding filth and squalor.

By ALBERT RILEY.

It's not some corner of a war-devastated European city, nor some black hell hole of India.

It's a hell hole, all right.

It is here in Atlanta—surrounded by a respectable neighborhood—across the street from a school campus—a few blocks from the State Capitol and the City Hall and churches where people go on Sundays to ask God's blessing.

You want to know where it is?

Well, it's Clarke Street Alley, that crosses the block from Clarke to Fulton Street, between Washington and Crew. Fri. 6-27-47

Just across Clarke Street is the Crew Street School.

City health officials, building inspectors and fire marshals started joint proceedings Thursday to condemn as a nuisance and menace to life and health a row of hovels on Clarke Street Alley, crowded with Negro inhabitants, who have no other place to live. Fri. 6-27-47

The pity of it is, say these City officials, this alley is by no means the only slum area in Atlanta. There are hundreds of others in this community that prides itself in its cleanliness, its tall buildings, beautiful homes and fine churches, schools and hospitals.

But the inspectors are going to work on Clarke Street Alley, and they will work on other areas too.

Let's take a trip down Clarke Street Alley with Stafford Graydon, City Health Engineer; Asst. Building Inspector F. E. Robinson, Fire Marshal Harry Phillips and Walter McNeal, member of the City Planning Commission, who called it to their attention.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution Fri. 6-27-47

Constitution Staff Photo—Pete Roton

BREEDING PLACE FOR DISEASE—F. E. Robinson, Assistant City Building Inspector, points to the entrance of a filthy toilet that serves approximately 10 Negro families on Clarke Street Alley. Starting a drive to clean up such slum areas, officials of the Health Department, Building Inspector's Office and Fire Department instituted joint condemnation proceedings Thursday against the white owner of the row of hovels in the alley.

Jammed up against the side of a white residence fronting on Clarke Street at the alley's entrance is a row of four tiny one-room wooden shacks, each inhabited by from one to four Negroes. Next is a larger shack divided into three two-room units. And back of these are two or three more hovels thrown together with rusty corrugated iron.

All told, these jammed together units house approximately 10 families, totaling around 20 people. There is no running water in these shacks. There is only one community toilet, and Thursday it was stopped up and filled to the brim with human excretion.

Rental for these hovels range from $8 to $12 monthly, the tenants said. Fri. 6-27-47

Wilbur Price, a truck driver, said he pay $12 a month for his two-room shack, one of the larger units. Here in these two tiny rooms Price said he, his wife and two children cook, eat and sleep, and recently a friend and his wife moved in with them.

The cook stove is near the front door. If the stove were to set the shack afire some night, there would be no escape for occupants of the back room, for there is no exit.

In an adjoining, low-ceilinged, one-room hovel four other Negroes cook, sleep and eat. They pay $12 monthly for it, they said.

Stella Griffin, her husband and two children have one of the $8 "homes." It is a one-room corrugated iron shack with a ceiling so low, an average-sized person has to stoop to enter. Here again the stove is near the only door, and two tiny windows are barred. No escape in case of fire. There is no floor, only boards placed on the ground. When it rains, water runs in from the outside.

Children crawl around the filthy floors in these shacks. On the floors of some are holes bored where more filth is poured to the ground. Flies swarm over the unwashed floors and dirty dishes on the tables. Garbage cans outside are open. Fri. 6-27-47

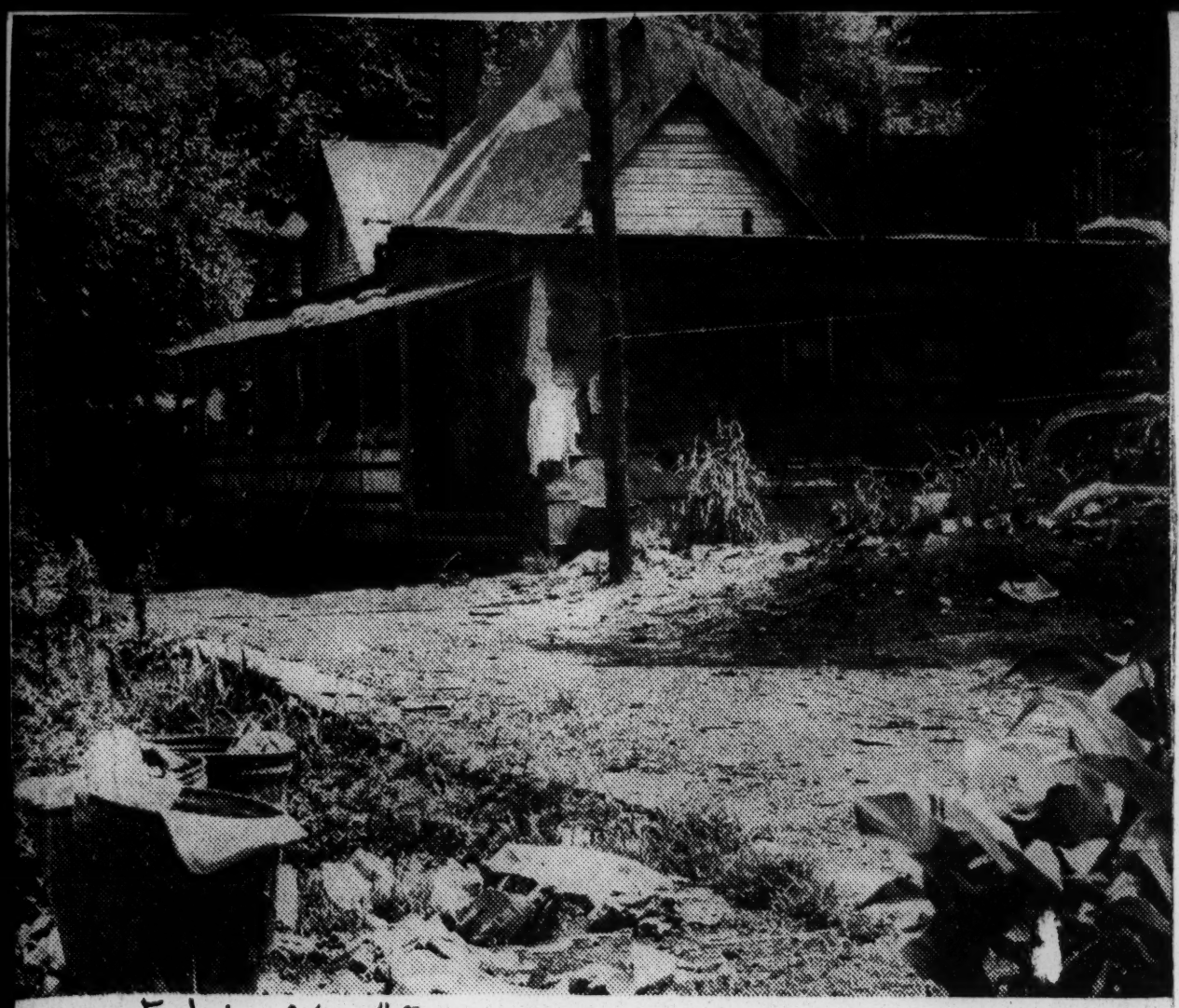
It's no distance for a fly from Clarke Street Alley to the kitchens and dinings rooms of white homes on all sides and the Crew Street School.

It is a breeding place not only for disease but for crime. Walter McNeal, who is deputized in Fulton County, rides often with the city and county police. The police get many calls to drunken brawls in the alley, he said, and that is how he found it.

The poverty-stricken Negro tenants say the white woman who owns the property and lives nearby, collects their rent but refuses to improve the property, clean it up, install sanitary facilities or replace broken windows.

Graydon, Phillips and Robinson returned to the City Hall from inspecting the alley Thursday, and along with Building Inspector Marvin Harper announced they would immediately take out joint condemnation proceedings against the owner of these Clarke Street Alley hovels to have them torn down. Fri. 6-27-47

Then they're going after the owners of other such slums in a task that will be a staggering one, but a task that must eventually be completed if Atlanta is to become the clean, healthful, crime-free city it wants to be. For, the Clarke Street Alleys are not only blots on Atlanta's conscience, but danger spots as well.



Fri. 6-27-47

Constitution Staff Photo—Pete Roton

IN THE HEART OF ATLANTA—This is a view of Clarke Street Alley, where squalid shacks and open garbage cans are in the center of a white residential area near Crew Street School and a few blocks from the State Capitol. Condemnation proceedings were instituted Thursday by city officials against this row of hovels crowded by Negroes and jammed against a white residence in the background. The proceedings will launch a drive against other such disease-breeding, crime-breeding slum areas in Atlanta.

THE MID-SOUTH

Norfolk, Va. Sat-7-19-47

— By —
HAROLD L. TRIGG

Poor Housing Breeds Crime And Social Problems Which Must Be Overcome By Slum Clearance; Schools and Churches Will Not Suffice

ATLANTA, Ga.—The City of Atlanta has launched a gigantic slum clearance drive. At the mo-
it it has gone no farther than the passing of a resolution by the city council to set up a six-man com-
ee whose duty will be to investigate and recommend measures for repairing houses where it is
hwhile, and eliminating houses beyond repair.

sus reports of 1940 show- ealth and police depart- onderance of the city's
.1 percent of corporate s, the major portion of ncidence. Of 14 murders
's 84,765 dwelling units substandard dwelling city during June 13,
d of major repairs. Of encircle the heart of the of Negroes by Negroes,
al, 33,889 were without town area and providence killings through July
baths and 22,000 with- of the city's crime, juve- 4 bring the number to 56 for
vate indoor toilet facili- delinquency and disease. 1947 involving only Negroes.
The scarcity of building Sat - 7-19-47 Along with the alarm over
ials during the war would anta has five commodious local slum areas the city is
nt the conclusion that the ng projects for Negroes as keenly aware of the seriousness
ng situation is much worse as many beautiful private- of the crime situation. One of
7 than in 1940, when there ned dwellings. It is safe 27 persons indicted for sex
38,653 substandard dwell- ume, however, that the crimes in a 60-day period was
nits housing 137,000 of the d population has many the father of 10 children, all of
population. than its share of sub- whom lived in two rooms to-
ording to the records of d housing, and similarly gether with the father.

Atlanta is not alone in its slum problem, nor is the substandard dwelling the lone casual factor in what is evidently a major crime wave. It is an inescapable fact, however, that the house in which the human being spends that part of each day which provides the intimate social contacts in which he may learn self-respect, due regard for the life and personality of others, and for property, is the background for the majority of his reactions to people and things outside the home. Sat-7-19-47

It is beyond reason to expect the many churches and schools, and the ONE public recreation park for the city's 125,000 Negroes to shoulder the burden of counteracting the influence of its thousands of dirty, crowded shacks. The mayor and council, with the cooperation of civic and women's organizations are tackling crime at the source in the five-year program to provide all citizens with decent living conditions.

* * * * *

The Georgia Citizens' Council has sent an appeal to all men and women members of civic clubs and to all church leaders in the state to volunteer their services as leaders of youth groups. The council has found that only one in three of the state's young people between the ages of seven and 17 are members of organizations designed to build character.

The feeling of being an accepted part of a group is essential to personal security. Boys' clubs, scouts, Camp Fire Girls, YM and YWCA's, Homemakers, 4-H Clubs, and the like do more than teach a few manual skills, or plays and games. They provide for social learnings, for group approval, for cooperative experiences, for developing a sensitiveness to wholesome social pressures.

The boy or girl who belongs to nothing, and, in addition, comes from slum living quarters is a probable criminal.

Pattern for Violence

Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

At the time this newspaper exposed the Columbians, a hate organization enabling a few neurotic punks to live without working by getting membership fees from poor people who had grievances, real or imagined, with no agency to ask for relief, we said that unless the conditions producing the grievances were relieved, violence would come again.

It has.

And from the same sources.

Some years ago Negroes, who must live somewhere, had occupied a section up to a region along Kennedy Street. About two years ago white owners in the blocks across Kennedy Street began to sell, through a Negro realtor, their property, knowing it was going to Negroes. Today, many of the houses now occupied by white persons in this area are actually owned by Negroes who receive rent from the white residents. There are some white owners who have not sold. 10-24-47

Negroes, as slum areas are condemned, are being evicted. Some of them own these houses now occupied by white persons in an area which is a border where white and Negro residential sections meet, and have met for a long time. This sort of situation always is productive of irritations and clashes. The fact that some of the houses are owned by Negroes but occupied by white renters, makes it worse as the Negroes themselves are made homeless. They have a legal right to their own homes, property laws being what they are.

May we point out again what we pointed out before—that the same pattern is being followed. It is white persons who have sold to Negroes. The Negro is not seeking to "move in," or thrust himself upon the white region. He was approached, in the past, and sold the property by white persons who offered it for sale. The shoe of "approach" or "invasion," is on the other foot. Fri. 10-24-47

Now, here is a decent city with people of good will in both races, and yet we refuse to come to grips with a problem of this sort. We have known it for years. We know that it produces grain for the hate organization mills. We meet and deplore. The homeless white and Negro people want a place to live.

It ought to be possible, if some of our officials were not so timorous.

Is it asking too much for our housing and slum clearance committees to get together with leaders of both sides and work out some sort of plan? Is it asking too much of the Negro and white realtors involved that they cease practices which will bring on violence and hate, and submit purchase of property which might be productive of friction to a committee of both races? It seems to us that this is not too great a problem for solution!

Meanwhile, let the police diligently seek and jail those responsible for violence to those who have and give full protection to and within the framework of our laws.

NEGROES DEPLORE CHICAGO HOUSING

Leaders Say Slums Get Worse as Migrants Swell Numbers and Building Marks Time

New York Times

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, June 1—Poor housing conditions and discrimination in employment are the major problems of the Negro in this city, their leaders report. N.Y., N.Y.

While some place job discrimination at the top of the list of evils, a majority of these leaders view as worse the congestion among the slum areas of the South Side, where 200,000 Negroes reside. The influx of Negro workers from southern war towns is continuing, they say, and, meanwhile, no progress is being made to improve or expand housing facilities.

Robert R. Taylor, chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority, reports that South Side housing conditions have forced the authority to assign a large portion of public housing units to Negroes. As a result, he asserts, many civic and public leaders have accused the authority of favoring Negroes.

Some Negroes seeking private housing in improved areas report discrimination by banks and real estate dealers. Dr. Harold W. Thatcher, who during the war attained the rank of lieutenant colonel, in describing his efforts to obtain decent housing in an area north of the University of Chicago, says he found dwellings open to Negro occupancy only at "impossible prices." Mon. 6-2-47

"The horror of the South Side," Dr. Thatcher asserts, "lies in the inability of parents to keep their children out of the range of ghetto gangster conditions."

In regard to Negro employment, the local Urban League indicates a decided recession in the number and kinds of jobs open to Negroes. Many small factories which produce consumer goods here and which hired Negroes during the war are now abandoning that policy, the League reports.

The League notes a general laying-off of Negro women workers and a drop in Negro employes in the transit system.

CONSPIRACY TO RAISE RENTS STUNS NEGROES IN WINDY CITY

Drew Pearson Reveals Circulation of Confidential Bulletin

Black-Dispatch Sat. 6-28-47

25,000 FACE HOUSING PROBLEM

Oklahoma City, Okla.

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—A reported conspiracy by the Chicago real estate industry to blow the lids off rent ceilings last week stunned 300,000 Negroes here.

The scheme to lift rent ceilings in violation of government regulations was first aired by Drew Pearson, who revealed circulation of a confidential bulletin by local realtors to landlords. He quoted the bulletin as saying, "since the government is now relying almost wholly on tenant enforcement of rent control regulation, the only possibility for relief now seems to lie in the direction of deliberate disregard for the regulations." Sat. 6-28-47

The Ghetto

Packed in a ghetto, bounded by 12th street in the north to 67th street on the south, from Wentworth avenue on the west to Cottage Grove avenue on the east, more than 300,000 south side Negroes now live in an area originally built to accommodate 100,000 persons, according to reports on housing before the Mayor's Committee of Human relations.

An additional 25,000 Negroes face similar housing problems on the overcrowded west side where whites, said to be incited by anti-Negro propaganda, frequently bomb Negro newcomer's homes as a means of maintaining property restrictive covenants. The south side Negro area is also fenced in by iron-clad restrictive covenants that prohibit Negroes from buying or renting homes outside the prescribed Negro zones.

Negroes attempting to break through these restrictive covenants face organized terror, such as bombing, the throwing of stones through windows, arson and direct violence from white neighbors. Negro leaders here have vowed to fight rent increases until additional housing units are built in the Negro area, and property restrictive covenants have been relaxed to permit Negroes to purchase or rent homes outside the "black belt." Sat. 6-28-47

No Rooms to Rent

Search for a room-rent sign in the window of a home in the Negro vicinity is like walking the streets all day looking for a crisp new $1 bill. A high premium is placed on every available room. The renter generally pays twice. He must pay a fee to some room rental service, which survives by advertising rooms for rent, and to the landlord.

Poor rental agencies encourage landlords to contact them to insure respectable roomers, but the agencies accept fees indiscriminately from all who want rooms. Some rental agencies give the landlord a small percentage of the fees charged the renter. Local weeklies carry a large volumn of room rental service ads. Sat. 6-28-47

In addition to the exploitation of the person who just wants a room, those who want apartments or kitchenets must pay dearly. Rental agents of real estate firms get the gravy from this racket. Again the sucker must pay twice. If there is a vacancy, the agent will turn a deal to the highest bidder. His list of those waiting for a vacant apartment is used to determine just who will bid $50, $100 or $200 extra for the privilege of paying twice as much rent as is charged in a "white" area for the same accommodations.

That's a brief description of the acute housing shortage Chicago's 300,000 Negroes face, and that is why stiff opposition is made to rent hikes to further oppress those who are the first fired and the last hired.

CHICAGO'S HOUSING OF NEGRO WORSENS

Times, New York, N.Y. 50a

Mayor's Group Says That Unless More Units Are Provided 'Social Conflicts' Will Rise

Sun-8-10-47

By GEORGE ECKEL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—No gains have been made in conquering the "most desperate" problem affecting inter-racial and inter-group relations in Chicago, that of housing, it was reported today.

This statement came from Edwin R. Embree, chairman, and Thomas Wright, executive director, of the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, in issuing the commission's report for 1946.

The report covered employment, education, public information, health and welfare, recreation and law and order.

"Of the several areas covered in the report the most desperate problems are in housing," Mr. Embree said. "While the commission has attempted to stimulate the building of many new housing units, both public and private, and while we have sought to protect Negroes and members of other minorities as they have moved into new neighborhoods, we have not succeeded in helping the city to surmount on any major scale its tragic lack of housing, nor to break the shocking restrictions which confine certain groups, especially Negroes, to the congestion and squalor of ghettos."

Units Lost Through Fire

Mr. Wright said that "it can be stated flatly that during 1946 we made no gains on conquering this (housing) problem, or even alleviating it." Sun. 8-10-47

"In fact," he added, "Chicago was worse off at the end of 1946 than at the end of 1945. The city had actually lost more dwelling units through fire, simple decay and disintegration than it put up during the year.

"This lack of housing lies at the base of the most dangerous and serious problems in human relations in our city.

"Unless more houses are provided, no one, regardless of good will or police power, can check the social conflicts which are inherent in this situation."

In general, the 158-page booklet summarized, 1946 in Chicago "saw an increased popular awareness of the problems of human relations, and at the same time a sharper resistance on the part of certain groups to any programs designed to solve them." Sun. 8-10-47

'Sluggish Rise' In Jobs

In 1946 the commission, a city-financed body, strove in cooperation with city departments and city organizations to implement the human relations goals set in 1946 by the Chicago conference on home-front unity.

Under employment, with a goal of "full employment of all qualified workers without discrimination," the commission reported that "Negro employment during the reconversion period has continued its unprecedented high wartime level, and remains far in excess of the meager total recorded in the 1940 census."

With non-white employment in the Chicago area put at slightly above 11 per cent of the total employment, non-white employment has had "only a sluggish rise since V-J Day," though total employment is back to mid-war heights, said Mr. Wright in issuing the report. Sun-8-10-47

Discriminatory practices were reported to be on the rise. The bulk of Negro workers remain confined to semi-skilled and unskilled manufacturing jobs, it was said.

'Race Labeling' Dropped

There appears to be developing in some industries a ceiling as to the number of non-white to be employed in a given plant or industry, it was held.

The report showed a rise in job discrimination against Jewish applicants.

Three of Chicago's metropolitan newspapers dropped "race labeling" in crime news where no "legitimate purpose" was served thereby, said the report. It noted also a definite increase in press and picture coverage of the constructive and positive side of minority group activities.

The school administration was reported to have made a definite effort to "emphasize inter-group relations in the program for public education."

Gains were reported in the observance of civil rights statutes by commercial recreation centers. In July, 1946, roller skating rinks were opened to all persons without discrimination, after a court case involving picketing of a rink which allegedly discriminated against Negroes.

Under law and order, the longest section of the report, it was reported that "inter-group and interracial tensions increased markedly during 1946." Sun-8-10-47

There were reported thirty-five arson or attempted arson attacks against Negro property, nineteen assaults by whites on individual Negroes or mixed groups of Negroes and whites, six incidents of violence reported against Jewish persons or institutions, two incidents each against Chinese-Americans and Japanese-Americans, and one against a Mexican-American.

1,000 Policemen Again Called In Anti-Negro House Dispute

Louisville, Ky. Sun. 8-17-47

Chicago, Aug. 16 (AP)—For the second consecutive night 1,000 policemen were ordered tonight to a South Side public-housing project where demonstrations against Negro tenancy have resulted in the arrest of 118 persons.

Police Capt. Raymond Crane, chief of the uniformed force, had said he expected a larger crowd at the project than last night's estimated 3,000, but only a few persons had gathered at the project early in the evening.

Taverns in a 2-square-mile area around the project began closing last night's disturbances were thrown at street lights, automobiles, and street-cars, and several windows were broken. Several streetcar passengers were cut by flying glass, but no serious injuries were reported.

The demonstrations began Tuesday night after seven Negro families had moved into the new Fernwood project with 40 white families.

Mayor Martin H. Kennelly was visited by 30 Negro and 10 white residents of the area at the City Hall today. Several in the group urged that "the Militia be called."

But Kennelly told them, "I believe we have the situation well under control."

CHICAGO POLICE PUT ON RACE RIOT DUTY

Times-New York, N.Y.

1,000 Men Guard New Housing Project After Outbreaks Over Admitting Negroes

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—About 1,000 policemen were assigned indefinitely today to keep order at the Fernwood Park Housing project on the South Side of Chicago, where demonstrations have been staged in protest against admission of eight Negro families as tenants. Trouble has brewed at the Chicago Housing Authority development since Wednesday.

The battalion-size detail was stationed there last night on order of Mayor Martin H. Kennelly and arrested more than 100 persons who took part in sporadic disturbances. Although tension had eased this morning, Police Commissioner John C. Prendergast said "it is the Mayor's wish that 1,000 policemen be kept on duty until the whole thing blows over." Sun. 8-17-47

Police said the 1,000-man detail was the largest ever assigned here except for Presidential protection. Backing it are sixteen squad cars, two tear-gas cars, twenty-four motorcycle patrolmen and six patrol wagons.

Quiet prevailed tonight at the four-block project. No groups of demonstrators were reported anywhere in the two-square-mile area around the development.

A group of thirty persons, all of them Negroes except for one woman, called on Mayor Kennelly today and protested conditions on the South Side, which, they said, were worse than those existing there in 1919, when Chicago had its worst race riot.

Mayor Kennelly assured the group that Commissioner Prendergast and the police force had the situation in hand and that troublemakers and ringleaders would be punished. He assured them there would be no outbreak of violence.

Street Cars Reported Stoned

At the height of last night's disorders, the 1,000 policemen maintained a cordon around the project while 3,000 persons milled about the area. Several persons were injured and numerous instances of the stoning of street cars, buses and automobiles were reported. One Negro motorist was dragged from his car and beaten, police said.

With few exceptions, only persons living in the project were permitted to enter the buildings, which opened Tuesday and are now occupied by the families of forty white veterans, besides the Negroes.

All taverns on 103d Street in the trouble area were closed by police.

By 7 A. M. today the number of persons arrested had increased to 118, including seven women and six juveniles. Police said that those over twenty-one would be held for questioning, while those under twenty-one were charged with disorderly conduct and released on $100 bonds. All will appear in Boys' Court Monday.

Similar demonstrations occurred late last year after several Negro war veterans moved their families into the Airport Housing Project, another CHA development on the South Side. Sun. 8-17-47

At that time, 400 policemen sought on several occasions to curb disturbances created by white residents of the neighborhood. Policemen and newspaper photographers were injured by flying rocks, automobiles were tipped over and truck and motor-car windows were smashed.

CENTRAL STATES

N.Y. Times, N.Y.

Chicago Is on Guard Against Another Racial Clash

Sun. 8-24-47

By LOUTHER S. HORNE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23—Fears of a serious racial clash that might lead to a repetition of the riots and killings of 1919 have stirred Chicagoans for the past ten days.

Public apprehension arose following demonstrations staged at the Fernwood Park housing project by white property owners when six Negro families moved into the South Side development erected by the Chicago Housing Authority.

So explosive was the situation regarded that Mayor Martin H. Kennelly a week ago yesterday ordered 1,000 policemen stationed around the four-block project. This detail was the largest ever stationed here, except for Presidential protection. The force included two tear-gas squads, twenty-four motorcycle patrolmen, sixteen squad cars and six patrol wagons.

Quiet has prevailed, however, since last Saturday, when 118 arrests were made as a result of sporadic disorders. Nevertheless, a detail of from 600 to 900 policemen continued to patrol the project after dusk each night, after which the force was cut to 100.

Trouble has brewed at the Fernwood Park site since the day after its opening on Aug. 12. Following last Saturday's disturbances, when 3,000 persons milled about the area, several delegations of white persons and Negroes have called upon the Mayor to voice their respective protests. Sun. 8-24-47

"War veterans deserve housing, whether they are whites or Negroes," the Mayor told them, at the same time promising that peace would be maintained and offenders punished.

The Fernwood Park project, located several miles beyond the southern boundary of the densely populated Negro district, is the newest of eighteen operated by the CHA under contract with the Federal Public Housing Authority.

Miss Elizabeth Wood, CHA executive director, explained that the Authority selects housing project tenants from eligible war veteran applicants "without any discrimination as to race or creed" in the order of their applications. Under the Federal law, she said, only ex-service men are eligible as tenants in emergency housing units.

CHICAGO MAYOR STANDS FIRM ON HOUSING RIOT

August 22, 1947

N.A.A.C.P. Press Release — N.Y.

New York, August 21st--The firm stand taken by Chicago's Mayor Martin Kennelly during the recent anti-Negro housing riot, in which 118 persons were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct, was lauded by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a statement by the Association's chief, Walter White.

Fri 8-22-47

"We congratulate you on the firm stand you have taken against riotous attempts to prevent Negro tenants from the housing project...We urge you to continue to refuse to yield to lynching spirit ..." declared the NAACP head.

The housing project, on Chicago's South Side, was opened to occupancy recently and when it was learned that Negroes as well as whites would move in, several "civic" organizations issued thinly-veiled promises of mob action. At the height of the disturbance, on August 15, almost 3000 persons milled about the area beating Negroes and breaking windows.

Forty families of white veterans and seven Negro veterans' families have been admitted to the project.

THE HOUSING BOTTLENECK AND RACIAL TENSION

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-23-47

Once more there is a warning that unless the housing situation on the South Side is seriously altered the threat of intergroup tensions remains.

This time it comes from Thomas Wright, executive director of the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations. Wright tells the people of Chicago that the housing situation was worse at the end of 1946 than it was at the end of 1945. And he adds: "Unless more houses are provided, no one, regardless of good will or police power, can check the social conflicts which are inherent in this situation."

The statement of the Mayor's Commission, issued by Edwin R. Embree, acknowledges that civic forces in Chicago, real estate interests and others are either impotent or indifferent to the situation. It acknowledges that beyond trying to create an awareness in the proper authorities of the seriousness of the situation—no real progress has been made. Here is the revealing comment, with its implication of future danger to the whole community:

"While the commission has attempted to stimulate the building of many new housing units, both public and private, and while we have sought to protect Negroes and members of other minorities as they moved into new neighborhoods, we have not succeeded in helping the city to surmount on any major scale its tragic lack of housing, nor to break the shocking restrictions which confine certain groups, especially Negroes, to the congestion and squalor of ghettoes."

There is the situation—as if we didn't all know it.

But it is important to be iterated.

The City Government has now been told the score. Realty interests too know where the responsibility for possible community tensions is placed.

The situation is very explosive at this very moment. The ugly manifestations of last week are ominous signs of racial conflicts on a wider scale and more bitter overtones than this city has yet experienced. Sat. 8-23-47

More and more we become convinced that only action on a national scale, through the federal government, can break through the "gentlemen's agreement" between realty interests and local government to give to Americans the elementary housing that would be some fair proof of the vaunted "highest standard of living."

Mixed Students In Homes' Fight

Chicago Defender

A new "dodge" in housing discrimination was seen here recently when the Kenwood-Oakland Property Owners, headed by Phillip Toomin, sought to oust from 49th and Greenwood the interracial Co-Op student house, not covered by restrictive covenants, by use of zoning laws.

Most recent development in the year-long fight against Howorth House, one of four cooperative student houses in the area, is a suit for an injunction to close the residence for use by student representing several races, including two Negroes. Chicago Ill.

Atty. Leon DePree, acting for the students, stated last week that hearing is pending on the injunction suit, which is merely a new effort by the property owners to reopen a fight which they lost last year when a jury found Howorth House "not guilty" of zoning violations. Sat. 8-30-47

At that time it was charged that the students had turned Howorth House into a rooming facility in an area where only family units are permitted. The fight was then actually aimed, DePree said, at the one resident Negro student, and Toomin asked the House, when the suit was lost, to promise not to increase the number of Negroes lodged there.

The Co-Op Student House Council, headed by Jim Castle, resident of Ellis Co-Op House, refused to consider such a promise and, since that time, a second Negro has been admitted to residence at Howorth House.

The property owners retaliated by having the owner of the home next door to the disputed property seek an injunction, DePree explained. The hearing will probably be held sometime early this fall.

CHICAGO SOUTH SIDE AIMS TO END BLIGHT

Times

Planning Board Seeks Pattern for Automatic Redevelopment of Similar Areas Anywhere

50a Housing (Ill.)

By GEORGE ECKEL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4—Chicago's South Side Planning Board is now well into its second year of its task of finding a pattern for the automatic redevelopment of the blighted South Side area into a stable community. The term automatic springs from the belief that a pattern properly worked out can be used anywhere in the blighted areas of cities all over the country. New York Times

It is contemplated that this automatic redevelopment shall take place under a system of free enterprise, that is, through private investment, except where inability to pay an economic rent calls for public subsidy. Sun. 10-5-47

The council was organized in June, 1946, by institutional, business and community leaders of what is called the Central South Side, to make the area a better one in which to live and work.

Bronzeville Slum in Area

The seven-square-mile area which comes within its purview contains some of the worst slums in the country, those of Chicago's infamous Bronzeville, where Negroes are crowded into dilapidated buildings at a density reaching 90,000 to the square mile at some points. The area is triangle-shaped, extending about four and a half miles north and south, from Twelfth Street to Forty-seventh Street, along its western edge, the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, and broadening from something less than a mile across at its north end to more than two and a half miles at the south end. Lake Michigan is the eastern boundary. About 200,000 people live in the area.

Besides slums, the area contains the beautiful Burnham Park along the lakefront, several railroad lines, several hospitals, numerous large business enterprises and Illinois Institute of Technology.

The council is headed by Dr. Henry T. Heald, president of the institute and a prominent civic figure here. It numbers among its forty-two members representatives of such important business organizations in the area as R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company (Lakeside Press), E. L. Mansure Company and Cuneo Press.

Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Workers, CIO, is the principal labor leader from the area. He is also one of half a dozen prominent Negro leaders on the council. For the rest the council is filled out with city-wide leaders in business, labor, church, education, housing, planning, social welfare and community organizations.

Council Is a Private Agency

The council is purely a private agency, operating this year on a budget of $30,000, contributed by its members as "shareholders" in a better community. Its staff includes Robert E. Garrigan as executive director, Wilford G. Winholtz as director of planning, Harry J. Walker as director of community relations and Harry N. Gottlieb Jr. as director of industrial relations.

On its planning committee sit top executives of various public agencies, railroads and local transportation lines, life insurance companies and other interested groups.

It is felt that the council has perhaps a unique opportunity in connection with the city referendum to be held Nov. 4 on issuance of $30,000,000 in bonds for land clearance and slum rehabilitation, approval of which is expected to open the way for some $125,000,000 of private investment in housing here. Sun. 10-5-47

Besides the $30,000,000, if approved, the city would automatically become eligible for some $15,000,000 of state funds for the same purpose, and there is already available in city agencies about $5,000,000 for the purpose. Mayor Martin H. Kennelly has just appointed a Land Clearance Commission to administer the public money. Times

With a going organization, and actual plans in their first stages of development, it is felt the South Side may be in a position to attract considerable amounts of the housing investment expected to become available. New York Times

Plans Require Local Approval

All plans before final approval by the council must have community acceptance. This is provided for in the council's by-laws by setting up a stage in plan development whereby plans after approval by the whole Planning Committee are circularized for public reaction and discussion before final adoption by the council.

The founders, according to the council's literature, "are not concerned with social reform," but "they are, of necessity, however, concerned with finding and overcoming as many causes as possible of special disorganization which make private capital hesitate to invest in a blighted area."

30 Families Menaced By Property Deal

Defender

To Evict Negroes After White Group Buys Indiana Town

Chicago Def.

Sat. 11-29-47

By GARFIELD SMITH JR.

KINGSFORD HEIGHTS, Ind.,—Thirty Negro families with 74 children, ranging from one month to 17 years of age, are menaced with the threat of being evicted if they buy or don't buy a membership of a mutual ownership corporation here in this ghost town during peace, which boomed with bullets during the war.

Sat. 11-29-47

Immediately after a Negro family moves from a unit, there is no possible chance for replacements, according to residents' reports, as the unit is either torn down or moved to South Bend. This has caused the tenants to be alarmed over what will happen to them once they are put out of the project.

Demand notices were sent to 210 members of the mutual ownership corporation last week, which proposes to take over the Heights from the Federal Public Housing Administration, giving them until Nov. 30 to make their cash down payment, $108,000 of an $359,000 appraised sale price.

Tenants Oppose Deal

The majority of the 30 Negro tenants opposes the present plans of the corporation because of a clause which would give any 25 fellow members the right to vote out any "person they consider undesirable." Several of these people told the Defender they felt once federal control is removed from the huge site, where 290 families now reside, efforts will be made to get them out. This, it was stated, is proven by the fact that 49 units are now vacant but Negroes cannot get them, as there are only two streets where the 30 families can reside.

Under the present arrangements with the FPHA, tenants pay $37.50 for a four room apartment, partly furnished with an electric ice box, breakfast table, two stoves, one for cooking purposes, two beds and gas and light. The new plans call for $10 each as a membership fee and $400 down payment on a $1,200 average purchase price of a unit. All homes are flat topped and built in a duplex style.

Resembles Ghost Town

Kingsford Heights resembles a ghost town. It was constructed during the war years for war workers in the huge ordnance plant about two miles north of here, where ammunitions were manufactured. It is located 10 miles southwest of LaPorte and 41 miles southeast of Gary, from which a large portion of the 20,000 employes commuted daily. Approximately 45 per cent of the workers were Negroes and at this time the town was well integrated, even though many of the whites came from the hills of Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Missouri.

The town flared back into public notice recently when tenants complained to the federal and state governments that no provisions were being made to keep their children in school. There are now seven teachers for the elementary school but no provisions for students of high school age. Students of this bracket must go to LaPorte or Uniontown, the latter, it is said, will not accept Negro students. Those attending high school in LaPorte, must pay $12.50 per semester.

Patrolman Edward "Pete" Ingram is the only Negro employed in any capacity in the Heights. John S. Martin is mayor, judge and justice of peace. The project is managed by Mrs. Helen Mitchell, well known in legal circles in these parts, and Atty. J. Paul Hunt has been retained to act for the corporation.

Negro Housing In Louisville

The recent article by Drew Pearson headed, "How Louisville Houses Vets," accentuates how Louisville houses her Negro population. It is serious and pitiful that 10 per cent of Louisville's Negro population—approximately 6,000 souls, mostly children—live in her squalid alleys, in hovels unfit for human habitation and 10,036 Negro families live in substandard houses. It is usual to find in alley homes eight or nine children and their parents existing in one small room.

The destructive practice of racial segregation and discrimination bars the Negro from adequate training and an equal opportunity to earn his living and forces him into the low income bracket and into the city slums.

Louisville's public housing program for low income groups almost ignores the Negro's need for adequate housing. Federal Housing Administration—the most important housing agency, with its requirement of a $2,000 per year income of borrowers and its compliance with the segregation policy of private agencies—aids in keeping Negroes confined in slum ghettos. The United States Housing Authority provides housing only for families between the upper and lower income groups. Few Negro relief families are eligible. Either their families are too large or they are unable to pay the average rent.

There is a definite connection between badly housed Negroes in slum areas and disease, delinquency and crime among Negroes. The helpless Negro child who is handicapped by unfavorable educational, social and economic status, is exposed to all of the evils of his unsavory environment. After exacting the toll of a distorted life pattern, Louisville turns about and requires another price in the form of shame and stigma by demanding the arrest of a greater number of Negro girls rather than refer them to a community resource, fitted to redirect them. Isn't this a strange blueprint for "tomorrow's brave new world?"

AMELIA B. RAY.

30 Pct. Of Veterans Here Double Up With Families

Like Number Live In Homes Needing Repairs Or Lacking Standard Plumbing, Survey Shows

Thirty per cent of Louisville veterans are living doubled up with other families. A like number are living in homes which need major repairs or lack standard plumbing facilities.

The Bureau of the Census revealed these facts today when it released a cross-section sample survey of the 40,000 white and 5,000 Negro veterans of the Louisville area. The survey also showed:

One fourth of the married white veterans and three fifths of the Negro married veterans are living in dwelling units need major repairs or lack either running water, flush toilet, or bath.

Prices Stymie 35 Per Cent.

Three tenths of the married white veterans and half of the married Negro veterans are living doubled up with other families or in furnished rooms, trailers, or tourist cabins.

Even under present high real-estate prices, 10 per cent of white veterans said they would like to buy or build during the next year. Seven per cent said they desired to move and rent. Of Negro veterans, 6 per cent wanted to buy or build and 18 per cent wanted to move and rent.

But if prices were within their reach, 35 per cent of white veterans and 34 per cent of Negro veterans would buy or build within the year.

Majority of Vets Employed.

Seventeen per cent of Louisville's 45,000 veterans have moved here since they left the service. More than nine tenths of all veterans plan to remain here during the next year.

More than nine tenths of the married white veterans and two thirds of the single ones are employed. Among Negro veterans, 84 per cent of the married and 58 per cent of the single have jobs.

For all veterans the average (median) weekly income was $40. Among employed married white veterans, weekly family income averaged $50, compared to $38 for single. Among employed Negro veterans, married veterans averaged $32, single $29.

These figures are based on a sample questioning in November. It covered Louisville, Clarksville, Jeffersonville, New Albany, Audubon Park, Iroquois Park, Kingsley, Parkway Village, Seneca Gardens, St. Matthews, Strathmoor Manor, and Strathmoor Village.

Only one per cent of local dwelling units are unoccupied and three tenths of these are not habitable.

The survey indicated a considerable gap between desirable current real-estate offerings and the veterans' ability to pay.

White veterans who wanted to buy or build reported the average price they could pay for a house was $5,000 with monthly payments covering taxes, insurance, light, and fuel set at $40. Their average income was $48. They wanted a five-room house.

Negro veterans desiring to buy or build wanted a purchase price of $3,500, monthly payments of $30. Their weekly income averaged $32 and they also wanted a five-room house.

Among veterans who wanted to move if the rent were within their means, white veterans wanted an average rent of $40 and Negro veterans wanted a $20 rent. Both wanted four-room units.

About one fifth of the married white veterans and one tenth of the married Negro veterans own their own homes. Three fifths of these purchased them after discharge from the services.

Nearly half of all the private dwelling units in the Louisville area are occupied by their owners. In 1940 only 35 per cent were owner-occupied.

30 Pct. of Vets Double Up With Families

Continued from First Page.

MANY JAMMED IN INADEQUATE LIVING UNITS

Chronicle
Detroit Michigan

One-half Would Buy, If, Housing Available, Price Right

Sat. 5-24-47

Of a total of 16,500 married Negro veterans in Hamtramck, Highland Park and Detroit, 43 per cent are jammed into inadequate living quarters, a recent survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed this week.

The survey showed further that four out of 10 of these families are forced to live with relatives or friends or in rented rooms, trailers or tourist camps.

Similar Conditions

A similar survey conducted last July showed that 34 per cent of all married veterans were living in similar conditions.

At least one-half of these veterans have indicated that they would buy houses if available, if the prices were within their range. They indicated that they would be able to pay an average of $5,500 with monthly payments up to $45.

The July survey showed that the median price veterans could afford was $6,500.

Unusual Difficulties

The situation revealed by the survey dramatizes the unusual difficulties which all veterans, especially Negro veterans have experienced in trying to get housing in the Detroit area in the last two and one-half years.

In that period, only one major project (Oakdale Gardens) has been opened for their use. Pressure from neighborhood groups and the failure of the Detroit Common Council to take a forthright stand has prevented the building of any other housing.

After delays of approximately a year, two projects, Algonquin and certain units south of Eight Mile Road have been opened for Negro occupancy. The position taken by Mayor Jeffries is primarily responsible for the larger of the two (Algonquin) being given to Negroes.

Throughout the same period, private builders have shown a reluctance, except in isolated cases to build or develop new housing areas for Negroes.

Sat. 5-24-47

In areas where housing is all ready built, restrictive covenants, now being strongly contested by the NAACP and other groups, have served to keep Negroes out.

Civic leaders, commenting on the report and the situation in general have indicated that there is a growing fear that the failure of Detroit to house her veterans is rapidly reaching the explosion point.

High Income Families Must Evacuate Brewster

Michigan Chronicle Sat. 1-11-47

By CHARLES J. WARTMAN

High-income families in the Brewster Housing Project will have to move in the near future, Charles Edgecombe, director of the Detroit Housing Commission said this week.

Detroit Mich.

"This does not mean that we are going to have mass evictions," Edgecombe said, "but because of a national ruling of the Federal Public Housing Authority, Brewster, along with Herman Gardens and the Smith Homes project, must be turned over to the low-income families for which they were built."

Edgecombe explained that the Brewster project was not mentioned in earlier announcements because Herman Gardens and Smith projects were built during the war and were never formally designed as low-income housing.

According to the housing director, large families earning $3,200 or above, and small families with incomes of $2,400 or more, are no longer eligible to live in the Brewster Homes.

A spokesman for the area office of the Federal Public Housing Authority told The Chronicle that the new rulings did not apply to the Oakdale Gardens Project, in Royal Oak, Hyacinth Court in Ecorse nor the Carver Housing Project, in Inkster.

According to the FPHA official, the Inkster project is the only permanent housing development, while the Oakdale Gardens and Ecorse projects are temporary war housing.

Questioned about the status of the temporary war housing projects now that President Truman has declared the "duration" to be at an end, the FPHA official said that the projects had two years to run under the act which created them and would, in all probability, remain in operation as long as the need for them continued.

Sat. 1-11-47

He said however, that they would be offered for sale to the communities in which they are located in the near future.

8000 Detroit Negro Vets Homeless, Survey Finds

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
Tues. 5-27-47

By William Allan

DETROIT, May 26.—Almost 8,000 Negro World War II veterans in the Detroit area are without homes, jammed into doubled-up living quarters with relatives or friends, a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed last week.

The survey was conducted in Detroit, Highland Park and Hamtramck. A similar survey conducted last year revealed 34 per cent of Negro vets living in tents, trailers or tourist camps. The survey just recently concluded has upped this figure to 43 per cent.

Tues. 5-27-47

Only one housing project for Negro veterans has been opened in the last year. Despite efforts of the American Veterans Committee, the UAW and civic groups, the real estate lobby in City Hall has successfully browbeaten the City Council into shelving Negro housing.

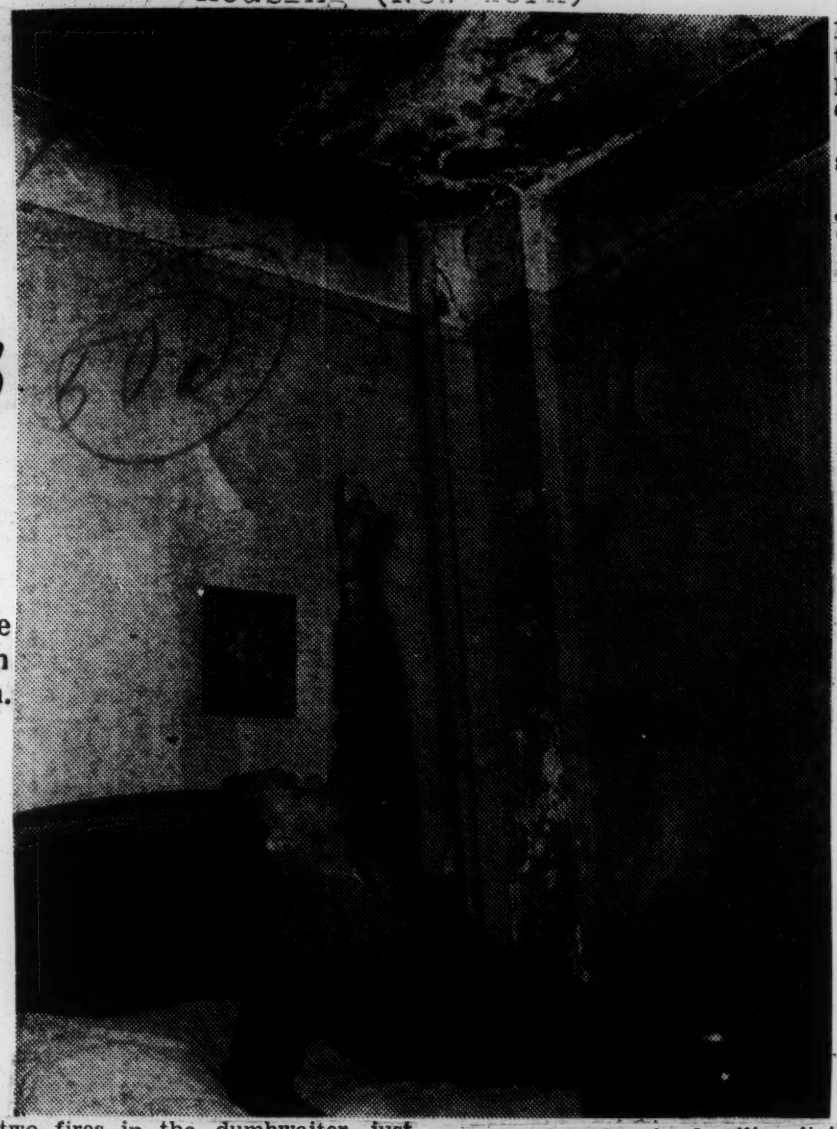
The pressure of the real estate corporations against Negro housing has extended far beyond City Hall. In Lansing, the Michigan State Supreme Court recently upheld the restricted covenant restriction. The NAACP has appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court.

The Republican Party led by Governor Kim Sigler, who toured the Negro communities during the 1946 elections, promising all things to the Negro people, which included a FEPC law, housing, slum clearance and a policy of no discrimination, today stood further exposed as doing nothing for the Negro people.

The state FEPC act has been killed in committee and now has no hope of emerging this session of the Legislature because of a "gentlemen's agreement" that no more bills were to be brought out after last Wednesday.

Tues. 5-27-47

Here the Legislature denying city or state aid to federal housing. This, if passed, dooms low-cost housing in the Detroit area, where several projects now are under way.



Sleeps Under Leaky Ceiling: Gus Tweedy, already sick, points to a three-footsquare water rotted spot directly over his bed, at 165 Lenox Ave. Sometimes, heat comes up once a day here. Saturday the radiators were ice cold. —Daily Worker Photo by Peter

Harlem Deaths Rise As Greedy Landlords Evade Fire Laws

By John Hudson Jones

Men, women, and children, are being murdered in the firetraps of Harlem. The landlords are getting away with it, and the City authorities either cannot or will not stop them.

Walk into almost any house and you'll find a fire hazard or violation that will mean death in case of fire. During the 129th Street fire several of the victims ran to the roof door but found it closed tight with heavy wire—a violation that sent them back to leaping flames and death.

The same thing could happen to the Tweedy family in Apt. 10, at 165 Lenox Ave., where the only opening to the fire escape is blocked by a locked criss-cross iron gate. It was declared a violation on Dec. 23, by the Department of Building and Housing but late Saturday afternoon, landlord Max Rosenberg is still refusing to act.

On Dec. 10, Mrs. Mattie Tweedy wrote to the Department requesting an investigation of her seven-room apartment in the Old Law Class "A" Multiple Dwelling. Inspectors came, and on Dec. 23, the following violation was recorded in an official form from the Department, instructing the landlord to remove it and others:

"Egress to fire escape obstructed by locked iron gates in rear room windows. Provide proper means of egress by removing said gates and keep such windows free at all times."

Other violations noted by the Daily Worker on its visit to the Tweedy home Saturday were:

1. Living room—Doors broken. Can't be locked. Ceiling falling; walls broken all around. Window sash broken. Rat holes in corner. Glass broken in door.

2. First bedroom — Rat holes; plaster coming down; window frame rotten; floor rotten.

3. Second bedroom—Plaster falling; window needs fixing.

4. Third bedroom—Rotten floor; board across room to keep out the rats.

5. Fourth bedroom—rat holes and sagging floor.

6. Kitchen—Rat holes; broken refrigerator; leaky ceiling; no garbage disposal. (The super tells the tenants to throw it down the dumbwaiter. This was the cause of the 129th Street fire.)

7. Dining room—same as others.

8. Bathroom—Rat holes; ceiling coming down. Walls broken; bad plumbing.

9. The radiators were ice cold.

Mrs. Mattie Tweedy, a member of the United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization withheld payment of her $42 per month rent after complaining to the authorities, and on Dec. 18 received a dispossess from Rosenberg. Her husband, Mr. Connie Tweedy, answered it, and the clerk of the court gave him until Dec. 31 to pay the rent. On Dec. 21, Mrs. Tweedy and Mildred McAdory of UHTCO appeared in court and Clerk Anthony DeStefano told them to continue to hold up the rent since violations were still existing.

Saturday Tweedy and his brother Gus who are both ill, said Rosenberg was there in the morning and "raised the devil." "Said he wasn't going to do nothing until we paid the rent," declared Gus.

Tweedy said that, "there were two fires in the dumbwaiter just before Christmas." and "it is so cold in here we have to get in bed to keep warm."

Latest reports from Alton Bray, UHTCO Rent Consultant was "Rosenberg is still trying to get out of removing the violations, although he has promised to do so, and has been so ordered by the City. He won't get anywhere though, either he removes the violations or we're going to see that he is prosecuted for criminal neglect."

Tenants Ordered To Display Flag Or Be Called "Red"

NEW YORK—(ANP)— "Fly the American flag or be called a Communist" is the ultimatum given residences of the South Jamaica Housing project, according to a story in a local newspaper last week.

Borough President Burke has been asked why the American flag doesn't always fly above the South Jamaica Housing project, which is located in the heart of a district thickly settled by colored citizens. The project is a mixed one with white and colored families living amicably.

The request came from the Pontier Democratic association of South Jamaica, of which James E. Williams is the Negro Democratic leader, and he signed the letter as executive chairman of the club.

The letter to Burke said, "The project is infested with Communists and we are curious to know if that has anything to do with the failure of the American flag to fly in its accustomed place."

Meanwhile, Negro residents of South Jamaica are suffering a lack of adequate bus service along New York boulevard, the thoroughfare leading to this Queens ghetto. Recently the Jamaica Bus Company placed 12 new modern, large buses in service, all on the Belmont park route with no additions to the rickety dilapidated affairs assigned to Negroes.

In the morning it is not unusual for four or five buses to pass waiting passengers on the corners in South Jamaica, having loaded up in the white areas thru which they pass earlier. All of this has gone unnoticed by the political big-wigs who want to see a flag flying on a low price housing project instead.

Meanwhile inadequate police protection and insufficient postal service place the Negroes in South Jamaica at a disadvantage.

Other dificiencies exist which should be called to the authorities' attention," said a long suffering Jamaican who thinks Burke is "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

ening of maintenance."

He said the department was conscious of th enecessity of looking into the "city's worst places," and that also brought the case to the attention of the New York City Department of Housing and Buildings because the rooming houses are in deplorable sanitary condition.

According to the informations, the defendants charged $5 to $11.50 weekly for a room, or $1.50 to $3.75 in excess of legal rentals. The room rents were not registered with the OPA as required by law.

A spokesman for the Department of Housing and Buildings said yesterday that newly appointed Deputy Housing Commissioner Raymond Gohey said yesterday.

The younger Smith acted as rent collecter for his father, and advised the tenants who complained of overcharges and poor conditions to "pay or get out."

The case was brought to the attention of the U.S. Attorney's office by the Office of Price Administration which received repeated complaints from tenants. The attorney the department was putting on a concentrated drive.

Two Arraigned For 1,011 Rent Gouges in Harlem

James and Raymond Smith, father and son, will be arraigned on Jan. 16 at the U. S. Courthouse for rent gouging in 1,011 instances, United States Attorney John F. X. McCohey said yesterday.

Criminal informations have been filed against James Smith, 70-year-old operator of the rooming houses of 108 W. 123 St., 197, 123 Lenox Ave. and 253 and 255 Lenox Ave.

Although he admitted Harlem was one of the "sore spots," he would not indicate what other areas were being looked over for "probable less-

Jimcrow Housing

Daily Worker

WITH their usual arrogance, the real estate and banking interests are pressing for repeal of the city law barring discrimination in urban redevelopment housing.

They are threatening to sabotage the housing program unless they have their way. New York, N.Y.

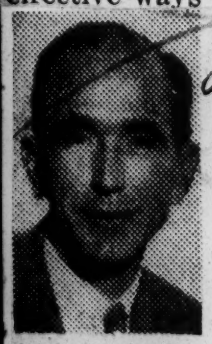
These interests have done much to force the Negro people to live in slum ghettos at fantastic rents, and at fantastic profit to themselves. They want to be sure the Jimcrow bars are not lowered. Tues. 7-8-47

They blame the city's anti-bias law for the fact that they are not building. In the past, they have blamed price control, the trade unions, government regulation of raw materials. They are ready to put the blame anywhere to escape their own responsibility.

The insurance companies and banks investing in these urban redevelopment projects get tax exemption and other city privileges. The city has no right to give it to them to provide housing for one group at the expense of another, and certainly not at the expense of our basic democracy.

The public will have to fight for the defense of the law ending discrimination in these projects, as well as for its extension to the existing Stuyvesant Town project and to other housing fields. Tues. 7-8-47

The Communist Party demonstration at the Stuyvesant Town project, Thursday, 5 p.m., is one of the effective ways of fighting and should get full backing.



WILLIAM H. FIELDS

Atlanta Constitution

They Just Can't Take the Chance

Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 7-19-47

What happens when a government, by devious means, legislates against individual rights is well illustrated right now in New York City's housing plight. In order to cater to the vote of various minority factions, including Negroes, New York two years ago passed an ordinance withholding tax benefits and condemnation rights to housing builders who deny occupancy to a tenant because of race, religion or other similar reasons. The benefits are the same as those contemplated by Mayor Hartsfield for Atlanta builders who engage in slum clearance.

Of course, an out-and-out prohibition of a landlord's right to choose his tenants probably would have been unconstitutional, so New York's administration circumvented this by voting to withhold certain benefits which are necessary to the success of a large housing project.

As a result, potential builders have been frightened off. Millions of dollars' worth of housing is not being built and the low and moderate income groups in the city have no hope of relief any time soon. Eventually, of course, the city administration may be expected to come out with a blast against private enterprise for "falling down on the job," and a vast program of public housing will be cooked up. But unless the builders do it themselves, the voters never will be reminded that they were prevented from doing the job by a mass of restrictions so easy to violate they just couldn't take the chance.

Taxes Editor Quimby Melton of the Griffin Daily News has a ready answer for those who think the high cost of living is due primarily to inflated food prices.

In his column the other day, Editor Melton quoted figures showing that while Americans last year spent slightly more than 22 percent of their incomes for food, they paid out more than 30 percent in taxes. And from a national income of $165,000,000,000, Federal, State and local taxes took $49,700,000,000, or a great deal more than enough to feed every family in the country.

Compared to our peak prewar prosperity year, 1929, the cost of government has mounted enormously. The food bill has gone up, too, but not in proportion to taxes. In that year the total tax bill was $11,300,000,000, while $19,900,000,000 was spent on food.

From Gallup Polls on the subject it is doubtful that there is real public demand for reduction in Government expenses in these times of high wages and high prices. Most people, it seems, would prefer to see the public debt reduced, but they fail to realize that if the Government were operated with stricter economy taxes could be reduced and sizable sums paid on the debt at the same time.

Sat. 7-19-47

Left-Wing View Will Lawther, head of the British National Union of Coal Miners and a defender of Communism, expressed the viewpoint of the left wing in Europe when he emphatically accepted the principle of United States aid as proposed in the Marshall plan, but at the same time attacked the "American way of life" which makes such aid possible.

Mr. Lawther, a strong supporter of the Labor Government, naturally charges the United States with withdrawing lend-lease as an effort to embarrass the Labor Party shortly after it came to power and accused "American monopolists" of trying "to crush their own trade union movement."

Mr. Lawther is head of a union that is even more powerful in Britain than John L. Lewis' United Mines Workers in the United States. From one in such a responsible post, the Labor Government would seem to be due at least a certain amount of circumspection of expression. For it is such unfounded tirades as this that are likely to arouse opposition in this country to congressional approval of the funds necessary to carry out the Marshall plan.

If Mr. Lawther despises the "American way of life" as much as he indicated, it would seem he would be unwilling for his Government to accept American aid. Or perhaps, as is usual with his ilk, he would be perfectly willing to take all the United States is willing to give and then complain because we failed to give enough.

Harlem Housing Situation Bared

50a (N.Y.)

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 1-18-47 Sat.

200 Live in 70 Rooms; Owners Face Suits

NEW YORK—City inspection of five Harlem houses where over 200 persons are jammed into 70 rooms, was started last week after U.S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey filed criminal suits against the two owners charging them with OPA rent violations.

Defendants are James Smith, 70, also known as Ernest Smith; the Racohgoth Realty Corp., of which he is president, and his son, Raymond, 29, who served as collector for his father and the corporation.

Rent Gouging Charge

McGohey notified the Department of Housing and Buildings of conditions at the buildings after he had charged the owners with rent gouging in at least 1011 instances between March and October of last year.

"These structures are in deplorable condition," Mr. McGohey said, "and that goes for the state of the buildings as well as the actions for occupancy. Lack of cleanliness, proper upkeep, hot water and proper heating compel tenants and their families to live in discomfort and worse."

Inspector Finds Violations

Following Mr. McGohey's complaint, Morris Goldfiner, chief inspector of the department, investigated the buildings and reported housing violations, but the exact nature of the violations was not disclosed.

The rooming houses are located at 108 W. 123rd St., 197 and 233 Lenox Ave., 253 and 255 Lenox Ave. An average of three persons occupies each of the 70 rooms in the buildings, all of which are old-fashioned brownstones without fire escapes.

Tenants are charged from $5 to $11.50 weekly per room, or from $1.50 to $3.75 in excess of legal rentals. The investigations grew out of tenants' complaints registered during the year.

Stern Pay Policy

Silvio J. Mollo, assistant U.S. attorney, investigated. He said that many of the tenants, advised to "pay up or get out," would have followed the latter course except that they could find no other quarters to occupy.

Major George Taylor, of the U.S. Attorney's office, said that the bathtubs in the houses were so "disgustingly dirty that people just wouldn't take any baths at all."

Termed Firetraps

"The people wanted to live decently but couldn't under those conditions. The houses were firetraps, with wooden steps and hall stairways. A fire such as broke out last week and killed and injured so many people could easily be repeated here.

"How can you expect anything of children growing up in 'that 'pe of environment?"

OPA agents reported:

That they had to light their wn way up staircases; that no ne was employed to keep halls, airways, lavatories or bathrooms ean. Rats were everywhere, and ot water was provided only on aturdays "now and then."

Small stoves in tenants' rooms rovided the heat.

Punishment Probabilities

Raymond Smith admitted that o one was employed to clean the remises, but said that he had wo younger brothers who gave he houses some attention on Saturdays only.

The Smiths are slated to plead their case before the U.S. Attorney next Thursday.

On the basis of 1011 counts, each of the defendants, if convicted, could be forced to pay more than a $5,000,000 fine; plus a year's imprisonment on each count, making for a total of 1011 years.

"Of course," pointed out Major Taylor, "this is all problematical, and rests upon the possible conviction of each of the defendants on all the counts cited by the U.S. Attorney."

Puerto Ricans Crowd New York City Area

Sun News Birmingham, Ala. 11-12-47

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—(AP)—New York City faces serious intensification of its health, education and general welfare problems unless the flow of Puerto Ricans is diverted from the overcrowded areas to other sections of the city, a board of education commitee report says.

The report was prepared under direction of six assistant superintendents of schools who have made a study of social and education aspects of the sharp rise in Puerto Rican immigration here.

An estimated 400,000 of the islanders now live in New York City with an additional 30,000 arriving yearly. 11-13-47

The report said: "As an American citizen, the Puerto Rican has unrestricted right to choose his place of residence wihin the United States. Practically, however, the vast majority of newly arrived Puerto Ricans are making their way into the worst overcrowded and most poorly housed sections of the city.

It urged insular, federal and city authorities to attempt to "divert the flow of Puerto Rican emigrants from overcrowded areas of New York into other sections of the city and elsewhere with some regard to the adequacy of housing accommodations and to occupational opportunities."

The report said some of the islanders live here with as many as "23 in four rooms—sleeping bags at a premium."

Decent Housing for Negroes

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American equally of Northern and Southern origins I was glad to see your editorial upon the Segregation Number of The Survey. That which I find of immediate personal concern, however, is not the Negro problem in the South, bad as that is. It is the case of the Negro in our own city. Humane as we may be, such matters are fairly academic until brought home to us by personal experience.

My wife and I employ a West Indian colored maid, a woman of the highest character and respectability, of middle age, of a naturally cheerful disposition. Recently we found out that the particular apartment she occupies in a house on West Ninety-eighth Street received, from the fall (when we all returned from the country) until just recently, no heat at all. We lent our maid a small electric stove, and we wrote, as directed on the telephone, to both the Department of Health and the Department of Housing and Buildings. Since then her apartment and that of her immediate neighbors have received a little more heat, but another condition in the building has received no remedy.

The dumbwaiter shaft is entirely open, there is no garbage disposal, and the practice is to throw garbage down this shaft, which constitutes a flagrant fire hazard. The house is infested with rats, and already, in Harlem, several bad fires have resulted from just such a condition. Our maid's sister recently had her own apartment badly damaged by smoke, soot and water from just such a fire.

The conditions under which these tenants live seem to me outrageous. I have never received any written reply to my letters from the Departments of Health and of Housing and Buildings.

I know that Mayor O'Dwyer has the different problems in regard to housing much at heart. Meanwhile the Negro tenants uptown seem to have little or no recourse. We all know that such conditions breed intense and festering dissatisfaction and cynicism, if not lawlessness and crime. We know that they are a disgrace to the city. Yet very little is done about it.

Barring of 4 Negro Families Stirs 5-Hour Housing Demonstration

Group of 50 Occupies City Authority Offices Until Board Member Promises to Hear Their Protest Today

The New York City Housing Authority's refusal to permit four Negro families to occupy apartments they had rented set off a five-hour demonstration yesterday at the Authority's offices, 122 East Forty-second Street. A group of fifty persons moved into the offices after other efforts to obtain an explanation of the Authority's action had failed.

Not until 8:15 o'clock last night did the demonstrators depart, and then they abandoned plans for an all-night session only because one of the Authority members promised to receive them this afternoon. He was Frank R. Crosswaith, the only Negro among the five unpaid voluntary Authority members.

The group had arrived at the Forty-second Street offices at 3 P. M., according to a plan announced earlier in the day by Louis Okin, lawyer for the tenants and chairman of the West Park Progressive Citizens of America. Mr. Okin said he had been trying all week to reach some executive who could explain to him why the Negro families had been barred from a building already occupied by four other Negro families.

Informed that no information could be obtained before this afternoon, Mr. Okin had told Miss Wendy Handelman, secretary to the Authority's executive director, that his clients would come along anyhow. They did, and Ben Davis, Communist member of the City Council, accompanied them.

The demonstration was arranged by the Columbus Hill Housing League, the organization of tenants occupying apartments on the site of the Authority's projected Amsterdam Houses, a low-rent, publicly subsidized housing development.

The Authority had obtained from the State Division of Housing a loan of $6,000,000, part of which was to be used for rehabilitating unused tenements to receive families forced to move from the Amsterdam site on Manhattan's west side. Seven such buildings were earmarked, and last Thursday and Friday the first four Negro families moved into 220 East Ninety-fifth Street, the first building rehabilitated.

The owners of some of the tenements in this neighborhood, between Third and Second Avenues, protested that the entry of Negro families would drive white tenants from the block and depress the value of property there. Edmond Borgia Butler, chairman of the Authority, responded that the Authority could make no discrimination among white and Negro families when assigning apartments paid for with public funds.

Late on Friday evening, Mr. Okin said yesterday, two families who had planned to move into the Ninety-fifth Street building the following day were told that there had been a mistake. An Authority official asked for the return of keys these families had received when they paid their rent for the apartments.

The tenants, having arranged for moving vans to transport them the following day, refused to surrender the keys. At night, however, locks on the doors of the apartments were changed, and when the vans arrived next morning a private patrolman was at the door to bar them. Two other families that were to have moved this week gave up the idea.

During more than five hours that the crowd sat in at the Authority's offices Miss Handelman, Mr. Davis and Mr. Okin made numerous attempts to reach Authority members by telephone.

About 6 P. M. Frank Didisheim, secretary of the Authority, pointed out that it was time to close the offices, and "invited" the demonstrators to go. When they refused he called the police, and Frank Fristensky, assistant chief inspector, came around. He was still trying to persuade the group to depart quietly when Mr. Davis reached Mr. Crosswaith.

Mr. Crosswaith's promise of an interview satisfied everyone, and the vote to "adjourn" until 4 P. M. today was unanimous.

Mr. Butler announced the formation of a committee of twenty-three prominent New Yorkers. Led by Louis H. Pink, former State Superintendent of Insurance, the group will advise the Authority on planning and policy for community activities in the low-rent housing developments of the city.

NEGRO TENANT STRIKERS MARCH

By John Hudson Jones

The Negro tenants of 262 S. First St., Brooklyn, marched through the streets yesterday to tell the neighborhood of their rent strike. Their neighbors, mostly white, stopped shopping to look. Some smiled, others frowned, a couple nodded in agreement. They, too, live in vermin-infested houses, get bad service and the landlords ignore violations.

The old six-story walk-up, managed by William A. Reitman, 122 E. 42 St., has dozens of violations in each apartment. The halls are filthy and dark. There is no dumbwaiter service.

The worst thing, though, are the rats. Yesterday, in apartment 20, Mrs. Mary Barnwell showed this reporter an 11-inch rat that her husband, John Henry, had killed Thursday night. The rat was in a dust pan on the fire escape. They had kept it for the newsmen to see.

Mrs. Barnwell was carrying Vivian, her baby—one month old. "I'm scared to death that a rat is going to bite her," she said.

Outside, the marching tenants, all members of the Williamsburg Tenants and Consumers Council, circled the block singing and shouting slogans.

They have refused to pay rent since April. They are depositing the rent in the Dime Savings Bank on Havermeyer St.

The OPA has reduced rent for several of the tenants from $20 to $18, but the agent, William A. Reitman, refused to accept $18 from Hydrick Carter and from Mrs. Hattie Brown.

Yesterday, Reitman told the Daily Worker on the phone that he didn't know anything about the OPA ruling. "Those tenants are very destructive," he accused.

When asked what there was for them to destroy, and why the halls were not kept clean, he said: "We're going to fix it up. Then I hope we get a better class of tenants." He wouldn't say what he meant by that. He promised to "cooperate" with "anybody."

FAULTY PLUMBING

A serious violation in the house is the faulty plumbing, that gives out only a tiny trickle of cold water in most apartments.

Mrs. Barnwell said they have to go across the street for water to drink. They have reported it to the Board of Health several times. Also, Mrs. Barnwell was bitten in the temple by a rat last summer. This, too, was reported. Shortly after that, Mrs. Barnwell killed five rats in one night.

Meanwhile, the tenants are waiting for eviction notices from Reitman.

Estelle Kessler of the Council said yesterday that their demonstration was the first in that neighborhood, and she expected it to stimulate action among the white tenants. Their houses are just as bad as this one," she declared.

NEGRO HOME NEEDS RISE AS COAST ISSUE

Problem Is Big 'Worry' Among 150,000 in Los Angeles—Lawyer Hits Realtors, FHA

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, April 26—Inadequate housing, not job discrimination, appears to be the main worry of Negroes here, and leaders accuse real estate interests and the Federal Housing Administration over policies which they say provoke irritation and racial outbreaks.

Loring Miller, a lawyer and board member of the American Civil Liberties Union, who has defended more than 100 cases in the Superior Court brought by Negroes against restrictive housing covenants, accused the F. H. A., "here and elsewhere," of fostering a Jim Crow policy.

He also said that the agency "has frequently broken its promises to Negroes and other minority groups in the interest of the monied interests."

He said that the migration which had brought the Negro population from 63,000 in 1940 to 150,000 today in itself was not the cause of race friction here, adding that the denial of the right to move out of "tight ghettoes" was provoking conflict.

Some Political Advantages

Mr. Miller declared that the

ism, and an enemy of those who love Negroes hysterically."

Race Patriots Criticized

Nevertheless, he said, the Communists had made friends through the housing situation "mainly because the good church people 'talk' a good fight but rarely carry on one with sincerity and intelligence." He stated that the majority of Negroes were not interested in "good" race relations, chiefly because "back in the South they only knew the bad relations." He criticized many leaders as "race patriots who refuse to hold the broad view."

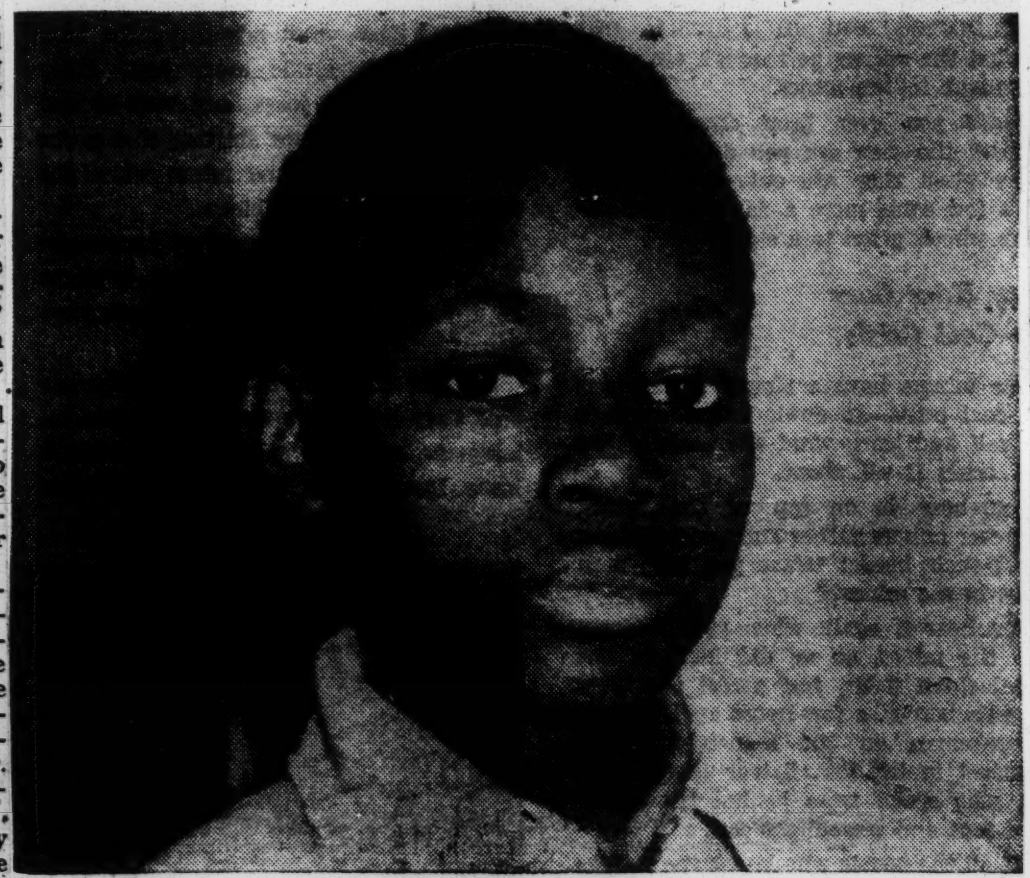
The increase in the Negro population had "shocked" the older group, he said, adding that the newly arrived Negroes with war earnings had bought "many shady" businesses which were "rolling in the coin and helping exploit the whole community."

Mr. Miller said that white real estate firms also tended to exaggerate racial friction "either to carry on the exploitation in the ghetto, or to create an unusual demand for old houses on their hands."

The southside area has some Negro political representation. Augustus Hawkins is an Assemblyman, Edwin L. Jefferson is a judge of the Municipal Court, George Beavers is a member of the Housing Authority, and Charles H. Matthews is a police commissioner. The last two positions are unsalaried.

There are three local weekly newspapers, The Sentinel, The Tribune and The Eagle, the last being considered "way to the left."

Richard McKinsey is an average 13-year-old. A student at James Fenimore Cooper High. He saw his mother die, and his brother too, in a firetrap tenement where he saved his two sisters.



RICHARD McKINSEY

HARLEM FIRE HERO

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

THE time: Early morning, Jan. 5, 1947.

The place: The McKinsey apartment, 167 W. 129 St., Harlem.

The little boy, Richard, and his two baby sisters, Beatrice and Shirley were sleeping peacefully in their tiny bedroom.

Perhaps their little heads were filled with pleasant dreams. Richard—of that day's hard fought stick ball game at school recess. Beatrice and Shirley—perhaps of Christmas dolls.

Suddenly a scream and vigorous shaking woke them. It was their mother, Mrs. Lillian McKinsey. Half-asleep they heard her yell, "Get up, the house is on fire!"

But Richard can talk, and good too. He's a bright eyed, spunky kid of 13, so let him tell the story.

"When Momma woke us up, I ran to the hall door but the fire was coming across it. I turned around and we all ran out another door until we got to the front one. Then we went into the outside hall. I ran up to the roof door. It was wired up. I bumped it a couple of times. Reckon I wasn't strong enough to break the wire."

Richard is a neat kid too, and while he was talking, he straightened his tie, smoothed the wrinkles in his worn jacket and smiled a little sadly.

"I leaped back down stairs, and the smoke was so thick I started to choke." He swallowed and continued. "I could hear my brother Arthur calling Momma from the front room. I didn't know where she and my little sisters had run to."

What happened in the next few moments is hazy in Richard's mind. Almost overcome by smoke he thinks he ran back into their apartment only to be driven back by flames. He remembers hearing women and children screaming on lower floors. Then he ran out of the apartment again.

"When I got out I saw Momma, Arthur and the girls bumping on the roof door and trying to get out. There was a lot of smoke up there and pretty soon they all fell out unconscious. I was crying and hollering. The fire was burning them."

And then this terrified little 13-year-old boy jumped through the flames, shook his brother into consciousness and then —"Arthur was pretty bad off, but he managed to go over and pick up Momma. I kept on hollering to him not to fall out again. Then I run over, picked up my sisters and took them down stairs to the street. Arthur had got down there already."

Arthur and Mrs. McKinsey later died in the Harlem Hospital from third degree burns. They are two of the eight that perished. Beatrice and Shirley are still on the critical list.

Just an average little boy, but a hero.

Murder in Harlem

LANDLORDS in New York's Harlem are getting away with murder. And we mean murder.

Fire-trap tenements, riddled with violations of fire safety laws, are becoming the tomb of innocent people.

Eight people died in Harlem in a tenement fire since the new year began. They never had a chance.

Councilman Benjamin Davis has brought the entire shameful mess up for action in the City Council. He demands an investigation of the whole tenement set-up and its inadequate fire protection.

Who owns harlem's tenements? Secrecy hides their names.

It is clear that the slum and fire danger imposed on the people of Harlem by the greedy landlords and the neglectful city and state authorities are a danger to the security, health and welfare of all the people of this city.

We urge support to following demands:

1. Immediate homes for the fire victims and full compensation to the families of the deceased.
2. Immediate investigation of these tragedies and all other fires.
3. Immediate replacement of recently reduced fire engine companies.
4. Strict enforcement of all housing laws.
5. Complete slum clearance for Harlem.
6. Maintain Rent Control—NO RENT INCREASES.
7. Criminal prosecution of landlords guilty of violations.
8. Full support to the resolution of Councilman Davis on inadequate fire equipment.

In the 7B at James Fenimore Cooper High School, he takes up sheet metal working and carpentry.

"I want to be a mechanic, and I'm gonna stay in school too. Momma always said she wanted me to make something out of myself."

He likes football, sells the Sunday papers for spending change, plays the flute, and likes to read the comic books "sometimes."

Richard tells the story of his night of terror and heroism in a grownup, unassuming way. Since it happened, Harlem has been aroused and is fighting the landlords who are so busy crying against rent ceilings they neglect human lives. But whatever happens in the future, a little boy has seen his mother die, and had her love torn away. How much longer will the tragedy of Harlem go on?

CONVICT HARLEM LANDLORD FOR CRIMINAL NEGLECT

Persistent action by tenants at 512 W. 151 St. led to the conviction of their landlord, Isidore Miller, Wednesday, in Special Sessions Courts, through several Magistrate after he had flatly refused to provide adequate garbage disposal, elevator service, repairs, heat, hot water and hall cleaning. The first actions against him were brought by Jesse Sleigh, who got a summons for him on March 11. He had written Miller a registered letter and complained to him by phone. Each complaint was ignored.

Found guilty of criminal neglect and violation of a lease, Miller will be sentenced May 28 and must remove the multiple health and fire violations in the house. He was

Tried before Justices Frederick L. Hackenburg, Nathan D. Perlman and William A. Farrell, Miller was prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney John McAvinue.

The tenants, members of the sternly upbraided for his neglect. United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization, attended each court session. Justice Edward Thurston gave the attorney two hours to get Miller in Justice Hackenburg said he was going to be made "an example for the 28 tenants in the seven-story house, 23 are UHTCO members. late in March, Miller sent his attorney to represent him in Washington Heights Magistrate Court. Justice Hackenburg said he was then sent to Special Sessions.

Welfare Leader Guilty On Slum Rent Charge

Defender - 5-31-47 Sat

CLEVELAND—A welfare worker, found guilty of overcharging tenants of her slum dwellings, recently refunded $335 to them and paid the U.S. Treasury $170 as penalty.

She is Miss Jane E. Hunter, founder and executive secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley Association, a home for Negro girls at 4450 Cedar st.

In one of Miss Hunter's properties, 10 people—and passers-by—were using an outdoors toilet, their only sanitary convenience, although she was charging relief tenants $21 a month for a one-room store dwelling in which the "bedroom" was separated from living and eating quarters by a curtain around an iron bedstead. Filth disclosed by investigators brought excuses from Miss Hunter.

Sat. 5-31-47

"I asked my plumber to repair the toilet, but he is unable to get the type of equipment needed. My water bill for the last period was $60 because of the leaking toilet."

In paying her fine to the government, Miss Hunter, a prominent welfare worker, said:

"I didn't understand the law. I remodeled the two suites at 4305 Cedar ave., but I didn't know I had to get OPA permission."

On complaint of city relief officials and state old-age pension officers, Miss Hunter has agreed to reduce rent from $21 to $18 a month. Other properties near the Phyllis Wheatley home are under federal investigation. Miss Hunter is said to have purchased them to keep them from being used "for illegal purposes."

Philly's 100 Negro 'DP's'

Daily Worker

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, July 13. — They are starting to move a few blocks of the Elevated underground. But they forgot to find a place, above ground or underground, for the displaced persons to move in. About a hundred of them are sitting tight, just north of the Pennsylvania Railroad's 30 Street station.

The excavators are already at work around the little group of 20 condemned houses at 36 and Lodlow Sts. But the tenants have had to ignore evictions notices. "We just can't find any place," said Lucille Mitchell, chairman of the tenant"s group. New York, N.Y.

We counted up with her and there were over 50 children in this homeless sector. All the tenants are Negroes, many of them on Mother's Assistance. "We've been insulted everywhere we go," said Carrie Tucker, mother of five children.

"We did find one apartment. But when the agent found we had children, he didn't want us. And he wouldn't let us double up. The rent was $45. We pay from $16 to $18 here." Mon. 7-14-47

The tenants are calling the City Council. "We think it's a fine thing to put the elevated underground. Only—they've got to find some place to put us. Otherwise, we'll have to come down with our children and move into City Hall."

Before the war, Philadelphia was 100,000 homes short. Now, the shortage has almost doubled, with no low-rent homes built, or in sight. "They ought to build us a project," the Displaced Persons of Ludlow St. say. Mon. 7-14-47

The City Planning Commission is headed by Edward Hopkinson, Jr., the Morgan partner who directs the destinies of the city in behalf of the banks and their affiliates. Maybe the Displaced Persons of Ludlow St. will call on Mr. Hopkinson, too, and ask him to plan something besides a city eviction notice for them? Or invite them up to his Main Line estate?

50a 1947

Housing (The South)

53 Per Cent In South Live In Poor Conditions

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World
Fri. 7-11-47

Possibility For Relief Seen As Limited

50a

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA)—The National Housing Agency, after analyzing thirty-two housing surveys prepared for it by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, last Tuesday agreed that housing conditions among colored veterans are "bad."

The surveys, which covered approximately 353,000 colored veterans living in eight northern and twenty-four southern areas, the NHA said, show that in northern areas from twice to eight times as many colored veterans are living in sub-standard dwellings as all veterans occupying sub-standard homes in those areas, and that in the south the conditions among them are even worse.

MAJOR AREAS

A sub-standard dwelling was defined as one in need of major repairs or lacking one or more standard plumbing facilities such as running water, a private flush toilet, or a private bath.

Fri. 7-11-47

Housing conditions among colored veterans in St. Louis were found to be the worst among all the northern cities, the NHA said. In St. Louis, more than 60 per cent of colored veterans live in substandard dwellings. Indianapolis, with 50 per cent of its colored veterans living in substandard dwellings, was second in poor housing for veterans, closely followed by Kansas City with 46 per cent, Philadelphia with 32 per cent, Newark with 31 per cent, Detroit with 27 per cent, Cleveland with 21 per cent and New York City with 19 per cent of their veterans living in sub-standard homes.

DOUBLE AVERAGE

As to the southern areas covered by the surveys, the NHA said approximately 53 per cent of the colored veterans occupy sub-standard dwellings. This proportion, the agency declared, almost doubles the comparable average of 29 per cent for the eight northern areas just mentioned and is considerably above the 40 per cent figure for white veterans living in substandard homes in southern areas.

In northern cities a direct comparison of the housing conditions of colored and white veterans is not available.

Furthermore, the NHA added, there is very limited possibility for relief to colored veterans who are doubling up and occupying sub-standard dwellings because housing vacancies are so low.

The NHA said although this is true for the entire population, vacancies open to the colored people are particularly scarce.

Among the eight northern cities, the analysis showed, habitable vancancies for rent or sale to colored people ranged from two-tenths per cent in New York City, Detroit and St. Louis, to five-tenths per cent in Cleveland and Kansas City.

Fri. 7-11-47

No Place to Go

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Is there anything you can do or say to ease this housing shortage? There are so many people who have to move and who, like myself, can find nowhere to go. There is nothing to rent. People are forced to buy whether they want to or not.

There are a lot of people who are not able to buy a home now. The house I live in has been sold and I have only a little better than two months to vacate. And I cannot find anywhere to live. I can hardly find a decent room.

As a colored citizen, I am anticipatingly yours.

J. O. PATTERSON.

Richmond.

Rankin Calls Infants 'Scum Of Both Races'

Chicago Defender

Report Reveals Only 500 Illegitimate Children Involved

5-3-47

WASHINGTON—The British Information Office here said last Friday that press dispatches from London stating that plans are under way to ship 5,000 illegitimate English-born children of colored American soldiers to the United States are "completely unfounded."

It had queried its London office regarding the report, the agency said, and had received the reply that it was absolutely without credence.

No official attempt would be made to ship such children to the United States, the London reply stated.

Scheme for Money

Meanwhile, it was learned that the State Department has information which tends to show that the entire move shapes up as a scheme to raise money in the United States.

Although it declined to verify the information, it was also learned that the State Department has received a report from London which discredits the entire move. According to the State Department report, there are not 10,000 but only 500 illegitimate children of colored soldiers and English mothers in England.

State Department officials declined to make the report public on the ground that the State Department is not involved in the matter.

Reginald Johnson of the National Urban League said here last Wednesday that the national body is not active in the reported move to bring the children to the United States, but that the New York City Urban League had interested itself in the matter.

Rankin Gets Loose

On the floor of the House last Wednesday, Rep. John E. Rankin (D., Miss.), leader of the white supremacy bloc in the House, confirmed a statement the morning papers carried that he would oppose the bringing to this country of "a lot of illegitimate half-breed Negro children from England."

He said they are "the offsprings of the scum of the British Isles" and repeated his statement that they had probably inherited "the vices of both races and virtues of neither."

In this position, he said he was supported by "one of the leading Negro bishops of the South," Bishop J. E. Cain of Arkansas. He quoted Bishop Cain as having said that "the intelligent Negroes of America" will oppose the move to bring from England to the United States "approximately 10,000 children" whose fathers were alleged to be colored American soldiers.

Rankin interpreted Bishop Cain's statement as an attempt "to discourage mongrelization."

His Usual Attack 5-3-47

He said he continued to receive letters stating that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was advocating the bringing of these children of colored soldiers and English mothers to the United States, but he hoped it was a mistake because "it would be one of the worst blunders she could possibly make."

Challenging Rankin's remarks about Mrs. Roosevelt, Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.) said the wife of President Roosevelt is "one of the great women of all times." Continuing, she said:

"You may not always agree with what she says. I think no one can doubt her sincerity, her great courage, and her great love for humanity.

"We hear much these days about democracy, and we are willing to invest hundreds of millions of dollars, even the lives of our sons, to promote democracy in the world.

"Democracy rests on the religious concept of the dignity and the worth of the individual, and the recognition of God.

"God does not draw boundaries; at least, not the God I learned to worship in my church. He does not draw boundaries any place on earth, and I say that Eleanor Roosevelt and those like her who have walked down through history with light around their heads are the true disciples of Jesus Christ and the true practicing Christians on this earth."

Chicago Defender

Voices Plea For Children Of Negro Soldiers Overseas

Chicago, Ill.

By IVAN HAROLD BROWNING

(Mr. Harold Browning, noted singer, composer and former Defender correspondent, lived more than 16 years in London and in Europe.)

LOS ANGELES—It was during my nine-month travel in Europe last year that I had the opportunity of seeing and coming in contact with one of the most vital problems concerning the British, American and Continental governments.

Noble Sissle, Flourney Miller and I said that on our return to the states we would at least try to do something for those unfortunate little brown (and in the most cases beautiful) babies. When I first read an exclusive article in the Defender sometime ago with reference to these illegitimate children it was certainly no surprise to me and I merely want to emphasize the fact now that something just must be done without delay in order that these children will be able to at least live a halfway normal life.

GI Fathers 5a-3, 2-9-47

Of course England is certainly not the only country in which the late war has brought about such conditions and I pray that our government (also) will definitely step in at this time and make it possible, in a financial way, for those illegitimate children (born of American GI fathers) to have support in order that they may live and have a few of the necessities in life as they grow up.

Yes, it is indeed a very serious problem and apart from the government help, the veterans associations, all of our Negro churches, clubs and organizations should contribute liberally financially toward a home of some kind in those countries for the maintenance of these children.

Appeals To Negroes

Having lived in England and on the Continent for sixteen years, I naturally understand the color problem there and being an American I also understand the same problem here, but this is no time to argue the color problem points. The facts are these little illegitimate Negro kids will have a far more difficult time than the little illegitimate white kids in the war zones of Europe therefore, it really is up to the Negroes to help a bit more with the problem.

I trust that a far greater number of American GIs than 100 have written and sent money to the mothers of their children through the Red Cross, Salvation Army, the African Church Mission in Liverpool, England and etc., and regardless of how honorable thing to do.

We must continue to write about, talk about and above all do something about this rather unfortunate situation and it should be as close to our hearts as any serious problem is today. 3-29-47

God gave a gift to earth—a child
Weak, innocent and undefiled;
All influence of good or right
All rays of God's most holy light.

Illegitimacy

WORLD VIEWS

George Padmore

Unwanted Colored Babies

THIS IS A STORY of tragedy, of global war. The legacy of a Negro ex-GI reading this report may well wonder whether his deserted child born of some English woman in this country during the period when the American troops were stationed in the British Isles, is among the unfortunate kids left to starve to death, due in large measure to the callous attitude of both the British and American governments. For the problem of unwanted colored babies is not confined to Britain alone, but is a problem which has arisen in every country where Negro troops were stationed during the war.

Many a Negro soldier has brought home to the authorities and the British public the urgency of the problem, which was rightly described by the Recorder of Birkenhead, near Liverpool, as "a source of embarrassment not only to the mothers, but to society generally."

Take the case of Mrs. Ruth Madorah Russell, age 45, and her husband, Mr. John Austin Russell, age 50, and his wife, Ruth Russell, age 45, and taken to an orphanage called the Rainbow Children's Home, located at Birkenhead near Liverpool, which was formally opened on December 21, as the Rainbow Children's Home.

But the Russells soon found that the undertaking was far beyond their capacities and debts were contracted.

"Less than four months after the formal opening it was apparent that the whole ghastly business must be brought to an end," asserted the Recorder.

Doctor Hears 'Starvation Cries'

WITHOUT FOOD, without heat, without warm clothes, the poor children struggled through the winter months—living from day to day upon the little the Russells were able to collect from friends in America. But this was not enough to make ends meet.

"The first impression one got as one entered the home was the crying of children which quite

irrespective of illness, one associates with exhaustion and starvation," said the medical inspector, giving evidence to the court. "I selected eight whom I thought were very ill and five who were critically ill. They were listless, weak, and badly emaciated. Six measles cases were in a separate dormitory. I did not expect five of them to survive more than a few days," added Dr. Richmond.

'Whole Ghastly Business'

ACCORDING TO Dr. R. C. Richmond, medical inspector of the Children's Branch of the Home Office, two colored kids died from exhaustion and starvation and 19 others were taken to hospital in a dying condition. They were so thin and ill that five were expected to die within a few days.

Praiseworthy Effort

EXPLAINING THE circumstances of the case, the prosecuting attorney told the chairman of the court that during the war a number of children were born out of wedlock and many of the members of the crying of children which quite

Geo. Padmore

Chicago Defender

10-4-47

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Chicago Defender

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Sept.

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GI Fathers

5a 3, 2 (-4)

Of course England is certainly not the only country in which the late war has brought about such conditions and I pray that our government (also) will definitely step in at this time and make it possible, in a financial way, for those illegitimate children (born of American GI fathers) to have support in order that they may live and have a few of the necessities in life as they grow up.

Yes, it is indeed a very serious problem and apart from the government help, the veterans associations, all of our Negro churches, clubs and organizations should contribute liberally financially toward a home of some kind in those countries for the maintenance of these children.

Appeals To Negroes

Having lived in England and on the Continent for sixteen years, I naturally understand the color problem there and being an American I also understand the same problem here, but this is no time to argue the color problem points. The facts are these little illegitimate Negro kids will have a far more difficult time than the little illegitimate white kids in the war zones of Europe therefore, it really is up to the Negroes to help a bit more with the problem.

I trust that a far greater number of American GIs than 100 have written and sent money to the mothers of their children through the Red Cross, Salvation Army, the African Church Mission in Liverpool, England and etc., and regardless of how honorable thing to do.

We must continue to write about, talk about and above all do something about this rather unfortunate situation and it should be as close to our hearts as any serious problem is today.

3-24-47

God gave a gift to earth—a child
Weak, innocent and undefiled;
All influence of good or right
All rays of God's most holy light.

George Padmore WORLD VIEWS

Unwanted Colored Babies

THIS IS A STORY of tragedy. The legacy of global war. A recent case before the court has brought this Many a Negro ex-GI reading this wife, Ruth Madorah Russell, age 45, and taken to an report may well wonder whether ties and the British public the called the Rainbow his deserted child born of some urgency of the problem, which Home, located at Birkenhead near English woman in this country was rightly described by the Re- Liverpool, during last winter, during the corder of Birkenhead, near Liv- when the country was faced with period when erpool, as "a source of embarrass- fuel shortage in one of its worst the American ment not only to the mothers, but winters. troops were to society generally."

But they soon found that the stationed in the British Isles, is among the unfortunate kids left to starve to death, due in large measure to the callous attitude of both the British and American governments. For the problem of the hundreds of unwanted colored children of American Negro soldiers is one beyond the resources of individuals and private organizations in this country.

Sept.

But the Russells soon found that the undertaking was far beyond their capacities and debts were contracted.

"Less than four months after the formal opening it was apparent that the whole ghastly business must be brought to an end," asserted the Recorder.

Doctor Hears 'Starvation Cries'

WITHOUT FOOD, without heat, without warm clothes, the poor children struggled through the winter months—living from day to day upon the little the Russells were able to collect from friends in America. But this was not enough to make ends meet.

"The first impression one got as one entered the home was the crying of children which, quite irrespective of illness, one associates with exhaustion and starvation," said the medical inspector, giving evidence to the court. "I selected eight whom I thought were very ill and five who were critically ill. They were listless, weak, and badly emaciated. Six measles cases were in a separate dormitory. I did not expect five of them to survive more than a few days," added Dr. Richmond.

'Whole Ghastly Business'

ACCORDING TO Dr. R. C. all ended in a "whole ghastly business," declared Recorder Elsden, who conducted the prosecution of the Russells.

Praiseworthy Effort

EXPLAINING THE circumstances of the case, the prosecutor told the chairman that during the war job was too big for the Home Office, two colored kids were born and many of the hospital in a dying condition. children were left behind by their fathers and unwanted fathers were members of the

Geo. Padmore

10-4-47

Chicago Defender

The children—orphans of deserted by their fathers and unwanted colored

ROGERS SAYS:

Something Should Be Done To Ease Plight of GI Children in England

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Pittsburgh Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

THERE are in England today about a thousand children, born to unwed English mothers by American Negro soldiers, who are in a wretched plight. Britain, even before the war, was a tough land for white people. It is tougher than any other land I know of for Negroes. The future of these Negro-English children is bleak, indeed. American color prejudice is directly responsible for this. Some of these children would be "illegitimate," of course, but since U. S. Army policy was that no American Negro soldier or sailor should be given permission to marry a white British girl, even the parents of those children who were in love, could not marry. Army jim crow went so far as to penalize the girls by refusing the British authorities permission to enter a support claim against the father. The Americans had much their own way with color prejudice in England since the English needed their help so badly.

Mr. Rogers

Quite different was the case of the British Negro soldier. There were no legal barriers to his marriage with an English girl. A goodly number of such unions occurred. I have before me photographs of a stylish marriage of an English girl to an unmixed Jamaican Negro soldier. About them are the parents and friends of the bride, all white.

Sat. 3-8-47

THE ENGLISH, while not keen about the marriage of white and black, have never had a law against it. I saw a considerable number of mixed couples in England and lived with one Jamaican Negro, who married an English girl of very rich parents. He had served in World War I. They lived with their two children in a fine apartment in one of London's best neighborhoods. I know of no similar case in the most liberal part of America. In Cardiff where there were some 7,000 Negroes, the mothers and maternal grandmothers were all white, while the fathers were Negroes. I was told that nearly all the couples were married. Much the same was true of Liverpool, where there were quite a few mulatto children.

England was the only European country I saw with color prejudice. American policy is largely responsible for this. In the case of the U. S. in World War II, history was only repeating itself. Here's the story: England had Negro slaves more than a century before the founding of Virginia, or about 1440. Between that period and 1808, when the slave trade was abolished, a great number of Negroes, probaby hundreds of thousands, were brought into the British Isles, the principal ports being Liverpool and Bristol. About 1702, however, Chief Justice Holt declared slavery in England illegal. But the American colonists had it restored there in 1729. Abolish it in the mother country and where would the colonies be? Besides rich Americans took their Negro slaves to England with them. In 1772, Chief Justice Mansfield again declared it illegal but Negroes continued to be bought and sold in England until about 1834, when all slaves in the empire were freed.

Sat. 3-8-47

YOU MIGHT ask what became of all these blacks over the centuries. There is no record of their being slaughtered and only about 350 were returned to Africa. Well, they were absorbed by the whites. But you won't find that in your histories or text-books. The American background is English, hence the English must be 1,000 per cent unmixed white.

That is not all. Negroes, according to archaeological evidence, have been living in England since long before the Christian era. David McRitchie in his "Ancient and Modern Britons," Gerald Massey, in "Book of the Beginnings," and others, have given abundant proof of this. Fuller in his "Worthies of England," says that a Negro in the time of Mary I (1516-1558), invented the first fine needle. The Negroes were not only slaves. You will find their faces prominently in the coat-of-arms of certain noble British families.

Color prejudice in England has never been a matter of sex, but of jobs. In 1760, London forbade the teaching of trades to some 30,000 Negroes, then living there. The race-riots in the British Isles that followed World War I, were to get the Negroes out of jobs that had been given them. Except during war-time, England is a tough place to get any kind of job. Englishmen, too, with their surplus of women have never been as sex-conscious as Americans, who, until 1940, had a shortage of women, especially white ones.

Sat. 3-8-47

IN THIS MATTER of increasing color prejudice in England, I must not forget what certain American Negroes, largely entertainers, have contributed. Both blacks and whites in England said that one American troupe, behaved so badly in London, that it increased color prejudice greatly. I, myself, saw some of these Negroes cutting up there.

Now as regards these so-called illegitimate children of Negro GI's in Britain, I feel that something concrete should be done for them. In a few cases certain humane American Negroes have "adopted" some of the children. That is, they let the child stay in England and send money to its mother. But that is not enough; when the child is grown it should be allowed to come to America, where its chances will be much better.

I know, of course, of the added prejudice in America where the mother of a mulatto offspring is white. She should be black. Negro women, alone, ought to bear mulattoes. Most Negroes, especially women, are conditioned to this. Brides of Negro GI's are being snubbed by some Negro women. One English girl of good family with her child, I hear, is planning to return to England because of this. However, her color is incidental. Had the English people been of another color, Negro GI brides would have been of that color. It was a case of female company.

Prejudice or no prejudice, the children are innocent. Pressure should therefore be brought on the State Department to correct this great injustice caused by U. S. Army policy.

Marriage Bans Blamed For Illegitimacy

World
Memphis, Tenn.
50a

NEW YORK—(ANP)—"The rate of illegitimacy in (England) was accelerated by the policy of United States army officials who discouraged and frequently forbade marriages of Negro soldiers to English girls," is the belief of Edwin J. Duplan, general secretary of Liverpool, England, Negro welfare center. Fri. 1-31-47

Duplan is now in the United States seeking to raise funds for the construction of a center for the care of those illegitimate children, and to explore the possibility of having Negro families adopt some of these children.

He estimates that at least $100,000 will be required for the center.

According to Duplan, 80 per cent of the approximately 1,700 illegitimate children resulted from relationships between Negro soldiers and women who already were married and whose husbands were in the service of the British government.

Illegitimacy Laid To Negro Ban

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Wed. 1-22-47

New York, Jan. 21 (AP) — Edwin J. Duplan, general secretary of the Liverpool, England, Negro welfare center, told a press conference today that the "rate of illegitimacy (in England) was accelerated by the policy of United States Army officials who discouraged and frequently forbade marriage of Negro soldiers to English girls."

He said that at least $100,000 was needed to construct a center for the care of illegitimate children of Negro soldiers in England.

Duplan came to the United States to stimulate interest in and raise funds for such a home. He said 80 per cent of the approximately 1,700 illegitimate children were born to women who already were married and whose husbands were in the British Government service.

He said he was exploring the possibility of adoption of some of the children by Negro families in this country, but that no program had been worked out.

British Society Hopes to Send 5,000 to U. S. Negro Fathers

The Courier-Journal

London April 9 (AP)—The Negro Welfare Society of London and Liverpool said today that although it planned to send 5,000 children of British girls and American Negro soldiers to the United States to be reared by the fathers they have never seen, the step awaited approval of the British and U. S. Governments.

The announcement added that 5,000 other such children remaining here would be reared in a special boarding school soon to be opened in Liverpool.

"The mothers just cannot fit them into family and community life," said Ernest M. Kendall, Jr., the society's attorney. "They are giving them up. We are making the arrangements."

Louisville Ky.

Most Mothers Are Married.

Mixed marriages always have been more common, proportionately, here than in the United States. In August, 1945, on the eve of the departure for home of some of the Negro troops, some men broke through barbed-wire barriers at Bristol Barracks to rush into the arms of sobbing white girls. Thurs. 4-10-47

About 60 per cent of the children fathered by Negro soldiers here were born to married women, Kendall said. Many of the wives, he added, had husbands in the British forces overseas.

"That has caused great difficulties and many divorces," he said.

Most of the mothers were working-class women, Kendall said.

To Raise Funds In U. S.

The lawyer said funds to help finance the Liverpool boarding school and transportation for the children the society proposes to send to America will be raised in the United States. He said both the British and the U. S. Governments had been asked for authorization. Thurs.

"Most of the mothers whose babies go to America will never see them again," he said. "Of those remaining, perhaps half will be separated from their mothers permanently. The mothers of the others can be expected to call at the school occasionally and to take quite an interest in their children. 4-10-47

Babies From Britain

The News and Courier
To The News and Courier:

On Easter morning came your startling report concerning the "mass evacuation" of 5,000 colored babies from England, an article which inspired a "double-take" from many of your readers. The expressed fear that they are, or will be, "social misfits", is indisputable in responsible circles. But to find a Cinderella which, in all honesty with ourselves as well as those helpless babies, would assure snug adherence to the unfortunate shoe, will entail a search far and extended from America's bold and semi-paradicial shores.

Charleston, S. C.

The very thought of importing 5,000 illegitimate minors of the ascribed mixture of bloods to a land already cursed with reactionary racial bickering seems cruelly pretentious. True, their plight is soul-shaking and pitiful, as is the lot of millions of their brothers elsewhere, and, as usual, the competent divisions must shoulder the problem for the good of all concerned, but is there no better solution, granting it consideration as such, than their dispatch to America? Who is qualified to answer this 5,000 life question? Fri.

Can America gracefully absorb this importunate quota in her creaking Harlems or irritated Southlands, the only plausible destinations? Do our immigration laws permit it? What laws would govern the procedure in lieu of the English mothers on the other side? Mass evacuation! Who would negotiate for such an abominable undertaking, such deliberate mismanagement as the project in progress, but the very element which would howl the loudest upon the consignment of any bill of paralleling significance, in appliance to the equally "misfit" fathers of those same babies, by other element concerned respectively. What voices, contributing in behalf of the welfare of those helpless infants who cannot, yet, speak for themselves, are being raised protesting this deplorable farce?

Those innocent and trusting parcels from Piccadilly are being used to bulwa[illegible] mythical principle, so capricious and easy to see through because it isn't there. The scheme should be hounded into oblivion. Now, on the other hand, Brazil, who considers variety to be the true spice of life, is definitely calling. 4-11-47

A SUMMERVILLIAN.

Summerville.

5,000 OF THEM

Britain To Ship Negro Babies

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

LONDON, April 5—(UP)—Five thousand babies fathered by Negro American troops stationed in England during the war will be shipped to the United States on a chartered liner, the newspaper Daily Mail reported Saturday.

The babies will be transported to America "to save them from growing up as social misfits and from possible stigma," the newspaper said. Sun.

"The Negro Welfare Society of London and Liverpool are finding homes for them in colored communities of the United States," it added. 4-6-47

The newspaper quoted E. B. Kendall, Junior Solicitor to the Welfare Society as stating: "There are 10,000 illegitimate colored children in this country at present. We propose to send half of them to America. We have been promised a liner in nine months' time."

U. S. Negro Troops' Children In Britain Put At Only 700

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
50a

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

Washington, May 19.—The Children's Bureau today made public figures to disprove a report, said to have been published first in The London Daily Mail, that there were in England some 10,000 children of American Negro troops. Thurs. 5-20-47

Miss Evelyn Smith, consultant on social service, said the League of Colored People in England had made a very careful survey of children of Negro troops and had found only 550 such children. She said that, even allowing for some not reported, the "absolute outside" would be 700.

Ask Aid for Babies of GIs

New York, N.Y.

Edwin J. Duplan, general secretary of the Liverpool, England, Negro Welfare Center, told a press conference here yesterday that the "rate of illegitimacy (in England) was accelerated by the policy of U. S. Army officials who discouraged and frequently forbade marriage of Negro soldiers to English girls."

He said that at least $100,000 was needed to construct a center for the care of such illegitimate children in England.

Duplan came to the U. S. to raise funds for such a home. He said that 80 per cent of the approximately 1700 illegitimate children were born to women who already were married and whose husbands were in the British government service. He said he was exploring the possibility of adoption of some of the children by Negro families in this country, but that no program had been worked out.

"At least six of the soldiers have written since their return to civilian life," Duplan said, "to ask us to help trace their children. But since they are uncertain of names and addresses, the task is almost hopeless." Wed. 1-22-47

American families wishing to adopt these children may shortly be able to do so. A complicated legal tangle must first be straightened out, but lawyers here and in England are setting up a procedure to get around British and American migration restrictions as well as the adoption laws of England and the various American states. The Urban League, 204 W. 136th St., is answering inquiries here.

Apology, Resignation of 'Little Black Apes' User Sought by Vets

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

In a letter to Secretary of State Marshall, the Veterans Justice Committee last week asked that Herbert Munroe, head of the State Department visa section, be made to apologize publicly for his "little black apes" statement, or resign.

Mr. Munroe had used the statement in referring to English-born children of Tan Yanks. The Veterans Justice Committee termed the "tiny prick of prejudice" an insult not only to the soldiers of both races but to the English as well. 5-10-47

Tan Yanks Didn't Start Flow of Babies, British Figures Show

The American
Baltimore Md.

LONDON — Figures released by Britain's Registrar General showing birth statistics for 1938-39 prove conclusively that the practice of having babies without the benefit of clergy did not begin with the arrival of the Tan Yanks during the war years.

According to his report, children were conceived before marriage in 30% of all first confinements. In fact, of the 636,060 confinements listed for 1939, 26,570 were termed illegitimate and 59,780 births occured before eight and a half months of marriage. Sat. 5-24-47

Children Not Illegitimate, Parents Are, Physician Says

The American
Memphis, Tenn.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—Dr. J. B. Taylor, physician and surgeon of this city, believes that in spite of Mississippi's Rankin, a genius at being on the wrong side of any political measure designed to advance the interest of the colored man," and the opposition of a "widely known bishop from Arkansas," there are many families in this country who would welcome the war babies of GI's and British lassies.

Focusing his wrath on the bishop particularly, Dr. Taylor declared:

"As famous as this bishop may be, from this corner we are forced to admit that never before had we heard of him. This, however, ay be due to our being a back number. The thing that concerns us omst is, by what authority does the famous bishop assume to speak for the colored people of America in this or in any other vital matter?

"Does the learned bishop understand that there is no such animal as an illegitimate child? Where all things are equal, when certain biological laws are met, an offspring results and exercises no decision whatever in the matter. Children do not select their parents. There may be some illegitimate parents, but not children."

NOT ONLY ENGLAND:

Babies Worry Wives of Tan Yanks Too

WASHINGTON

While the United States and England are studying what to do about children fathered by Tan Yanks stationed in England during the war, many of the wives of these same Tan Yanks are trying to figure out what to do with some of the babies they had while their husbands were overseas.

The Children's Bureau of the Labor Department says that the problem of babies born out of wedlock to married women whose husbands are not the fathers of the babies is not new, but admits that the situation was "aggravated under wartime living."

Have 3 Choices

The women have three choices concerning babies born out of wedlock:

They can tell their husbands the truth, and if he is willing to accept the child into his family there are no legal problems involved.

Or they can tell their husbands the truth, and if both make up their minds to give up parental rights and have the child adopted, the procedure is very simple as long as they are in agreement.

If, however, they don't want their husbands to know about the child and wish to give it up for adoption before he gets back, there is a problem, because it is hard to prove that the husband is not the father.

Require Consent of Both

State adoption laws require the consent of both parents to the adoption of their child. While consent by the mother alone is sufficient to give up for adoption a child born out of wedlock to a single woman, the child of a married woman is presumed to be the legitimate child of her husband.

The reports from several States indicate that according to opinions of attorney generals, the child in a case in which the mother can establish that her husband is not the father is a child born out of wedlock and voluntary relinquishment may be accepted from the mother alone.

In cases of adoption, the courts have been willing to recognize such relinquishment by a married woman without knowledge or consent of her husband following the principle that although the presumption of legitimacy is a strong one, it can be overcome if non-access can be clearly and satisfactorily proved.

'HIS CHILD, NOT MINE':

Publisher Sues to Make Harlem Musician Pay

NEW YORK—If William Morris, wealthy white clubman and publisher, wins his suit, Jay C. Higginbotham trombonist, will have to repay part of the money spent for the four-year-old child born to Mrs. Jane Fraser Morris, while she was living with her husband.

In addition he will have to give the child his name, if the court rules that Higgenbotham is the father and not Morris, as stated in the suit.

According to Morris, who divorced his wife last year, he accepted the child as his at first and gave it the name, "Christopher Scott Morris."

But after several months, he added, "The Negroid characteristics of the infant became more and more pronounced.

"I was stunned," declared the clubman in his suit, "but my wife brazened it out until it was no longer possible to maintain her pretense.

"Then she confessed that the musician with whom she had frequently many Broadway and Harlen nightclubs, sometimes completing these expeditions by staying overnight in his rooms."

Only Wants $300

The second child born to the Morrises, young Christopher was turned over to Higgenbotham, who Morris says has had custody of the child since it was six months old.

Athough he cared for the child those six months, Morris explains in his suit, all he wants is the return of the $307.41 which was paid at birth.

Not An Issue in Divorce

A leading book editor, Morris did not make the child's birth an issue in his divorce suit, and as a result custody of the other child, William F. Morris, 6, was divided equally between the two parents.

Now, however, the publisher says, he wants sole custody of the child which he acknowledges is his.

The socialite daughter of a St. Louis physician, Mrs. Morris has made an over-all denial of charges. Higgenbotham, however, has not yet filed an answer.

'AND I WAS NOT ATTACKED':

Mother Refuses to Give Up 'Little Brown Baby'

BIRMINGHAM (ANP)—A strange case of "crossing the color line" was revealed here several days ago when a 16-year-white girl gave birth to a brown baby. The birth occurred in the largest hospital in the State and completely upset the usual calm of the institution.

The youthful unmarried mother has been subjected to numerous pressures by hospital officials. The dark-skinned baby was placed in the segregated ward and hospital officials first refused to bring the baby into the ward for its mother to nurse.

Admits Paternity

The mother, however, demanded her baby and received it.

When questioned about the father, the girl readily admitted that he was colored and repeatedly told officials that she had not been criminally attacked. She insisted that she would raise her baby over the protest of officials and refused to be sent to a detention home.

Little effort has been made to hide the baby or hush up the employees or patients. Patients and visitors have viewed the baby with several offering adoption. The mother has refused all offers of adoption.

The birth is the first of its kind here since the daughter of a wealthy and first family gave birth to a little brown baby 20 years ago.

Hospital officials refused to comment officially for the press although they did not deny the widely talked about birth. The girl will be released from the hospital this week.

Inter-Racial Group To Aid Deserted Italian War Babies

By LILLIAN SCOTT
(Defender New York Correspondent)

NEW YORK—An untold number of babies of American Negro GIs and Italian girls have been abandoned to death and starvation by their mothers, the spokesman of a newly formed committee here to aid the homeless children told the Defender this week.

Chairman Caroline Brescia of the American Committee to Aid the Children of Italy, which has its headquarters at 1 Fifth Ave., New York that International Radio regularly gives the league lists of the deserted children of both white and Negro GI fathers. Then the league in cooperation with the Red Cross here seeks to find the fathers and ask his aid for his underprivileged child. Many fathers deny parentage, but a few have sent clothes and money to Italy for the children.

The newly organized committee is composed of both Italian and American Negro women whose sponsors include Hazel Scott, Canada Lee, Gordon Heath, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown and others. Miss Brescia, an attractive young American of Italian descent who works under her maiden name, told the Defender that the committee has already located **three babies in Italy to whom it is sending packages.**

It has been very difficult for the committee to find the children although differing reports set their numbers at thousands, hundreds and less than a hundred. Miss Brescia is certain that over half the babies in Naples alone died after abandonment. Her committee is trying to gain additional information through the Welfare League here, the Vatican and other religious groups but she admits "as yet there's nothing to raise money for." A Welfare League spokesman told the Defender that there is "nowhere like thousands of such cases," although it has no exact figures either.

The committee came about through the efforts of one Dr. Nicola Brisfori, a Bronx physician, who broadcasts but was refused permission to perform a radio sketch about the plight of the babies of mixed blood. Due to his League and money the homeless, unwanted babies.

GI'S BROWN BABIES:

Report of 10,000 Not True, Total Only 550

Afro-American Sat. 5-31-47
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—The Children's Bureau of Labor Department on May 19 denied reports from London that there are in England 10,000 illegitimate children of colored soldiers, and that plans are under way to send 5,000 of them to this country.

Miss Evelyn Smith, foster case consultant for the bureau, said at a press conference that an official survey by the League of Colored People in London showed that there are only 550 such babies in England, and that there are no plans to ship them anywhere.

Miss Smith quoted the Family Welfare Association of England which said less than 50 applications have been received from American fathers and relatives of the English-born babies inquiring as to their adoption and shipment to this country.

Only 10 Can Come Here

She said the applications received by the association included those of both white and colored ex-service men, but that the majority were made by the latter group.

Miss Smith pointed out that, thus far, only 10 babies have had enough evidence collected on them to make them eligible to enter the United States.

The 550 colored babies, she said, are living in England, either in homes with their mothers, or in one of the institutions provided for such children.

She emphasized that those living in institutions are not segregated but are given the same treatment and care as white babies.

In England, she explained, the problems presented by such children are being handled by the Family Welfare Association, while in this country they are handled chiefly by the International Migration Service with offices in New York.

If an English mother of one of the children seeks financial aid for the child's support from its father in America, she gets in touch with the Family Welfare Association. Sat. 5-31-47

The association first establishes the fact that the soldier named is the baby's father, then sends the information to the International Migration Service in New York for whatever aid it could give in dealing with the problem.

A "Discreet" Problem

The IMS then "very discreetly" contacts the ex-soldier to see what help, financial or otherwise, he will give his child.

Miss Smith emphasized that this has to be done discreetly because many of the men are married to American women.

She admitted that "not too much success" has been achieved in getting the former GI's to give financial aid to their illegitimate children.

Following publication of the erroneous news stories concerning the number of colored babies in England, the Children's Bureau received numerous letters offering homes to them, she reported.

The writers were informed that the babies would not be brought to this country and that the stories were erroneous.

They were advised also of the shortage of homes for adoption of colored babies already in this country, and their letters were referred to sources here who were seeking homes for colored children.

There are plenty homes in this country willing to adopt white babies, Miss Smith said, but there is an acute shortage of homes in which to place the others.

She asserted that even if the colored babies were brought here from England they would of necessity be placed in institutions because not enough families would adopt them.

10,000 Deserted Mothers

Miss Smith has made an exhaustive study of the illegitimate children of former service men in Europe. Sat. 5-31-47

She dealt with the over-all picture of children handled by the United States Committee for care of European children, repatriated children, Polish children brought from Mexico, and children brought to this country by relatives and other individuals.

She said there were as many as 10,000 "deserted" mothers in England—meaning that that number had been fathered by both white and colored service men during the war, but for whom no requests have been filed by the fathers for their transportation to the United States.

GI's English Kids Labeled 'Apes'

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

U.S. Visa Aide Hurls Slur Over Telephone

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Herbert Munroe, head of the information bureau of the State Department's visa division, last Thursday, referred to the English-born children of colored soldiers stationed in England during the war as "little black apes."

He used this contemptuous term when questioned by telephone as to the possibility of 5,000 of the children being admitted into this country. Sat. 4-26-47

Asked whether or not authorities would have difficulty obtaining passports for the children to enter this country, Munroe said, "Oh you mean those little black apes."

The question, he said, would have to be answered by the chief of the visa division.

Attitude Not Official

Munroe's disparging reference to the children was a marked exception to the attitude of officials of the Child Welfare Bureau, the British Office of Information and other officials of the State Department.

These agencies, while making every effort to keep their movements from becoming public, are giving detailed attention to the problem presented by the colored children in England, it was learned.

The British Information Office was inclined to discount the London report that a liner was being made ready to bring 5,000 of the 10,000 illegitimate children to the United States, but said it had cabled London for additional information on the subject.

1940 Act Blocks Measure

Officials in that office point to their Nationality Act of 1940, which expressly prohibits any British child from being adopted by anyone other than a British national. They made it plain that they considered the children as being British.

A State Department spokesman of the visa section said there were two bars which stood in the way of admitting the babies into this country.

First, in order to bring the children into this country as American citizens, the father of each child would have to obtain a court decree establishing his paternity.

They pointed out the difficulties involved in such a procedure, inasmuch as most of the fathers have been back into this country for as many as two years.

Could Come in as Aliens

If attempts are made to bring the children here as aliens, officials of the visa division said, the children will be charged to the quota of British subjects which this country allows Britain under the immigration laws.

It was admitted that the children could be admitted under the British quota, since Britain never sends its full quota of immigrants.

The official pointed out, however, that even if it was agreed to bring the children into this country as aliens, it would first be necessary to establish that they would not be a burden on the United States. Sat. 4-26-47

Official Secrecy Maintained

The State Department has specifically requested Miss Elizabeth Johnson, executive secretary of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, not to talk to reporters on the matter.

The council, along with the National Urban League, has been definitely linked up with attempts to provide suitable accommodations for the babies in the United States.

It was learned that Mrs. Catherine Lenroot of the Children's Bureau has sat in on conferences regarding the children, but she is in Philadelphia attending the United Nations sessions.

Her office declined to comment, except to say her agency would be interested in all children in a similar plight, adding that there are approximately 65,000 illegitimate children in England as a result of the war.

Funds for Children Asked

The British Information Office said it has not been able to determine how many illegitimate colored children are in England, but it seriously doubted whether the number reached 10,000.

The War Department said at the peak of the war there were about 120,000 colored soldiers stationed in England.

It was learned that many of the soldiers while in England had made allotments to their children by English mothers, but when they returned to the United States the allotments had been cut off.

Britain has officially asked the United States to contribute something toward the children's welfare, it also was learned.

This statement was made in answer to queries as to whether or not it will participate in a move to bring to this country more than 5,000 babies fathered in England by soldiers stationed there during the war. Press dispatches from London said the move is already under way. Sat. 4-26-47

The Red Cross said, while it has no official connection with the movement, it understood that the National Urban League and the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in this country had taken an active interest in the matter, along with Tomorrow's World Foundation, Inc.

Ark. Bishop Leading Fight to Keep Out British Babies

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-26-47

LITTLE ROCK—(ANP)—Vigorous opposition will be given to Great Britain's proposal to send approximately 10,000 children, who are the offspring of Tan Yanks and English girls, to this country, declared Bishop Emory J. Cain, president of the George Washington Carver Hospital and Home at Wrightville last week.

Declaring that neither the white nor the colored race would be proud of the children, he said that the latter would have to bear the burden of their care and training, because neither parent would be disposed toward looking after their welfare.

To combat the proposal, Bishop Cain announced, speakers will be sent throughout the South to organize opposition to any inclination on the country's part to take charge of the children, both among the white and colored races. Sat. 4-26-47

Aiding Brown British Babies

Afro-American

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The American Red Cross emphasized here recently that the matter of bringing English-born babies of Tan Yanks to this country from England "does not fall within the range of Red Cross activity."

'Outside Range of ARC Aides'

Baltimore Afro-American
Sat. 4-26-47

Miss. Seeks Funds for and Families to Adopt 1700 Abandoned Offsprings in England

Sat. 3-8-47

NEW YORK—(ANP)—A two-fold program is under way in this country, directed by a representative of the African Churches mission of Liverpool, England, to secure financial aid or adoption of abandoned children of ex-colored GIs stationed in England during the war. Sat. 3-8-47

In an interview in Harlem last week, Edwin J. Duplan, mission representative, said that England's illegitimacy rate reached a new high during war years, due almost wholly to "the policy of

Missionary Starts Tour on Behalf of GI's Kids

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

American Army officers who forbade the marriage of colored soldiers to English girls.

The mission undertook to do something about the resulting situation because too few soldiers would accept any responsibiiity for the care of the infants.

Married Women, Mothers

Some of the children belong to marriel women whose husbands took them back, but would not accept the children.

Many were the offspring of fun-loving girls who visited boy friends at the camps of went out with them.

These had no means to care for the babies, and in most cases, probably could not tell who the father is, or were ashamed of them.

Mothers Disappear

Many of the girls were promised marriage by their boy friends after the war was over, but few have received fulfillment of that promise. Sat. 3-8-47

In the interim, the mission undertook the responsibility for the care of the youngsters. Most of the children were brought to the mission by their mothers who have since disappeared.

All but 100 of them have been placed in foster homes in various parts of England, where at least one of the parents is of African descent.

Foster Partns Hold Bag

However, Mr. Duplan said that the mission is finding it hard to meet financial obligations to foster parents, thus making it necessary either to seek financial aid among other people of color or to seek adoption of the children by American families.

During his stay in this country, the well-educated Englishman will visit other cities in an effort to interest non-white in his cause.

The idea of adoption by colored families is not working out very well for the mission representative, though efforts to obtain financial aid has met with some success. Sat. 3-8-47

The Urban League of Greater New York, healed by Edward Lewis, has promised to act as an agency for receiving donations.

Mr. Duplan's first stop will be with the immigration department in Washington to work out entry of offsprings to be adopted by families in this country.

Theodore Azare, an attorney, ha agreed to serve as legal consultant to study the possibility of adoption.

born to a white girl two weeks ago in Birmingham, Alabama created quite a stir over the nation, the story of an identical incident was made known here this week and is supported by an official birth certificate from the city board of health. Sat. 5-04-47

On June 14, 1946 at 12:05 a. m., a male child was born to a 27-year-old white woman in a local hospital. According to birth records of this city, the father was a 21-year old Negro lieutenant in the United States Air Corps. The mother gave her occupation as a stenographer.

Oddly enough, the mother disappeared from sight following her release from the hospital. Some say she was told to leave the city.

It was learned, however, from unimpeachable sources that the child was placed and is now living with a Negro family in the downtown section of New Orleans.

The child, it was learned, is fair, has blonde hair and blue eyes, and has no typical Negroid features.

Adoption Laws Block Transfer From England

Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 4-19-47

Seek $100,000 For Maintenance In Great Britain

(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK — Stringent adoption laws will make it difficult for the English government to ship 5,000 children of British mothers and Negro GIs to this country as reported last week by the London Daily Mail, said Edwin DuPlan, general secretary of the Negro Welfare Center of Great Britain.

In the United States since January to raise funds to help maintain the thousands of babies fathered during the war days of American Negroes in England, DuPlan told the Defender that in a talk with the British consul general three weeks ago here the consul went on record as being in favor of American families sending money to England for the care of the children. Approaching him then on the subject of bringing them to this country, DuPlan said that the British official was cool to the idea and warned him not to expect the Labor government to take such steps.

Even American government officials in Washington, DuPlan asserted, realized that adoption laws made such a plan difficult to get around and several had told him that with their own headaches here, bringing over more babies would be unthought of at the time. Seeking $100,000 for the maintenance of the brown babies, DuPlan signed contracts last week with Johnny Silvera, public relations adviser, to handle the fund-raising campaign phases of his trip here. Sat. 4-19-47

"The American public has been very kind in offering me aid to help the English babies in their plight and we are striving to raise the money to build a home for them in Leeds, England," DuPlan declared. "We would reach our goal of $100,000 in no time if one-tenth of America's Negro population would contribute one dollar to our cause."

The Negro Welfare Center is closely cooperating with Rev. Daniel Eckarte, who is founder of the African Churches' Mission, where the majority of the children are sheltered. Efforts on his part to obtain financial aid for his charges directly from the Labor Government officials were futile. Sat. 5-17-47

The constant refusal of British authorities to recognize the problem as one coming under their jurisdiction has left these children open to ridicule and scorn, DuPlan charged. They are regarded in England as "misfits and social stigmas" and many cases are known where their English mothers have abandoned them on deserted streets in order to rid themselves of the scorn heaped upon them and gain employment, which often was denied to them because of them mothering "a colored baby."

Negro Baby Born To White Woman In N. O.

The Informer
Houston, Texas

NEW ORLEANS — While the story of a Negro baby having been born to a white girl here last week—which is supported by an official city board of health certificate—is creating widespread comment similar to the report of an identical incident two weeks ago in Birmingham.

The certificate was secured and is held by a local newspaperman.

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Gives Birth To Negro Baby, Stirs South

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 5-7-47

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU Jr.

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White Girl Bears Brown Baby, Panics Hospital

Chicago Defender,
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 5-17-47

By H. D. COKE

BIRMINGHAM — A strange case of "crossing the color line" was revealed here several days ago when a 16-year-old white girl gave birth to a Negro baby.

The birth occurred in the largest hospital in the state and completely upset the usual calm of the institution.

The youthful unmarried mother has been subjected to numerous pressures by hospital officials. The dark-skinned baby was placed in the Negro baby ward and the first decision of hospital officials was to refuse to bring the baby into the ward for its mother to nurse. The mother, however, demanded her baby and received it.

When questioned about the father, the girl readily admitted that he was a Negro and repeatedly told officials that she had not been raped. She insisted that she would raise her baby over the protest of officials and refused to be sent to a detention home.

Little effort has been made to hide the baby or hush up the Negro or white employes or patients. Negro patients and visitors have viewed the baby with several offering adoption. The mother refused all offers of adoption.

Chicago Ill. Defender
Sat. 5-17-47

The Negro-white birth is the first here since the daughter of a wealthy and first family gave birth to a Negro baby 20 years ago. Hospital officials refused to officially comment for the press although they did not deny the widely talked about birth. The girl will be released from the hospital this week.

Italians Care For GI Babies

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 5-24-47

Army Man Credits Church For Action

(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—The majority of children with Italian mothers and Negro fathers, who soldiered there during the war, are being cared for by Catholic institutions or their mothers and not abandoned to death and starvation as previously reported, an army officer returning from Italy last week told the Defender.

Now on a two months leave here and awaiting War Dept. approval for his transfer to the regular army, First Lt. Charles R. Walker, who spent 30 months on Italian soil, disclosed that Italy's brown baby problem is being handled smoothly by the church and other organizations. About 30 per cent of the illegitimate youngsters born during the war are in foster homes supervised by the Catholic church, he said.

Unlike many English mothers who abandoned their children to avoid facing social ostracism, the Italian mothers worship their offspring and refuse to give them up to anyone, unless the lack of food and clothing is so acute, then only relinquishing them to agencies equipped to give them the proper care and attention, Walker asserted. Girls with these children, he added, aren't scorned or ridiculed by their neighbors, who regard their misfortune as a "war incident." Sat. 5-24-47

The 3000 Negro soldiers now on duty in Italy, the majority of them around the City of Leghorn, are cordially received by Italian families with no racial disturbances resulting. During the war when white American soldiers first touched Italian soil they poisoned the minds of natives against the Negro, Walker said, but this has worn off and Negro soldiers are accepted as a matter-of-fact.

Quite a few have returned there after receiving their discharges over here as indication of the friendliness of the Italians, he pointed out and one former member of the 92nd Division, John Kitzmiller, is the star of a current movie showing there, "GI Joe," soon to be shown over here. Quite a few ex-khaki wearers are also in the export-import business there in Genoa.

During the war Walker was with the 92nd Division and holds the Purple Heart, Combat Infantry Ribbon, Silver Star and Distinguished Service Ribbon. After V-E Day he was transferred to the Judge Advocate's Section as an investigating officer. Providing he's assigned to the Regular Army he said he has asked for assignment in Japan or to be returned to Italy.

50a 1947

Kentucky

A Negro's Conduct Denounced

Courier-Journal

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

Last Saturday evening (January 4) as a westbound Walnut Street bus arrived at 24th, it stopped to discharge passengers from the front and rear doors. As the driver started the bus up again, a Negro man who, apparently through his own slowness, failed to arrive at the exit door in time to leave the bus at the 24th Street stop, jerked angrily at the signal cord and in a loud, profane and abusive manner, in the presence of women, children and gentlemen, disgracefully upbraided the driver for failing to let him off. Louisville, Ky.

The Negro continued his vulgar and ignorant assault until he left the bus at 26th Street. Throughout the whole affair the driver remained a perfect gentleman in his replies and conduct. He is to be commended, for, had he been as ignorant and intolerant as that Negro, he may have resorted to fistcuffs that could have resulted in several passengers getting injured or caused racial conflict of serious proportions. Sun. 1-12-47

Those of us who contend for "equal rights for the Negro" want the citizens of Louisville and the Louisville Railway Company to know that we bitterly denounce such conduct on the part of Negroes. And we wish to state that the Negro discussed in this letter is not representative of those of us who want to help build a greater democracy and share equally in all of its fruits. And we want to apologize to the children, ladies and gentlemen who were the real victims of that Negro's unwarranted assault.

To that Negro, and to all who might be inclined to react bitterly to some slight misunderstandings that may arise through our dealings with other persons from day to day, we wish to say, when you stoop to the most vile and vulgar methods of registering your resentment you make it very embarrassing and discouraging for those of us who contend that Negroes should be treated as are other citizens; you deter us in gaining our objectives; you widen the breach of contempt and misunderstanding that prevents us from living as citizens should in democracy. You cannot hope for justice, good will and respect until you extend justice, good will and respect; and you sometimes cause us to wonder if you really want those things that your champions contend you are entitled to as citizens.

If we would destroy the chafing rod we must extend the Golden Rule.

ALFRED M. CARROLL, President,
Louisville Branch, National Association for the
Louisville. Advancement of Colored People.

Sun. 1-12-47

This letter is referred to in an editorial today.—(Editor.

From the Readers
Welfare Dept. Replies!

To the Editor:

In respect of an article that appeared in PM on Feb. 18 under the byline of Leon Edel which carried the headline: "Welfare Department Headache: Help for Puerto Ricans." this is to inform you that the Puerto Ricans do not present a headache to this Department and I see that no good purpose is served by suggesting that they do, inasmuch as the number of persons who have applied for public assistance in the last year from neighborhoods in which Puerto Ricans generally live, who might be assumed to be Puerto Ricans, is not a large proportion of the total applications. In fact, in reference to other neighborhoods, it is somewhat less than the number of applications we have received for assistance during that period.

Therefore, I am at a loss as to how Edel came to this conclusion and what purpose he thinks is being served by making the inference that Puerto Ricans come up here for the purpose of going on relief, which allegation has oft times been made by other groups in the community, but one finds it is somewhat surprising when PM makes the same inference.

EDWARD E. RHATIGAN
Commissioner, Dept. of Welfare
New York

The PM story did not say that Puerto Ricans come to New York to go on relief. PM has pointed out that Puerto Ricans are not at present a relief problem. But our stories have said that this large migration is a problem for social workers here, and a New York, as well as a Federal, responsibility. The Puerto Ricans live in overcrowded slums; they are isolated because of a language barrier. Their health, education, vocational guidance, the care of their children, are all welfare problems. Formation of the Committee of 33 by the New York Welfare Council to deal with this situation, and appointment of Commissioner Rhatigan as a fact-finder on the Puerto Ricans for Mayor O'Dwyer, shows that there has been a very healthy reaction to the publicity given to the Puerto Rican migration. Emphatically, PM does not believe that Puerto Ricans come here for the purpose of going on relief; and we're pleased that Commissioner Rhatigan agrees with us.—Ed.

BLUES AROUND THE CLOCK:

New York Mayor Asked to Put Quietus on Harlem Jive Shops

Afro-American Sat. 5-31-47 Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Mayor William O'Dwyer was asked in a letter on Friday by George W. Harris, president of the Association of Trade and Commerce, to abate one of Harlem's prime nuisances—that of the jive record shops.

The letter to the mayor said in part:

"At the insistent request of numerous complainants, I am directed in behalf of a long suffering, distracted humanity to ask that you abate the demoralizing and disgusting racket of Harlem's jive song record shops.

"Of all its civic evils, none demoralize the youth of this community more than this continuous, raucous broadcasting of these degrading, suggestive songs.

"Every district in this entire section, residential, business and hospital, during the past year has been invaded by dozens of these song-filth venders. All of them are violating the city's anti-noise health ordinance.

Disgracing and Distracting

"Disgracing and distracting Harlem by day, they are wrecking its nerves and health by night. Blasting the air almost around the clock with their vulgar bleats, they make sleep all but impossible, not only for the ill but for the hardworking men and women, seeking repose.

"Their megaphoning attracts crowds of monkey-shining, vulgar profane youth, and those protesting are defied and insulted not only by the callous youth, but by the shopkeepers."

Crime Flourishes in E. Bronx Area

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Better Housing, Youth Programs Recommended

Sat. 5-3-47

NEW YORK—The overflow of Harlem's population into the eastern section of the Bronx has resulted in an increase in crime, racial tension and juvenile delinquency, the Mayor's Committee on Unity reported last week.

The report was based on a survey made by the political science and sociology departments of Hunter College.

In 1940, 59% of the population of the area surveyed were born in Poland and Russia. Since then, there has been a steady influx of colored and Latin-Americans into the neighborhood.

In 1940, there were 107 cases of juvenile delinquency. By 1944, the number had increased to 278. Seventy per cent of those interviewed accused youthful gangs of mugging, robbery and disorderly conduct. Sat. 5-3-47

Poor housing conditions were given as another cause for the deterioration. Twenty per cent of the buildings are sub-standard. Three-fourths of the lots are littered with refuse, broken glass and other dangerous encumbrances causing a menace to health and safety.

Using the standard figures of the National Recreation Association, there should be 58 playgrounds where there are exactly 8; and there should be 10 playfields instead of only 1.

Co-operation among the churches and synagogues has been recommended to halt the disintegration of the neighborhood.

Joblessness, Crime Worry Harlemites

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World Sat. 6-28-47

NEW YORK — (ANP)—Unemployment and subsequent reported rises in crime in Harlem are causing civic minded leaders much concern these days.

With the daily press filled with accounts of attacks on whites by Negroes, robberies, murders, emphasizing the racial identity of the alleged perpetrators, sober minded individuals are perplexed as to whether this is a real condition or another attempt to besmirch Harlem.

Harlem needs no besmirching from the outside and respectable citizens of the community deplore the conditions which are giving the community such a disreputable name. Sat. 6-28-47

LENGTHY TERMS

In the past week, two youths were sentenced to long prison terms by a judge who declared that he hoped the police commissioner would turn the Negro cops loose in Harlem to check the crime rise. Colored police did not consider this a compliment, neither did other right thinking individuals. White police, as well as colored, are entrusted with the patrolling of Harlem and it is as much their duty as their colored co-worker, say responsible citizens who take insult at such remarks they consider ill-befitting a judge.

That there have been some heinous crimes in the city committed by Harlem residents has been admitted, yet the emphasis placed on the racial identity of these culprits by widely circulated newspapers makes the crime seem all the more revolting.

'I Watched Her Die'

Sun. 5-25-47

By Hilda Weiss

This is the story of the death of a Negro mother which I witnessed. It happened in Coney Island. I know because I was there and tried to nurse her for one week—I, a white housewife and mother myself. The Worker

Matha McRea was a woman of 36. Alone, she had five children, two boys and three girls to care for. There were little Roy, 2 years old, Jeanie, 5 (who can wash dishes as well as any grown person), Ethel, 9, Ray, 13, and Evelyn, 16. All wonderful children. Wonderful children.

The family was forced to go on relief.

They lived in a dingy railroad flat for which they paid close to $50 a month. They couldn't eat very well on the relief check. But Matha fought on. Many times she fed the children and saved only a piece of bread for herself. This went on for months in the year of 1947 in the richest country in the world. N.Y., N.Y.

Why didn't she better herself, you may ask?

How could she? Matha was a Negro who came from the deep South a few years ago. She had been denied education; the few jobs she had gotten were low-paying domestic ones. As the children came, even the few jobs became impossible to hold on to. Sun. 5-25-47

Eating bread and little else couldn't last very long. Matha became sick and they took her to the hospital. The doctors called it anemia. I call it starvation and discrimination.

Evelyn, the oldest, stayed away from school. Every once in a while an important post card would come, asking why she was truant. It was hard taking care of 4 little ones and Matha, in the hospital, knew it.

They had kept Matha in the hospital six weeks, giving her transfusions. But Matha wanted to go home to her children. So Matha signed herself out of the hospital and came home to die.

It didn't take long. This young mother died in two weeks. The children separated to live with neighbors.

But this is not a story of despair. Because Negro and white mothers got together to help this family. Every day while Matha lay dying we worked together helping to feed, clothe, and collect money for the children.

Yes, the lesson I learned in meeting the other Negro women was that there are miserable basement flats for Negroes all over Coney Island, that there were Mathas all over the U. S. I learned that Negro and white must always work together and fight together against exploitation, against the bosses and landlords who keep us divided and who take away our happiness and our loved ones. Sun. 5-25-47

And we won't be satisfied until we have Socialism, which will give decent homes to all, food to eat, jobs without worry or struggle. Matha's death is a call for us to unite and fight.

The McRea Kids—Evelyn, 16, Roy, 2, Jeanie, 5.

Ray, 13, and Ethel, 9.

Face to Face

A Real $64 Question— How Do Harlem's People Live?

(In the press of the election race, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis was unable to submit his regular column under the deadline this week. Abner W. Berry, editorial board member, is pinch-hitting for Davis, whose column will be resumed next week.)

By Abner W. Berry Worker

THERE'S A QUESTION which recurs ever so often in Harlem conversation: "How do the Negroes of New York City make their living?" Seems like a simple enough question. But is it? New York, N.Y.

A Negro cannot look forward to being a train conductor. He cannot become a linesman for the telephone company. Only an isolated company, here and there, will hire him as a salesman in the world's largest commercial city. Plumber, electrician, bricklayer and carpenter are trades that are only partially open to him. Sun.

He can get a white collar job in the department stores and tencent stores along 125th Street, but the downtown stores, almost without exception, are closed to him—except as a porter or stockroom worker.

There is a State FEPC and a State Committee Against Discrimination, but the Manhattan banks—over 400 of them—still are lily-white institutions in their overwhelming majority. Again except for porters and messengers.

Some ten thousand Negroes work in the garment industry. Others are employed in the food, light metal, retail trade and maritime. Pullman porters and dining car waiters make up another segment, while in Harlem proper a number are self-employed. Negro professionals are counted in the hundreds.

So there is every good reason for the question: "How do Negroes make a living?" 11-9-47

But they will keep the Negro unemployed backlog in a Jimcrow ghetto. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company announced the policy of American Big Business on this when its president defended residential segregation on the basis of profits.

And the political representatives of free enterprise—the GOP—will fish for votes in the slums they have created.

•

THE MASTERS OF INDUSTRY are turning the Negro question into a Jimcrow racket—they create it and then exploit it. The telephone monopoly, C. E. Wilson's General Electric and the big railroads are practitioners of Jimcrow hiring above the menial level. They and their colleagues are sending the Harlem thousands to the Welfare Centers.

But what is happening now to the Negroes in America's Harlem is an indication of what awaits the entire body of workers. The way to better times for all is through improving **now** the lot of the Negro. Jimcrow must become the Progressive target. Action against it must be constant and vigorous.

Almost every public figure is opposed to Jimcrow. Here are a number of bills introduced in Congress against it. Resolutions condemning it have been passed by many labor unions. But the 50,000 Negro welfare clients in one part of one city in America show that little has been done about it.

The problems of Harlem, U.S.A., are the problems of American democracy. We cannot hope to get the hoped-for freedom in a peaceful world as long as we have our Harlems and unrestrained "free" enterprise to create them.

WELL, at least 50,000 Negroes are NOT making a living. They're on relief. They are the ripe fruit of "free" enterprise watered with Jimcrow. "Free" enterprise sets the employment policy of New York as it does for the rest of the country—except where it is restrained by the labor movement. It determines that there shall be a backlog of unemployed and that the Negroes shall be a large portion of that backlog. 11-9-47

JOB APPLICANTS lined up outside the Uniteded States Unemployment Service office in Brooklyn. Note large percentage of Negro women in the line. Sun. 9-14-47

Harlemites Face Harsh Winter--Relief Cases Grow, Aid Declines

The Worker New York, N. Y. Sun. 9-14-47

By Abner W. Berry

This winter, if the reactionaries have their way, will be a nightmarish experience for tens of thousand of Harlemites on relief. And it will be worse than that to additional thousands who will not have had their applications for welfare assistance serviced. This is partly due to the curtailment of services following the attack by the Hearst and Scripps-Howard papers last May on humane welfare practices in New York City.

Right now there are 168,000 persons on relief rolls throughout the city, and 6,000 additions are being made each month. More than 1,000 of these are from the Harlem area. Notwithstanding wartime prosperity with relative full employment, Harlem is now, as it was, a "blighted area," requiring special treatment by the Department of Welfare.

But with winter coming and relief rolls increasing at a rate double that predicted by Commissioner of Welfare Edward E. Rhatigan last January, the welfare budget is more than $21,000,000 short of the amount needed to maintain minimum standards.

CONSIDER THE CASE of a married couple, in their mid-thirties with a one-year-old child, whom I shall call the Hodges. (There is an unwritten law against publishing the names of relief clients by newspapers, even where the clients do not object.) They live in a Harlem furnished room. One room.

Mr. Hodge cannot work due to an occupational disease, so Mrs. Hodges has to look for work as a domestic in order to escape the stringent life of a relief client. The Hodges' lives have been further complicated by their landlord who insist upon evicting them because of the baby, the baby having been born since they moved in. The Worker

A well functioning Welfare Department could aid them, ordinarily. But the Welfare Department is under attack and the commissioner is backing up instead of meeting the attack. New York, N.Y.

★

THERE ARE a few thousand Hodge families in Harlem. Then there are the other cases like the single and unattached persons from the South and from Puerto Rico who are refugees from Jimcrow oppression and colonial poverty and backwardness. A young Negro woman from the South with a baby whose husband has deserted her, now has the prospect of living with her child in a municipal lodging house. Sun. 9-14-47

She hails from South Carolina and the New York Department of Welfare writes that state asking that it share in supporting one of its citizens. South Carolina replies that the state grants a budget that is one-half the minimum subsistence standards. The minimum standard in the state is $75.

Now the young mother and her child face these alternatives; either to remain in New York where she will be a lodging house ward until her baby is old enough to be boarded out. Or to go to South Carolina and try to make it on $37 per month.

THE STATE of New York, through the State Department of Welfare, has reacted to this rapid growth of misery and poverty in a strange, Republican way: A committee has been established to investigate—the relief clients and welfare workers!

Cases are "pulled" by committee members; clients are "sweated" for evidence of hidden assets or incomes. Welfare workers are intimidated into making sparse requests for special grants for clothing, furniture and medical aid. And now the Commissioner of Welfare, himself, has joined in the attack against his own workers, accusing them in a public letter to the UPW-CIO of usurping his prerogatives.

Groups of unionists had pointed out to him that the reactionaries who fought the department's program all along had stooges within the department who were feeding the Hearst press with confidential information on the department and its clients. One department employee who gave out information to the press against the department has already been relieved of his duties after he was caught cheating the city out of money through fraudulently padding his own assistance checks. The Worker

The first victims, as usual, are the Negroes, Italians and Puerto Ricans of Harlem. They are feeling the pangs of real depression. But old politicians and those who know the community of Harlem will remember how Harlem fought back before. And they are talking organization again Sun. 9-14-47

UPW-CIO points out, is—

- Making it difficult for Harlem residents to get welfare assistance in the face of growing need.
- Helping to break up family life by rendering poor service to families suffering tensions due to joblessness.
- Creating health hazards, since it is impossible with the present staff properly to care for recipients with contagious diseases, especially unattached persons.

There are 122 field workers in Welfare Center No. 26 when there should be 146. The union has asked that a favorable differential be granted investigators, giving them less cases and more time to work with recipients who have special cases not found in other areas of the city. There was a differential of five granted on paper but it is claimed that it never worked out in reality. Daily Worker 9-10-47

The social workers feel that con-

ditions would be better if there was an organization of the unemployed. The administration, they contend, would be more sensitive to the demands of such a group than it is to the welfare workers.

With tens of thousands on relief rolls—and the official prospect is that the number is permanent—Harlem might well be the first community to launch a post-war organization of the jobless.

Harlem Relief Cases Reach 1,000 a Month

Daily Worker New York, N. Y. Sun. 9-14-47

By Abner W. Berry

Every month more than 1,000 Harlem residents reach the end of their rope and seek welfare assistance. And the two local Welfare Centers—Numbers 26 and 32—servicing an area in which over 500,000 people live, are hard-pressed to cope with relief tasks. Commissioner of Welfare, Edward E. Rhatigan, predicted in his budget request last spring that there would be a sharp rise in relief applications during the latter part of 1947. He told the Board of Estimate that he expected 3,000 applicants monthly for the period. But he didn't say that a third of them would be from Harlem. Daily Worker 9-10-47

The United Public Workers, CIO, revealed that Welfare Center No. 26, located at 149 W. 124 St., which had 6,000 cases at the beginning of 1946, has a case load of 10,724 today. Since June this office has added some 800 new cases to its load.

Commissioner Rhatigan said his prediction for 1947-48 was based on the number of older workers and women being replaced by returning veterans and younger workers. But the picture in Harlem is not running true to his predictions—except

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Harlem's Food Prices Jet-Propelled

New York, N.Y. Daily Worker

By John Hudson Jones

A Daily Worker survey in Harlem yesterday showed that "spiral" is not the word for that community's food prices. They're jet propelled—straight up. Our survey took in Eighth Ave. from 145 St. to 135 St. and Lenox Ave. from 135 St. to 125 St. When we walked into the Allied Food Center at 2726 Eighth Ave., a dark, white-haired woman with a shopping bag was exclaiming about the price of frankfurters. Fri. 9-12-47

"My God, how can you have the nerve to ask 48 cents a pound for those things," she said.

And "things" they were. The meat had shrunk within the skin. The butcher shrugged as if to say, "Take 'em or leave 'em lady."

At the Red Star, 2692 Eighth Ave. round steak was 81 cents a pound. But at an unnamed little hole in the wall at 2640 Eighth Ave., cured ham was $1.10 a pound, with boiled ham, according to the dirty-aproned butched, "running from $2 a pound up."

SCRAPS

The food scraps of New York are dumped in Harlem. Pork chops costing 83 cents a pound at the Jersey Pork Store, 2638 Eighth Ave., are definitely lower grade than chops at the Springdale Market, Amsterdam Ave. and 158 St. selling for 79 cents.

Butter along Eighth Ave. is mostly 92 cents a pound for loaf and 90 cents for tub. Bacon runs from 79 to 85 cents a pound with bacon scraps at 35 cents and neck bones from 29 to 37 cents.

General New York chicken prices are 49 to 53 cents a pound for broilers and fryers and 55 to 59 cents a pound for roasters. There seemed to be a dearth of roasters in Harlem yesterday but Gus's Poultry Shop, 2658 Eighth Ave., had discolored frozen fryers for 53 cents a pound. Manzani's at Broadway and 161 St. had fresh killed fryers at the same price. Oak Valley Farms at 509 Lenox Ave. had chicken necks for 32 cents a pound.

Eggs are generally the same. There were no top grade eggs at the stores surveyed, but the prices run from 79 to 90 cents a dozen along Eighth and Lenox Aves. Top grades elsewhere were retailing at 91 to 98 cents a dozen.

STAPLES UP

Sugar is leveled off at 10 cents a pound with a five pound bag going at 45 cents. Rice, at Frank's Super Food Market, 306 Lenox Ave. is 21 cents a pound.

Vegetable prices vary too much for an accurate comparison. However, we noted yams at 15 cents a pound at 128 St. and Lenox Ave., colland greens for the same, and string beans from 13 to 18 cents a pound at most sidewalk markets.

A Negro butcher on Lenox Ave. declared that he had never "worked with prime cuts of beef up here."

"I have worked all over up town and very few places have first class meats, excepting the processed stuff, like boiled hams, bolognas and such stuff," he said.

Add the filthy conditions which seem to go along with a Harlem market, and you have a picture of how Harlem gets it in the neck on food.

Summer in Harlem—when the climate fit their clothes

Teachers Ask Congress to Act

Daily Worker

A call for a special session of Congress to reinstate price controls and roll back the cost of living was made yesterday by the executive board of the Teachers' Union.

If the President fails to reconvene Congress on this issue, the union will "be forced to demand substantial salary adjustments for New York City teachers," it said. New York, N.Y.

"These demands must be at least enough to cover the more than 20 percent increase in the cost of living since the last teacher salary adjustment," said the executive board of Local 555, United Public Workers. Thu. 9-12-47

The board has called a meeting for tonight of the Delegate Assembly for tonight to draw up specific demands, to take steps for the rollback in prices and plan a drive for the repeal of Gov. Dewey's "super-merit" sections of the education law.

Shivering Children: A Victory for the 'Telly

Daily Worker

By Abner W. Berry

The first chill winds of fall bear an ill omen for thousands of Harlem children whose parents depend on welfare assistance. An estimated 8,000 school-age kids are caught between the Republican attack on the city's welfare services and the back-tracking of Welfare Commissioner Edward E. Rhatigan. And the squeeze means ill-clothed children and harried parents, sickness and possible death. Thu. 9-25-47

An example of what lies ahead can be taken from the plight of families interviewed by the Daily Worker yesterday.

NO CLOTHING GRANTS

A father of four school-age children was unemployed two years, with no job in sight. Two of his boys—6 and 9 years old—wore sandals, their only shoes. None of the children had winter coats, and the mother was worried about how she was going to cover the beds. She had not enough quilts or blankets.

No clothing grants have been given these welfare clients since last June. That's when they got the sandals. They were told over and over that they would have to make their food and rent budget stretch over all their needs. (The food and rent budget is the amount arrived at for these items by the City Budget Committee. The present budgets were based on prices in January.)

One factor stopping the clothing and furniture grants is the state investigating committee led by Paxton Blair. This committee snoops into case after case, intimidating welfare workers, making it hard for them to make grants for fear that some small mistake might be made.

So the "safe" thing to do is not to issue supplementary relief. For this little children will shiver through winter winds and tiny feet will chill in the slush.

PRESS VICTORY 9-25-47

Walter MacDonald of the **World-Telegram** and Howard Rushmore, the Hearst hatchetman, have scored a victory. Their "crusade" against "luxury relief" and "Communists" in the Welfare Department, conducted last May and June, resulted in cutting welfare expenditures. 9-25-47

But behind the cold type and statistics is this army of shivering children and worrying parents. They are paying the price of Hearst's victory.

A mother and child must get along on $48 a month; a discharged hospital patient with no home must go to a municipal shelter where he shares a bed with two or three others; families with no housing due to fire, eviction or demolition are broken up—the man going to a shelter and the mother and children going to a lodging house on the lower East Side. 9-25-47

That is what goes into cutting $23,000,000 from the welfare budget. That is how "Communism" is being fought in the Welfare Department.

THE COMMON CAUSE OF THE SOUTHERN NEGRO AND THE SOUTHERN WHITE WOMAN

FROM LOUIS ADAMIC'S TRENDS AND TIDES

Specially written for T & T by David Alman, author of the recently published novel, "The Hourglass."

I was speaking with a middle-aged detective in Memphis, Tennessee, and after a while I mentioned the Negro. I asked him whether he had ever had "trouble" with southern civil liberties groups. "Oh, them!" he said angrily." "A gang of hysterical old women who haven't got anything better to do."

"White women?" I asked.

"White women," he assured me unhappily.

In Atlanta, Georgia, I fell into conversation with a man in a cafeteria. He knew me at once for a Northerner. Nervously, he said, "Listen, mister, I hope you don't figure on changing us down here likt those damn women on that damn committee who are always putting themselves out for the Negro." Of course, he didn't say 'Negro'.

"White women?" I asked.

"Damn right they're white," he muttered.

These men raised an interesting point and revealed a prejudice against white women that didn't quite dovetail with the legends of chivalry I had once read.

In conversations with southern white women who were not at all involved in championing the cause of equality, I often heard remarks, when their menfolk were not within hearing distance, like these: "Sometimes I think he treats me like a nigger." "Why, I'm no better off than the nigger myself." "It's all right for you to talk about equality, mister, equal schools and all that, but sometimes I think we women are worse off than niggers when it comes to having our say." "Mister, if my husband caught me signing this here petition, he'd think I didn't love him and he'd do God knows what!"

The Tyrant Common to Both

It is true, of course that many northern women find in their own position this essential lack of freedom and dignity. It is also true that many southern men and women enjoy a relationship in which man's domination is not as crude or ruthless. Nevertheless, I believe there is a greater incidence of the harsh, tyrannical male mind in the South than in the North. It is an expression of a conflict in the South that is almost as serious as that posed by the subjection of the Negro.

Briefly put, southern Whites, men and women, sense a parallelism between the Negro and the white woman, an identity of interest, a common status. While the white woman is also infected with Jim Crow doctrine and practise against Negroes, participating actively in lynchings and other brutalities, it is true too that her position, viewed objectively, has given rise to a significant number of southern white women who see in Jim Crow the dark face of the tryant common to both. Prejudice against the Negro spills over into prejudice against the white women. In the last analysis the white women's concern for her freedom and dignity leads her to accept the equality of the Negro. This acceptance is not always clear, not always pronounced; it is a highly complex relationship that is hardly ever voluntary at first, but out of such beginnings history is made.

It is not too difficult to discover the origin or the nature of this parallelism. It has both general and specific historical roots. The position of the white woman in America during the inception of slavery was one of severe confinement within the limits of a transplanted patriarchy. She could not help but sense in the birth of Negro slavery the development and extension of a master-and-slave relationship that already existed in the home. In a very short time the defenders of patriarchy began justifying Negro slavery with the same concepts they applied to the enforced secondary role of the woman, developing a common vocabulary to stigmatize both groups. Neither the woman nor the Negro had rights under the law, both had to be the wards of guardians, both were said to lack "judgment", "sensibility", "maturity", etc. It is a fact that it took American women, the victims of an older slavery, longer to achieve property and other rights under the law than it did for the Negro.

The development of the industrial North loosened the patriarchal structure. In the South, however, feudalism and patriarchy entrenched themselves for another 200 years. It is significant that the 19th amendment passed in giving women the right to vote. was rejected by Alabama, Virginia, and Maryland. West Virginia rejected it at first, and then, in the stormiest session of its legislature, passed it. Other southern states ignored the amendment as long as they could.

The Civil War found many southern white women among the anti-slavery forces, among them Harriet Beecher Stowe. The end of the war brought Reconstruction to the stage of history. The popular movement behind the election of Negroes to southern legislatures was organized in the Union Leagues of the South, to which were affiliated auxiliaries of white and Negro women. One of the first of these bi-racial Reconstruction legislatures extended the woman's property rights and freed her, in a measure, from dependence on her guardian in matters relating to contracts; and others, later, pressed forward a demand for equal suffrage for men and women.

"Rape!"—Sexual Overtones

The leaders of the counter-revolution could not forget that the so-called "black parliaments" had among their aims the enfranchisement of women. Their campaign of vilification against the Negro was accompanied by a less obvious but equally effective campaign by inneuendo against white women. By pamphlet, speech, and physical terror they "put the Negro in his place" and inferentially gave warning to his ally. A legend was created of the white woman's ignorance and dangerous sentimentality on the one hand and her gentility and horror of the Negro on the other.

No motivation other than that former Confederate states: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas. The name was suggested by the fact that from 1876 on, every one of these states has given its electoral vote to the Democratic nominee for President.

2. The mouse deer or chevrotain (meaning little goat) which is native to East Indies and western Africa.

3. The custom of standing to express loyalty is the survival of a military practice in the Middle Ages; just like an inferior is forbidden to sit in the presence of a superior.

4. By distillation.

5. An English nurse shot by the Germans in Belgium during World War I. She participated in the operation of an underground railroad, through which hundreds of Allied soldiers, after recovery from their wounds, were enabled to escape into Holland and rejoin their regiments. Her activities were betrayed to the Germans by a Belgian.

6. Washington and Madison, both of Virginia.

first state and first important political unit in the modern world to grant equal suffrage to women.

8. A person who is instrumental in elevating another to high office; an allusion to the Earl of Warwick—1428-1471—who was known as the king-maker.

9. An Australian bird belonging to the kingfisher family that emits a raucous note like a loud peal of him of the victory of a Negro candidate for city council in another. The growth of trade unions by admitting Negroes and women regardless of color is not lost on him. Books written by Negroes and dealing with their persecutions are matched by books from the pens of southern white women who criticize southern white men for their relations with Negro men and women.

The Band of the Klan Mind

The Klan-minded southerner begins to see the common thread that runs through the pattern of resistance to his tyranny over Negroes and white women. Infected by the virus of ignorance and decadent magnolia legends, he begins to wonder, and then to act. By all means he must prevent the spread of such ideas in his own home. If this is to be accomplished by preserving the ignorance of his women, by humiliation, ridicule and violence—he has already learned these tactics in his treatment of the Negro.

In time it becomes a way of life with him, reaching into every emotional and intellectual relationship with women, corrupting and degrading this relationship, and finally making it even plainer to the southern white woman that her status is not far removed from that of the Negro.

If she is already a member of a trade union she instinctively searches for allies, for men and women with more advanced views. If she is not, bitterness leads her to other organizations in which she finds similar views. Or else she swallows it and lives in a state of concealed, rankling and futile contempt for herself and her "master". Or she may be among those who, like the author of a best seller of ten years ago, makes a profit out of her subservience.

Many Southern white women see this clearly. Their adherence to progressive organizations does not spring from an abstract sense of justice. They are after their own liberation first.

As white workers in southern organizations, particularly in trade unions, become more accustomed to working with Negro men and women, the concepts fostered by the Bourbons will meet their match and face defeat. And the southern white woman in general will discover that any desire for complete emancipation, for recognition of her dignity as a human being, cannot be gained except in an atmosphere of freedom and dignity for all.

Direction Is Unmisstakable

This is of course true of all human beings and groups everywhere: the freedom and dignity of each depends on the freedom and dignity of all. But this truth is perhaps more easily perceived in a semi-feudal culture like that of the South, where ignorance and subservience are more openly demanded and more directly enforced than elsewhere But the very mechanism by which it is enforced reveals to the white woman, by its barbarity and cruelty, that her subservience is maintained with weapons drawn from the arsenal of Negro oppression. That is why growing numbers of southern white women, as well as white men who value their happiness above the decay that becomes the inevitable reward of oppressors, are taking their place in southern committees for justice and equality. Their steps may be hesitant, but the direction is unmistakable.

"AS A HUMAN BEING"

Editor, The Advertiser:

. . . First I want to thank my friend, Mr. Eugene Harrison, for his letter of July 9, and then add a few lines on my own feelings on this subject.

To my way of thinking, we white people of the South have one of the greatest responsibilities ever to rest on a people's shoulders —that of educating our Negro race in the right way. True, a "little education is a dangerous thing," as we have seen evidenced too often. But ignorance is not the answer. The Negro must be educated to realize his responsibility to his country and above all to his own people.

But first of all, we must treat him as a human being. As Mr. Harrison brings out, it is probably more thoughtlessness than intended unkindness in many instances. I have many times seen white people scattered over all but the very last bus seat while the Negroes were jammed tightly in the aisle. On the other hand, I have seen Negroes of their own accord, move to the rear of the bus when the white section became crowded. This may be a small thing, but like many small things is a contributing factor to the ill-feeling found too often between the races.

Maybe I have been fortunate in having known and employed a number of good Negroes. But from what I have observed, the percentage of good and bad in the Negro is very similar to that of white people. Any way, we can appeal to their better natures with kindness and understanding and I truly believe that in the majority of cases, we will receive much better co-operation from our employes. Perhaps my inspiration for this conviction is the fact that my grandfather's slaves (years after being freed) Why not give it a try, at least as far as we

Voice Of The People

The News - Birmingham Ala.

WE'VE GOT THE BOMB!

To the Editor of The News:

We've got The Bomb!

It's funny no one has thought of it before. Why should we dally around with filibusters, Jim Crow laws and the K. K. K. when we've got The Bomb? It's made right up at Oak Ridge, Tenn., in the heart of this beloved Dixie of ours. Of course, there's another place out in the Pacific Northwest where they make them also—but those folks have been kicked around by the Yankees, too, so it's a cinch they'd side with us.

We've got The Bomb! Mon. 1-27-47

Let's stop fooling around. With The Bomb we don't really need to worry about anything else—but to make things more certain we've got some other things—things like the Charleston, Norfolk and Hampton Roads Navy Yards, the airplane plants of Georgia and Texas, the shipyards of the Mississippi Gulf Coast, the steel mills of Birmingham, such training posts as Ft. Benning, Camp McClellan, Camp Shelby and all the others; practically all the aviation training fields in the country.

We've got The Bomb!

We've got everything it takes to make 'em leave Bilbo alone. We can teach them to stop telling the Niggers they've got souls and can vote. We can blow New York, Washington, Chicago and all the other Yankee cities to bits and dare the survivors to cross the Mason and Dixon line. They won't starve us out this time. The South has got to reach its place in the sun. We'll take those Yankee kids, bring 'em South and raise them up with the right ideas of state's rights and free enterprise. And we can take those smart columnists and agitators and put 'em in road gangs and lumber camps. The South needs that machinery they've got up East. To establish our superiority we've got to move it South. It's ours because we know we're God's chosen people—the strongest, the ones with the best ideas about democracy. The time is ripe now to do it.

We've got The Bomb!

The people of California and Montana have done nothing to us, but we've got to be sure. So we'll put them in lumber camps and road gangs too. Canada has been acting kinda friendly with the folks up East. Maybe we better take care of them while we can. After all, we've got to protect Southern womanhood, and it looks like after what the Yankees did to Bilbo, Southern womanhood hadn't got a chance. Mon-1-27-47

We've got The Bomb!

But pretty soon the Yankees may build plants up there to make their own bombs. Remember how they had to call in a Nigger scientist and some Jews when they started working on it in Washington—instead of letting some Protestant Southerner scientists show them how. They might have thought it up—but they were dumb enough to put their plants down South. We've got it right up at Oak Ridge, Tenn. And while we've got it we ought to settle this business once and for all. No more of their telling us Bilbo can't use government money to build a swimming pool if he wants to swim. And no more of their worrying poor Ole Gene Talmadge to death because he wanted to get the Klan started again so we can keep the Niggers and Jews and Catholics in place. Let's show them we can run our own business down here. We don't want to fight, but it looks like they're just determined to make us. We got to adopt the spirit of Talmadge and Bilbo and say to ourselves each day when we face the sun as it rises over the hallowed fields of Dixie:

"The South, right or wrong! We can prove it because we've got The Bomb!"

The News

For months I've lived in dread of picking up a publication and reading just such an outpouring as the above. Unable to endure the horrible anticipation any further, I decided to write it myself—a fire-fight-fire emetic. The general idea was to demonstrate the dangerous similarity of certain phases of the Southern mind to that of the Nazi mind. It was my intention to allow the piece to stand on its own feet—hoping its drastic nature might in some small degree retard viciousness or arouse some lethargic soul to vigilance against one of the nation's greatest threats. But when a couple of my ordinarily intelligent friends read it and placed certain wrong interpretations I decided upon a footnote. It can only be hoped that in the Second Battle of Atlanta neither of the opposing forces is granted recourse to The Bomb. Come to think of it—if we're beginning to fight among ourselves down South, how can we ever expect to attain enough unity and Claghornian vitality to lick the Yankees once and for all?

Birmingham Ala.

CHARLES WHITE McGEHEE.

609 Dixie-Carlton Hotel.

The South And Its Critics

The News Birmingham, Ala. Thurs. 1-30-47

The old law of action and reaction looms large as an explanation of the dubious position occupied by the South so far as the opinion of the rest of the country is concerned. That was a conclusion reached by participants in the discussion of the question, "Is the South more sinned against than sinning?" provided by the "Democracy at Work" radio program over WSGN Tuesday night. What's wrong with the South is one thing. What's wrong with people who are constantly pointing a finger of scorn at the South is another. It's when these two considerations are brought together that trouble develops. 50a Thurs. 1-30-47

But is the South the victim of its own weakness, or it is the victim of inveterate abolitionism? The panel answered that question by agreeing that the South suffers from some conditions beyond its control, but that it has failed to face up to conditions which it can alter. It is the Southern tendency to resent criticism from the outside and to let the matter rest there which has operated to justify many of the reproaches directed at it. If that were not the case, men like Bilbo and Talmadge might not be a blot on the Southern escutcheon.

* * *

What is to be done about improving the situation? First of all, critics should try to understand the South and Southerners should be less sensitive. One of the speakers suggested, without expecting any such thing, a moratorium on the endless exchange of bitterness. In lieu of that, the South will have to deal with its problems more resolutely. It will have to get rid of its inferiority complex. It will have to gird itself economically, socially and politically, for the better life it can enjoy if only it wants it enough to rise above the slings and arrows aimed at it from the outside.

In a sense, the South has not forgotten that it was beaten in the '60s. By the same token, the North has not forgotten that fact. So, on the one hand, there is the psychology of defeat—on the other, the psychology of victory. But that is not the whole picture. As one speaker put it, "The South was sinned against in carpetbagger days . . . but after that time, to a very large extent, we have done our own sinning." If the South is to emerge from being the nation's target, it must reorder its affairs so that it will be above derogation.

* * *

That process has already begun. Out of our colleges there is issuing a challenge to the courage and realism of Southerners. This challenge is stirring a response which contrasts with the ugly violence and intolerance still making themselves felt in this region. It is a response which is daily growing bolder and more articulate in its insistence on finer values. Bilbo is in Mississippi and Talmadge is in Georgia, but a new administration in Alabama is at least promising reforms which are liberal and forward-looking and democratic enough to silence the most captious Northern critic.

The News Birmingham Ala. Thurs. 1-30-47

MY SOUTH, RIGHT OR WRONG

To the Editor of The News: 50a

Apropos of nothing in particular, I want to say that back yonder in the state where I was born—and where the first shot was fired from—the words "Yankee" and "Republican" were calculated to frighten little children, and often did. I was pretty forward, though, and on a train trip I embarrassed the family by becoming friendly with a Northerner. Everyone knows we mature early here in the South, so the mere fact that I was less than 2 years old is no excuse. Sun. 1-25-47

When it comes to Republicans, I still feel uneasy, but I reckon the train episode sort of softened my attitude toward the North in general. Or maybe it's just that I've learned that good Democrats actually live up there.

Since I'm more reconciled to our Northern neighbors, it doesn't bother me so much to think of their mental picture of us: half of us lolling on the veranda sipping juleps, the other half (including Jeeter) lolling about in the vicinity of Tobacco Road. Both halves, of course, are drawling "you-all" in unison and with abandon. In our defense I shall only say that a few of us below the Mason-Dixon line feel the stirring of ambition. We have Bilbo the Man, and we have Georgia's two governors. What the radio comedians did for gags previously is an intriguing question.

Seriously, realizing the mistakes of my sometimes impetuous homeland does not mean that I would exchange my birthright—never that. The moth-eaten colonel sipping juleps, Jeeter and his unlikely brood, Bilbo, Georgia with two or 20 governors—all this is a part of the intricate and colorful pattern. There are truth and legend, there are wisdom and stupidity, cruelty and kindness in my native land, but it is my dear love and I shall cherish it and hold it to my heart until the day I die.

LILLIAN SINIARD.

Collinsville, Ala. Birmingham Ala.

Don't Revive Hatred

Editor, Constitution: I have just written to the Tenderleaf Tea Company, sponsors of Fred Allen's program.

Atlanta Ga.

Hatred between the North and the South was supposed to have ended with the close of the Civil War; but it seems the Northern people are continuously reviving the spirit of hatred. Sat. 1-8-47

I feel that the Southern people have a great sense of humor; however, the slurring remarks made against the South on this broadcast would anger any Southerner, and there should be some way of barring such remarks on the air.

MRS. DAVID H. LUCAS.

Knoxville, Tenn.

RALPH McGILL

The Constitution 50a
Atlanta, Ga.

Human Force Is Never Enough

Fri. 1-3-47

Martin Niemoeller, the gaunt, ghost-haunted preacher whom Hitler kept in prison for eight years, is in our section preaching that human force cannot silence the voice of God or make right of wrong.

There always are a lot of fretting voices; feverish, angry, seeking to rationalize wrong with law or force or logic. . . .

"We do not have to grant democracy, or admit of it, because we are a Republic, the Constitution so says. You know the pledge to the flag '. . . and to the Republic for which it stands.' You see we are not a democracy. . . . We never have claimed to be. You see . . .?"

The questioning eyes, with doubt in them.

The eager face, masking an inner truth.

Slavery was wrong, but they justified it with Holy Writ and the courts and the Constitution. . . . "They are my property . . . the Constitution guarantees them to me. . . ."

"Hang John Brown. He is a murderer and would destroy the Union and the law. So, hang him, and solve this thing. We do not claim to be a non-slave country . . . the law is the law. Hang him and end it."

So, they hanged him. Quite legally and properly.

But, the odd thing is, as history has shown us, that while you may hang an instrument of moral right, or burn it at the stake, or discredit it with lies or smears, or throw it into jail with trumped-up evidence, the use of the instrument is never really destroyed.

John Brown was all they said he was. Fri 1-3-47

But, he also was a stone in the slingshot of morality; in the slingshot of David walking toward Goliath. Atlanta, Ga.

They hanged him. But the stone had been flung.

The fretful, feverish voices quieted with the sound of the gallows, but the stone had been flung. The Constitution

Bilbo The feverish voices now are fretting and querulously protesting in the South. Bilbo is one subject.

"There are other evil men, in addition to Bilbo. They are trying to smear the South. They aren't just after him. It is the same old outside interference trying to discredit us. We will show them. Let us investigate the others, too. Bilbo is no worse than some of them from the other sections. . . ."

So, many of us in the South hug Bilbo, and Bilboism, wherever it is, to our breasts and call it ours and say we will defend wrong because it is ours. Fri 1-3-47

Hugo, writing of Napoleon, said that God became bored with him and brought on Waterloo. And Niemoller knows about Hitler.

And, while Bilbo and his imitators are not Napoleon, God and moral right are not mocked forever.

The stone has been flung. Humpty-Dumpty is falling off the wall. Perhaps he does not know it yet. He has sat there for so long he still feels the wall beneath him. But, he is falling.

And when he breaks we shall be ashamed we ever defended him or his works, or his disciples. It is no good defending wrong.

Problems It always is easy to try and bolster the status quo. It is the wall on which all the Humpty-Dumptys sit.

The South must think about something else.

In South Carolina there was the furious, frantic abolition of election laws to protect, they said, white supremacy, forgetting that no supremacy can rest on anything save justice and moral right. It would have been simpler, and just, to have election qualifications, properly applied. And already they are fretting and fearful again. The Constitution

And Georgia, disturbed and furious, must think about it, too. Whatever is done must, eventually, meet the test of being right or wrong. White supremacy will destroy itself if it seeks protection of something which will be destroyed and bring on the floods, long pent up. We must first be honest with ourselves. Laws are not enough unless they be just. Hitler had many laws.

We have fretfully opposed anti-lynching laws by the Congress on the basis they violated our rights, as indeed they do, in a sense. But, in so opposing, we have clutched to our breasts the fearful truth that while we asked to be let alone and solve our own problems, we did not do so. It will be interesting to see if the four lynched persons 60 feet inside the Walton County line were not a stone flung against that wall, too. Atlanta, Ga.

We cannot, whatever it be or in whatever field, clothe wrong in the garments of law or emotion and say, "It is mine. You will please let it alone." Fri. 1-3-47

Moral right is slow and patient; slow as molasses at Christmas, slow as an old mule with a heavy load, slow as an old water mill and the water low in the race.

But, you cannot escape it.

Still Behind the Rest of U.S.

The Worker New York, N.Y. Sun. 3-4-47

This article is a brief summary bringing up to date some aspects of the "Report on Economic Conditions of the South" made to President Roosevelt in 1938.

By A. Loew

In 1939 there was 10 billion dollars invested in the South in factories. During the war an additional 5½ billion was invested, almost 80 percent being government capital. This industrialization of the South had a marked effect upon the relative economic significance of agriculture and industry. In 1939 the ratio of industrial income (wages, salaries) to farm income was less than one to two—1.34 billion from industry and 2.98 billions from farm. But by 1945 the ratio was almost one to one—4.64 billions for wages and salaries to 4.82 for farm income. Nevertheless, there was little change in the South's proportion of production workers in the U. S. being 17.4 percent in 1939 and only 18.0 percent in 1946.

This industrial expansion has been due chiefly to outside capital. And the government plants, now being leased or sold are being occupied almost completely by Northern and Western capital. In addition, during these war years and today, the large monopolies have been buying up local industries. For instance, from January, 1943 to April 1946, ninety southern cotton mills, with 15.5 percent of the South's textile mill capacity, were bought by Northern capital. So today almost one-third of the Southern spindles are under Northern capitalist control.

★

IN 1945 the South had 46 percent of the farms in the U. S., but only 32 percent of the total agricultural income. In the same year the South had 39 percent of all tenant occupied farms in the U. S., but this 39 percent received only 26 percent of all the cash income obtained by tenant farmers in the U. S. And as the research department of the Federal Reserve Bank at Atlanta stated last year, "Altho rural poverty can be found in almost every section of the country, the degree to which it is concentrated in the South makes this region a national problem."

Although cotton and tobacco are still major crops (each brought in 15 percent of the total farm income in 1945), livestock and livestock products brought in 23 percent of the total farm income in 1945. Citrus fruits and truck crops brought in an additional nine percent.

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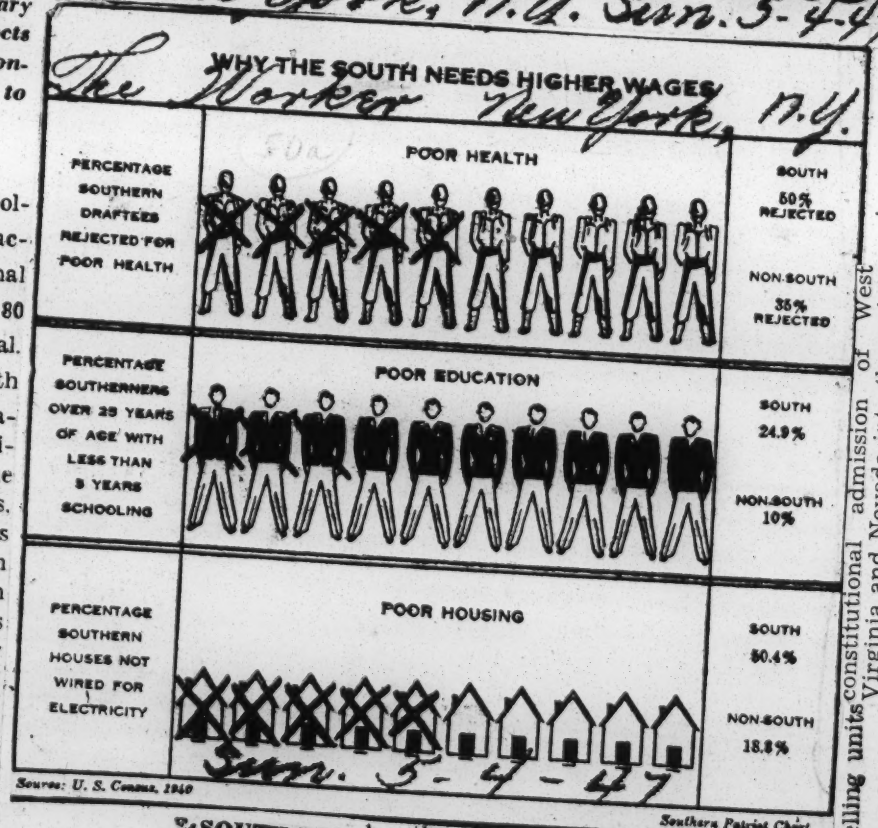
DESPITE the average annual income of Southern workers covered employment compensation increasing from $1,016 in 1939 to $1,798 in 1944, the latter was but 78 percent of the national average. During the war years the per capita income of the South rose from $340 in 1940 (59 percent of national average) to $797 in 1945 (69 percent of national average). This meant a rise from 17 percent of the total income in the U. S. to 20 percent.

In social and educational facilities the South is still behind the rest of the country. It spent $34 per pupil in 1945 compared to $74 for rest of the U. S. The average white illiteracy rate is twice that of the rest of the U. S.; the total illiteracy is 4½ times that of the rest of the U. S.


WHY THE SOUTH NEEDS HIGHER WAGES
The Worker New York, N.Y.
PERCENTAGE SOUTHERN DRAFTEES REJECTED FOR POOR HEALTH
POOR HEALTH
SOUTH 50% REJECTED
NON-SOUTH 35% REJECTED
PERCENTAGE SOUTHERNERS OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE WITH LESS THAN 5 YEARS SCHOOLING
POOR EDUCATION
SOUTH 24.9%
NON-SOUTH 10%
PERCENTAGE SOUTHERN HOUSES NOT WIRED FOR ELECTRICITY
POOR HOUSING
SOUTH 50.4%
NON-SOUTH 18.8%
Source: U. S. Census, 1940
Southern Patriot Chart

SOUTH EXCELS

The Worker New York, N.Y. Sun. 3-4-47

—SOUTH SOCIAL

This chart shows some of the results of the economic backwardness of the South. Half of its draftees were rejected in the war because of poor health.

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Historical Dishonesty

Journal and Guardian London, Eng. Sun. 3-4-47

One out of every two Southern boys were rejected by the Army. The ten states with the least number or hospital beds are all in the South. And as for housing, an article in Colliers stated that housing is most acute in the South (with the Negroes suffering the most); and that

To The News and Courier:

Isn't the South largely to blame for the continued and growing interference from other parts of the country? Have we demanded that history be honestly written and honorably taught? Have we not shrugged off the responsibility of whitewashing the truth and admittedly illegal; it made match-valor enough to demand truth and to see what the supreme price daily. Eighty years ago (and that day did about the 13th, at the point of the bayonet) dissolution, during these war years and emancipation act? It was part of valor, but today calls for t of our bill of rights; it fair play. On no other basis can o wise constitutional. Our North and West, nce has permitted a flood white and black reach reasonable wash with the aim and ob- conclusions and attain progressive obliterating the truth and and wholesome living. Quite inevi-

constitutional admission of West Virginia and Nevada into the union. It makes very interesting reading for which we are paying a high indeed to blame unconstitutional causing false thinking. Since 1860 this country has been re used to pass the already tutional 13th amendment? living under historical dishonesty

votes were used to pass the

at a time when unconstitutional

Charleston.

VERITAS.

The Truman Doctrine Means Pellagra for the South

The Worker New York, N.Y.
Sun. 5-4-47

By Nat Ross

The Truman Doctrine is the worst blow against the South since the defeat of Reconstruction 70 years ago. Hundreds of millions of the American people's money to support reaction abroad will mean pellagra for countless underfed Negro and white children in the South. Bourbon Democrats and Klan demagogues will be encouraged to play politics with the misery of the people of the South who are already the most oppressed Americans.

The Truman Doctrine will intensify the suffering of the oppressed Negro people. It will deepen the existing unequal status of the South with the rest of the U. S. Today the average yearly income per person in the South is two-thirds that of other Americans. The southern worker earns, on the average, one-third less than workers in the North. Negroes are the hardest hit. In 1945 the average income of Negroes in southern cities was between $500-$750. And in southern rural areas the hourly wage of farm laborers was about 30 cents an hour in 1945.

★

THE SOUTH urgently needs 3,000,000 new housing units for elementary sanitation and decency for its population. According to the Southern Regional Council, Negroes pay $364 yearly rent when they can only afford $85. The South accounted for 42 percent of the women in the U. S. who died due to pregnancy or childbirth. The South spent $34 per pupil in 1945 compared with $74 in the rest of the U. S.

And, to add to injury, the social services and federal aid to the South of the New Deal period are being cut right and left by the reactionary gang in Congress.

The Truman Doctrine for supporting fascism abroad will cost, according to the magazine **World Report**, $21,000,000,000 in the next three years. With millions of southerners ill-fed, ill-clad and ill-housed, what a doublecross of the Roosevelt program and all its promises to the people of the South during the war, the Truman Doctrine is!

It was with this in view that the recent Southern District Organizers' Party Conference raised a fighting alarm. Instead of billions for destruction abroad, the Party Conference called for adequate funds for the needs of the South and for opposition to the Hartley-Taft anti-labor bills, support for legislation for housing, health, federal aid to education, against the polltax and lynching, aid to GI's, minimum wage and other progressive and social security legislation.

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THE CONFERENCE called on the CP organizations in the states and cities of the South to work out concrete programs in the fight against the Truman Doctrine. The people want and need homes and hospitals, adequate schools and social security, jobs at minimum wages, equal democratic rights for all citizens. The victims of the Texas City disaster need immediate funds to aid them, instead of the people's money going abroad to start new conflagrations and disasters.

Sun.

The people of the South will fight against the Truman doctrine, which means more misery and starvation for them. To unite the labor movement, the oppressed Negro people and the progressive middle class in that struggle, a stronger Communist Party is urgently needed.

That is why the Party conference pledged to recruit 360 new members in 30 days in the South and has increased the circulation of the southern edition of The Worker by 1,500.

5-4-47

Forward with boldness and confidence in building the Communist Party in the fight against the Truman Doctrine! This was the keynote of the southern Party Conference.

Smears on South

The Nashville Banner
3-1-47

"And write about it, goddess, and about it. . ."

"I agree with Mr. Osterhout, of Asheville, that emphasis in our sports is being placed on the financial end rather than on the building of character," writes W. D. Bach, of Pensacola. "Here in Pensacola we hope that an established recreation commission with good trained leaders working directly with our young people will do a great deal to instill love of the game and fair play as being the important things to be had from participation in sports, and not how much they can get out of it."

Charleston, S.C.

"We ought not to take these (misrepresentations by Time magazine) lying down because if we do we'll wake up and find we have another 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' on our hands," writes Dr. Warren E. Anderson, of Pensacola. "No wonder Time never apologizes for misrepresentations," suggests Mrs. J. T. Stinson, of Lebanon, Va., "they say 'an honest man will apologize but a knave never'." (Time does apologize when it sees fit, but it doesn't see Southern things "fit"). "There is hardly a school child in the South who hasn't heard of Dr. Carver and the contributions he has made to our economy—I am writing Time," says Mrs. Bertha W. Heagan, of Bat Cave, N. C., anent Time's suggestion the South has yet to appreciate its great negro scientist.

But Wilma Dykeman Stokely, of Newport, Tenn., thinks this column itself guilty of misrepresentation for failing to state that Marian Anderson's enthusiastically-received concert in Birminghama few years ago was before a segregated audience.

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Blood upon the Capitol: "Why don't certain Georgia papers. . .say Arnall has hurt the South to a far greater degree than recent publicity by going North with his 'oral turpitude' to pervert the good name of Georgia and all the South?" asks J. J. Sweeney, of Birmingham. "While taking advice from them (Chicago and other outside papers) Georgia might ask them how far behind us they are in everything of the nature of decent behavior," says Ralph E. Turner of Macon, Ga. "I am sick to the teeth of the stream of propaganda against the South from outsiders and, also, from 'insiders' who with starry eyes and

By John Temple Graves

world of misinformation, feel they have a cause to champion—you are right, it is hard to keep our heads, and them clear," writes Mrs. M. V. Sanderford, of Asheville, N. C. But let's hold on to our heads, Mrs. Sanderford.

Sat. 3-1-47

"I have been shocked at the attitude of some of those controlling the Federal Council of Churches and the tolerance of ideas in Christian pulpits—so extreme as to have some in the ministry say there is no antagonism between communism and religion," writes C. D. Melhinsh, from Daytona Beach. "It would be conservative to say that about 20,000,000 of these (27,000,000 in member churches) never heard of the Federal Council, or know little about it; as Coolidge once said to a clergyman, 'Jesus Christ never spent any time in the lobby of the Caesars'", writes Dr. R. E. Elmore, of Roanoke, Va. Well, I think the Council is undergoing some sort of change. What it is, you can't make out, yet.

The News and Courier

"Every time Wallace writes of the government as 'Government', with no qualifying 'the' and with a capital 'G', he gives himself away," suggests Mrs. Edith Dickey Moses, of Bluffton, S. C. "That is actually his concept of government. Mine is with a small 'g', something that is my servant, that I can cuss and vote against if I choose."

"Our negroes today have many opportunities to enjoy rights they would not have enjoyed had they been subject to all-negro, or probably even partial-negro rule since the Civil war," thinks Arthur Locke King, of Georgetown, S. C. "It is refreshing that he is willing to put down so frankly what he thinks of the conduct of some of his own race," writes ex-Senator Christie Benet, of Columbia, S. C., anent published comments by Luther Johnson Jr., negro leader there, on faults of the negro.

3-1-47

"The more I read the more I boiled," says Mrs. Allen H. Bowie, of Roanoke, who has been reading "Color Blind"

Charleston, S.C

Southern Pride

The Nashville Banner
"The hills look over on the South
And southward dreams the sea."

By John Temple Graves

Reviewing Howard Odum's just published "The Way of the South", Herbert Lyons writes in The New York Times that the famous North Carolinian is discouraged.

"The cause of his dismay is the sudden renewal of bitter ideological friction between North and South. . . Obviously Dr Odum feels that the need for social peace between North and South is overwhelmingly urgent. . . . He is disheartened by the current intensity of interregional conflicts. . . . Mr. Lyons suggests that "the wave of criticism against Southern moves would appear to have had consequences that the critics did not foresee. . . ."

We are a sinful people in the South, full of itch, error and omission, lost in many an outer darkness. But more of us know it now than ever before. Never in history have so many Southerners spoken written ill of themselves. There

exaggerated inferiority complex and isn't really fit to live with. He is understanding. We have come to a place now, it seems to me, where we can helped most by Southerners who in spite of hell, high water, Tobacco Road and the awful experiences of Ellis Arnall, believe in this region, that is a partial explanation of the which Dr. Odum writer as be- regard us now. self-respecting, by our young over in many Harry Ashmore, to editorship of for example, Harry Ashmore What Robert Hanes wrote here yesterday of great things promised us now is out of line with that party line of the 1930's. Undoubtedly of 30 years, problem. The misery and minus line) which had good cause and we can't afford tour to forget it. But we have taken use his key vast vote of it all now. And not all these of it was sound. Things we thought in that re- As he comes it ignores many a Southern sin and (and freedom sign which made up that party line articles on "To- make the tour to forget it. But we have taken ...dly of these of it all now. And not all ...aming moon- were "the wave of the future" in is promise in this self-criticism and

Sun. 4-29-47

the '30s we know better about it the '40s. Some of our Southern ways that were heresy to philosophers of those thirties are coming to be gospel to post-war philosophers. We haven't been right about everything by a long shot. But we haven't been wrong about everything either. Charleston, S.C.

So here's to Southern pride! May we have more of it. Ault pride, not childish. Forward-looking, realistic pride, not the old stuff!

Foreign to Iowans

By John Temple Graves

"Eye-o-way, eye-o-way,
There's where the tall corn grows."

Charleston, S.C.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

It was bad luck to have that Pickens county lynching story break just as I reached this city. The elderly newsboy from whom I bought a paper put his thumb on the front page story. Sun.

"Awful down there," he commented. At the hotel desk the two clerks, reading it as I came up, put the paper down and changed their subject. They knew I was from Alabama. But at 87-year-old Simpson college near here where George Washington Carver went to school and was later (in 1928) given an honorary degree, they wanted to be told all about it last night in the question period after my talk. 2-23-47

It was possible to tell them lynching is almost extinct in the South now, that crime happens elsewhere, too, and that no matter how we may fail sometimes in our Southern race problem, they, with their 1 per cent negro population, are just not qualified for judging or deciding because they don't know what it is like to have 43 per cent negroes as South Carolina has, 36 per cent as Georgia, Louisiana and Alabama have, 49 per cent as Mississippi. But I couldn't tell them I was not ashamed, or that things which explain us here when we are unjust and violent excuse us.

It was interesting to note that in the imagination of these well-intentioned, high-minded young Iowans, the South is a sort of foreign country. And that of all the things for which they criticize this region on the race matter, segregation is their idea of our greatest sin. It had never occurred to them that millions of Southerners as educated and decent as themselves want the negro to get ahead on his side of the segregation line, even though they believe that line a practical necessity. But they were not as shocked at the idea as I thought they would be, or as one of their professors was. They hadn't ever heard of it.

But when "the shame of Georgia" came up, I could blush indeed for the South. Not for what has gone on in Atlanta, but for the way some of our politicians and publicists have sold the nation this false picture of anarchy, storm troopers, violence, "putsches," and seizure by unlawful force. Dr. Gallup's poll, with 38 per cent of the country convinced of "shameful, disgraceful" things in Georgia, is more than supported in opinion among these Iowa students. Not 38 but 100 per cent of them seem to think so.

And it just isn't true. Not one of them had heard what the Georgia constitution says. ("The person having the majority of the whole number of votes shall be declared duly elected governor, but, if no person shall have such majority, then from the two persons having the highest number of votes, who shall be in life, the general assembly shall immediately elect a governor viva voce. . . .") All thought Herman Talmadge had taken possession of the gubernatorial office by illegal force. None understood that the situation had come about from an act of God and a flaw in the constitution, that the force used was that of state police who agreed with Talmadge that he was legal governor of Georgia, that there was very little force at all, that both sides were prepared to let the courts decide, and that the Talmadge case had enough weight to have persuaded two lower courts he is governor, and that proper disapproval of Talmadgism in Georgia is no warrant of wanton misrepresentation of the status of law and order there. S. C.

It is sickeningly unjust, this picture of conditions in Georgia which has been spread around the country. Sun. 2-23-47

There is one Southern matter concerning which Iowa is seeing great light now. That is margarine. You can speak freely of it here now and with admiration. These Iowans are going in for soy beans in a big way, and the soy bean people speak up for margarine against the butter people. They are even demanding protection against cocoanut oil from the Philippines. That was a big source of oil for margarine before the war but domestic soy beans and cotton seed lost most of its market while the war was on. Soy bean production increased 21 per cent in the South last year and cottonseed production decreased 21 per cent. In Iowa soy beans are all the rage. Bringing soy beans into their farm setup has enabled them to understand the South on margarine. Maybe someday they will import enough colored people to understand us on that. Texas and Louisiana

Drew Pearson

'Marshal Plan' For The South

WASHINGTON—The need for a Marshall plan for our own Southern states has just been recommended in a shockingly frank report prepared for the House agriculture committee. Written by a group of Southern economists, in cooperation with experts from the Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and Interior Departments, it recommends that $27,400,000,000 be advanced to get the South on its economic feet.

In rather blunt terms the report sets forth the evils that make the South what it calls the nation's poorhouse. To cure them, it urges a revolutionary eight-point program.

Underlying cause of Southern poverty, the report states, is the rutted agrarian system. An overbalance of manpower is struggling without adequate tools to wrest a living from mediocre soils, which are highly erosive and badly damaged by past cultivation. Added to this is the prolific population on Southern farms. The reproduction rate is 80 per cent higher than needed to replace itself.

"Until non-farm alternatives can be found for a part of the present farm working force and for all the net increase in farm population," declares the House agriculture committee report, "there can be no lasting improvements in the productivity and in earned incomes of Southern farm people."

*

THESE OLD AGRARIAN PROBLEMS, however, are overshadowed by a spectacular new force—farm mechanization. Revolutionary new tools, such as the mechanical cotton picker, flame weeder and improved tractors, are expected to displace 2,150,000 Southern farm workers by 1965.

"Today," cites the economic report, ominously, "the mechanical cotton picker, as big as a Gen. Sherman tank, is marching through Georgia and the other cotton states."

The cotton picker and flame weeder alone are expected to reduce the amount of labor per bale of cotton by 75 per cent.

Another serious impediment blocking economic development is the traditional difficulty of Southern small businesses to raise cash.

"The plain fact of the matter," says the report to Congress, "is that interest rates are appreciably higher in the South than in the North. Shortly before the war . . . state banks outside the Federal Reserve System but insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, charged average interest rates in the South ranging from 6.5 per cent in Virginia to 10.4 per cent in Texas and 11.5 per cent in Oklahoma. In the New England and Middle Atlantic states, on the other hand, the rates were 5.7 per cent."

It was learned that the interest rate paid by small borrowers in Atlanta is one-third higher than that charged in New York and one-fourth higher than is charged in Chicago.

THE REPORT ADDS a blunt warning against monopoly.

"The Southern industrialisms of the future," it declares, "will die aborning if it becomes the victim of monopolistic practices. The essence of monopoly is restriction; the compulsion of Southern industrialism is expansion; the two cannot mix. . . . In some cases the monopolistic practices have been forced upon the South by Northern interests, seeking to protect their entrenched positions. But in many cases the practices have been of the home-grown variety—of, by and for Southerners."

The economists also found: The South has one-third of the nation's school children, only one-sixth of the nation's school revenues. The South has one physician for every 1,280 persons, compared with one for every 876 persons in the U. S. as a whole. Income per capita is much lower in the South than other regions, making it impossible to save the millions of dollars internally that are needed for industrial expansion, soil conservation and other improvements. Limited market demand in the South has led to caution in business expansion and has retarded industrial development. The South's infant industries also must compete with well-established enterprises in the largest free-trade area in the world. Also, the South is short of skilled labor. The potential ability of Southern labor is good, but training is required.

"But," the report adds in more cheerful vein, "the South is probably the nation's greatest potential area for development. If world peace can be preserved, and if domestic conditions can be made favorable to expansion, there is good reason to believe that the economy of the South can be diversified and the levels of living brought ever closer to those prevailing in other parts of the country."

* * *

THIS BOLD EIGHT-POINT solution was recommended:

1. Provide a financial crutch for small business through loan insurance.
2. Promote research and apply it to business enterprises.
3. Adopt an equitable transportation policy that will stimulate industry throughout the Southern states.
4. Eliminate monopolistic practices that hold back Southern production.
5. Eliminate interstate trade barriers and restrictions in other areas against Southern products.
6. Open large surplus war plants in the South to small business through such plans as multiple tenancy.
7. Provide minimum standards of welfare and promote wage agreements.
8. Maintain a substantial federally financed investment program designed (a) to encourage industrial expansion or other readjustment that will increase productivity, (b) to maintain and improve both human and natural resources and (c) to moderate fluctuations in the level of economic activity.

"In summary," declares the report to the House agriculture committee, "the staggering sum of approximately $13,400,000,000 is required for investment for technological causes only in the South during the next 20 years. When added to the $14,000,000,000 required as normal investment, the total amounts to $27,400,000,000."

Note—In spite of the urgent needs of the South, not a single government agency is working on the problem.—©

This Morning

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"And write abou it, goddess, and about it . . ."

Charleston, S.C.

"I agree with Mr. Osterhout of Asheville that emphasis in our sports is being placed on the financial end rather than on the building of character," writes W. D. Bach of Pensacola. "Here in Pensacola we hope that an established recreation commission with good trained leaders working directly with our young people will do a great deal to instill love of the game and fair play as being the important things to be had from participation in sports, and not how much they can get out of it . . ."

Jan 2-28-47

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Southern Tragedy

16 Feb 47

SIR: In answer to George I. Fullerton's letter in a recent issue, may I state that his attitude toward the Southern Negro is the great tragedy of the South.

As a fellow Floridian and a fellow grove owner employing Negro help, it is my opinion that if Mr. Fullerton and his ilk would stop worrying about "his" Negro's illnesses, births and jail fines and start concentrating on "his" Negro's schooling, housing situation and position as a second-class citizen, he would soon be relieved of his "white man's burden."

NEW Republic

Orlando, Fla. I. HAMMER

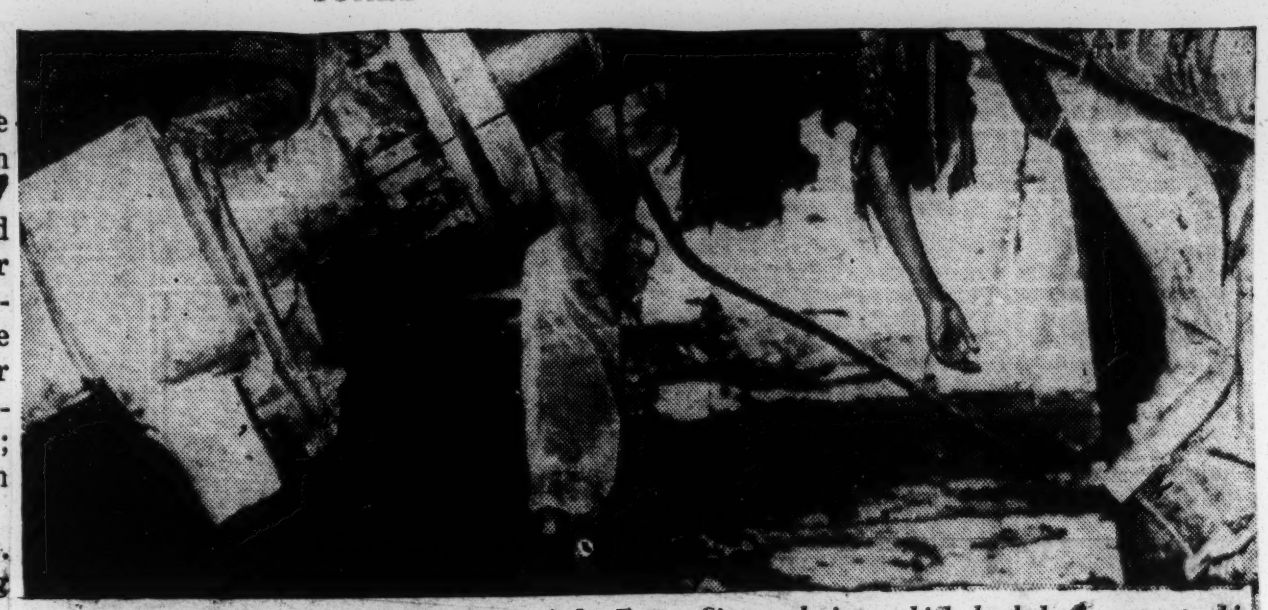
Death Breaks the Color Line

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Sat. 4-19-47

A TEXAS CITY school holds in death Negro and white victims of that city's tragedy. Destruction and death have erased the color line.

In Life, Negroes and whites could not have attended the school. No lecture, no class, no community affair could have been attended by living white and Negro citizens of Texas. But the bunting-draped gymnasium of the "white school" was open to all races—to search for their dead. They could not applaud liberating thoughts together. They could not learn to live better together here; but now they are free to mourn, bowed by a common sorrow.

No lesson of the Texas City tragedy should be lost. The price was too high. An unforeseen, death-dealing disaster lowered the Bourbon Jimcrow barriers; the people of Texas and America should ponder this lesson well and act against Jimcrow in the interest of the living



Greed was the real initiating force of the Texas City explosions which hurled ... s man to his death in the wreckage of the waterfront. Greed will also prevent the widows and orph... of victims like himself from getting adequate compensation for the loss of their breadwinners.

What Will Texas City Widows, Orphans Get?

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Fri 4-25-47

50a

The shame of the Texas City blast mounts higher as it is learned that no adequate steps have yet been taken to care for the widows and orphans left by the titanic disaster that killed nearly 700 persons.

The families of the dead seamen, for instance, will not get a cent ofinsurance from the shipowners or the government the National Maritime Union is furnishing some aid. Their war-risk insurance policies were cancelled with the defeat of Japan.

And the bereaved wives and children of the blasted oil and chemical workers will get little except some meager industrial insurance and some miserable compensation payments from Texas State funds.

Those compensation payments have been kept down by men like Jesse Jones, the big Houston banker and former Reconstruction Finance Committee chairman, who has so much to do with running the state. Sun. 4-27-47

Yet the big employers of Texas are fabulously rich.

Specially high were the wartime profits of the shipowners, oil and chemical kings who run the industries along the Houston ship channel, where the worst industrial disaster in American history took place.

Every destitute Negro, white and Mexican widow in Texas City would be comfortably pensioned for life by using a small part—just a small part—of this wartime loot.

★

WIDOWS of seamen blown to bits, when the SS High Flyer went up in smoke in the ship channel could be amply taken care of with a small piece of the swag taken by the Lykes Bros. Steamship Co.

Pirates of old would turn green with envy at the plunder taken by this company, whose ships were such a familiar sight in Texas City.

Lykes Bros.' ships kept bringing in treasuries in the wartime, even while sinking.

The SS Effingham, for instance, was sold to Lykes Bros. in 1932 for $48,400.

And the owners got $727,000 insurance when it was hit by a torpedo in 1942. They had previously been paid $712,000 in peacetime subsidies and wartime charter fees.

New York N.Y.

COMPANIES' wartime profits hit $12,024,786 in 1941— a jump from $485,675 in 1938, with another $12,238,160 going into tax-free reserves. The profit boom continued through the war. . . . Yet there's nothing for the dead seamen today.

The Houston ship channel is ruled by "private enterprise."

The chief private enterprise ideologist of the National Association of Manufacturers, indeed, is the chairman of the board of directors of the Monsanto Chemical Co., whose blasted workers were laid out on slabs in the Texas City morgue last week. Daily Worker

Chairman Edgar Monsanto Queeny of the $79,000,000 chemical company wrote a book on "The Spirit of Private Enterprise" four years ago, which the NAM and Frank Gannett's Committee for Constitutional Government have been distributing ever since.

In the spirit of private enterprise Queeny would let the widows of his 100 or more dead workers shift for themselves after their small compensation and insurance funds are exhausted.

QUEENY'S book is a studied attack on President Roosevelt, the NAM'S chief target of hate. It sneers at Henry Wallace's "Century of the Common Man" and his hope for full employment, and hits the Wagner act, the Wages and Hours Board, and "Socialism" and "Communism." Fri. 4-25-47

It is what one would expect from the hard-fisted magnate, who milked the U. S. taxpayers for all he was worth in the war—in atom bomb projects at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and the sale of heavy chemicals from other plants.

There is even a racist undertone to the earlier passages in the book, to the earlier passages in the book, from Britain and northwestern Europe from the "Latin, Salv, Semitic and Mongolian races," who, he said, are responsible for the unrest in the nation's big cities.

What sympathy could such a man have for the crying child refugees from the tiny frame houses of the Negro and Mexican workers of Texas City—or even for the poor whites?

★

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER the country's richest industrialist, who exploits great oil properties near the Houston ship channel, could pension every widow and send every orphan from the Texas City area to college without missing anything but taxes.

The burning of the Rockefeller-controlled Humble Oil Co. storage tanks in the Texas City blast hardly made a dent in the vast Rockefeller fortune.

Big chunks of this fortune have come from the oil flowing out of the Lone Star state's subsoil. The wells and refineries of the $550,000,000 Humble company are located entirely in Texas, and the billion dollar Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., another Rockefeller concern, has vast properties there.

But the big industrialists won't admit their debt to the men and women they exploit. Fri. 4-25-47

And the financier—politicians, like Jesse Jones, who run the state, will likewise resist any measure to appropriate adequate state funds for the victims of the blast.

Men like Jones want to forget the blast as quickly as possible.

They are afraid of the damage to the employer-politician gang that runs Texas that may result from the terrible disaster.

Daily Worker

THE UNITY of whites and Negroes in Texas City after the blow-up is a warning to the Bourbon crowd. It was Jones himself who sponsored the present Texas law separating whites from Negroes in trains, buses and many other places.

And it was this law that was temporarily shelved in Texas City when Negro and white doctors treated white and colored patients without regard to race, and Negro directors of this bank, and the Gen- **embalmers joined in taking care of** eral Insurance Co., which he con- **white bodies as well as black.** trols, is linked with other big finan-

Jones is particularly concerned ciers. New York N.Y.

with keeping the workers divided in And the synthetic rubber indus- the Houston channel area, which he try, for which the Monsanto plant he helps to exploit through his own at Texas City made styrene, is National Bank of Commerce of deeply obligated to the former head Houston and through his financial of the Reconstruction Finance links with many big industrialists Corp., who used government funds Vice-presidents of the Mellons to concentrate this industry in Gulf Oil Co. and the Texas Co. are Texas.

There's a big fight ahead in Texas!

"Without Any Thought Of Race"

50a Texas The Informer

When the tragic disaster of death and destruction pummeled Texas City not so long ago, Negro morticians from other cities were among those who volunteered their services to that stricken community. One of them told how they first rendered aid to the wounded and then "gave attention to the bodies" of the dead. He said that these bodies were transported to a garage and that "at this garage we set up a temporary morgue, and began embalming without any thought of race or color." It will be to the everlasting credit of these morticians and others that they did what they could at that time of grief and tragedy. But it is most unfortunate that this equality "without any thought of race or color," which was present in death, cannot exist to a greater extent in the life of our various communities. Houston, Texas Sat. 5-10-47

The Road Back

The Informer

No Temporary Home Provision Made For Texas City Negroes

Houston, Texas

Sat. 4-26-47

TEXAS CITY — In the Negro neighborhood which suffered the brunt of the disaster April 16, many homeless Negroes who had not been provided with temporory shelter, were sitting forlornly in doorways of houses that had the orange-colored condemned signs nailed on them. They said they had not been provided with places to stay in Texas City, but had been told they could go to camp Wallace by the Red Cross.

Some Sleep on Floor

A woman who lost her husband in the Monsanto explosion said she was living with the pastor of the Barbers Chapel church. She said she had gone to the Red Cross and had been given some clothes and a 'slip' to get food, but had secured the place to stay with the minister and his wife herself. Another woman who was widowed by the blast said she was sleeping on the floor at one of her neighbor's houses that had one of the white safety signs on it. The neighbor did not have beds enough to supply all the evacuees she had taken in.

Sleeping on the floor with her mother was a nine-year old orphoned daughter. The Red Cross had furnished the child with some old clothes and had given the mother a slip for groceries, but she hadn't asked for cots the woman said.

Negroes who had not evacuated to Camp Wallace that were interviewed by the Informer, told similar stories. They said not provisions for places to stay had been made for them by any relief agency in the city. "We were given food and some old clothes, but most of us found places to stay our selves, they said. Sat. 4-26-47

Persons giving shelter to the evacuees in Texas City said they were told by the Red Cross not to turn anyone down if they had had room and they would be paid for keeping the persons they took in.

Stories Vary at Wallace

At Camp Wallace various stories of how the Negroes are faring were told by evacuees. Some complained that the clothes the Red Cross furnished them were so ragged they were unfit for use. Some complained of not getting enough to eat, while others said they were being well cared for all round.

At the relief stations in Texas City, the same stories from Negroes were told. One man said that he had gone to the relief at the Garfield Elementary school where whites and Negroes were being given clothes. 50a Tex.

"The Negroes were left to dig into the piles of old clothes in search of the things the needed

"I went there to get a pair of unaided while the whites were supervised", he said Sat. 4-26-47

work shoes ,a white woman came to the pile of clothing that I was looking into ,and told me 'You can't take things from that pile, you go in yonder," the man said. He said he left and went to his demolished house and risked being injured by falling timber and searched until he found his shoes.

Some of the Negroes were digging into piles of clothing scattered in the yard of the Galilee Methodist church, the Rev. James Perryman, pastor. They said the clothes had been furnished by the Houston branch NAACP. The relief things in the yard of the

SAYS

Cab Driver Over Charged Blast Victims

The Informer

Houston, Texas

Sat. 4-26-47

TEXAS CITY—A story of exploitation of victims of the Texas City disaster was told by a Negro man at Camp Wallace Tuesday, April 22. John Bedford who lost his son in the explosion said a cab driver charging Negroes $10 to bring them from Texas City to Camp Wallace, a distance of about 14 miles.

Mr. Bedford who was very angry when he talked to the reporter had just got out of a cab driven by a white man and was arguing with the driver when asked his trouble by the reporter.

When asked if the Red Cross was supplying transportation for the victims, Mr. Bedford said it was but that he had not waited until another truck left for Camp Wallace so had employed cab service before finding out how much the trip would cost. He said that several others had paid $10 each to ride in the cab with him.

St. Louis Negroes Send $666 to Texas City Blast Victims

7-19-47 50a

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Various Negro churches and organizations here had contributed a total of $666 last week for the relief of victims in the Texas City blast last April 16. The total is expected to reach $700 when all reports are in. The Black Dispatch

Mrs. W. C. Bridges, past president of the City Association of Colored Women's clubs, flew to the stricken city last week to present the donations to Mayor J. C. Traham. She said the money was raised by an informal committee after she had made an inspection trip to Texas City last May. The money will not be earmarked for distribution to Negroes, she said, but will be spent for whatever purposes Mayor Trahan may decide.

Mrs. Bridges, wife of a physician, said she expected to bring back with her for adoption one or two children made orphans by the explosion. Dr. and Mrs. Bridges have no children.

SEGREGATION TAKES HOLIDAY IN TEXAS

Chicago Defender 50a

The Texas City tragedy in which the whole Negro section was wiped out is without doubt one of the worst disasters to occur in recent years. However gruesome and sorrowful a sight the charred bodies of hundreds of the victims presented, there was a peculiar note of relief that was manifest throughout the whole period of the raging fires that virtually razed the city. Death had brought temporary end to racial segregation and discrimination in Texas. Chicago, Ill., Sat. 5-3-47

Bodies of Negroes and whites awaited burial from the same funeral parlors and at a memorial service that followed, members of both races stood side by side and prayed and wept together in the same church. This was, of course, a temporary surcease from the rigors of racial antagonism but it proves beyond peradventure of a doubt that if the two races can mix in times of sorrow, they can mix in times of joy. And, they can do so in a moment of less strain with greater credit to themselves and to society in general.

In splitting the color line under the impact of the catastrophe, the Texas City citizens show that they recognize the oneness of mankind. But it seems that a tragedy is needed to bring the spirit of brotherhood out. Sat. 5-3-47

Some people have carried their folly so far as to segregate Negroes even in graveyards. They have separate burial grounds as if the dead were going to be judged by a different God in a different place. We believe when white folk become more enlightened they will drop their emotional attitude toward the other races of mankind.

nual report of the legislative interim committee on health, welfar veterans legislation and housing.

The report recommended immediate steps to improve the living conditions, housing, sanitary conditions, educational and manual training facilities at the Alabama Reform School for Negro Law Breakers and also recommended the institution's name be changed to Alabama Industrial School for Negroes. The committee also recommended that the Legislature consider an appropriation of $1,088,000 for maintenance and capital outlay at the school.

"The Alabama State Hospitals," the report declared, "are caring for a total of 6,510 people, 4,781 white and 1,729 Negro, and the demands upon their overcrowded facilities make it imperative that no delay or procrastination be employed in relieving this condition."

Appropriations amounting to $3,230,000 for Bryce Hospital; $1,214,000 for Searcy Hospital, $640,000 for the Partlow State School for Mental Deficiencies were recommended.

Fourth Of State Births Attended By Midwives

In only three states was the ratio of midwife-attended births to total births occurring in 1945 greater than it was in Alabama, according to information received by the State Department of Health from the national office of Vital Statistics.

Of the 70,321 births occurring in this State during that year, 17,686, or 25.2 per cent, were attended by midwives. This percentage was higher than that for any other State except Mississippi, South Carolina, and Florida.

In announcing these ratios, the State Department of Health pointed out that the unusually high percentages of midwife-attended births in Alabama and certain other states, especially in the South, could be attributed in large measure to the unusually large ratio of Negroes to total population.

RALPH T. JONES

His Epitaph Should Read, 'Well Done!'

He died several weeks ago. He was the minister of a little church. One of his congregation told the story of his life.

As a young man he worked as a miner in an Alabama coal mine. Worked well, steadily and regularly. Never missed a day, six days a week, when the mine was working. Down the dark shaft for his daily stint. Digging out the coal that keeps so much of our industry turning.

He and his wife lived in a humble little place. You would probably call it a shack. But she was a good housekeeper. It was always spotlessly clean. The food on the table was of the simplest, the least expensive, but it was well cooked and it was good, strength-giving stuff.

There were, in all, seven children.

His Ambition The father, the coal miner, had one great ambition. That was to become a minister, a preacher. To have his own church and to try, in his own quiet way, to make better men and better women of the congregation. To serve his people, humbly, but as best he knew.

There were, though, those children. He was determined they should have better opportunity in life than he had known. And he realized that opportunity can best be fashioned with education.

So, for a while, he deferred his ambition for a church and worked harder than ever in the mine, making his weekly pay envelope as large as possible. He and his wife economized rigidly and laid aside all the dollars they could to help pay for the education of the children.

He saw that each of the seven went regularly to school. He helped with their lessons, encouraged them. And each made a fine scholastic record.

Then, one by one, they went to high school. And the father worked still more fiercely in the mine, providing the essential clothing and food and school fees and books for each of the seven.

They were good children, all of them. They helped all they could. As they grew older they took part-time jobs to pay their own expenses while in school. Some of them even contributed to the family budget to help pay for the schooling of younger ones.

One by one they graduated from high school. And their miner father said they must all go to college.

One by one they enrolled in college. They worked hard in school and at whatever spare-time work they could find. Always, the father was there to provide whatever they must have, to see they never missed a class.

At last they had all graduated. Each of the seven held a college degree.

One Job Done The father felt, then, that he had met his responsibility to his family. He turned, then, to his old ambition.

He studied himself and passed the necessary examinations and was accepted as a minister by his denomination.

He was appointed to the little church near here. His congregation says he was a good man, a good preacher and a good friend to them all.

His children? All seven today hold good and responsible positions in their professions, in business. Some are teachers. One boy is himself a preacher. They are leaders in their own communities, leading lives that serve as fine examples, as inspirations to their own people.

I think that story of a quiet, simple life is worthy of emulation by almost any of us.

Faced with the choice of duties, the coal miner saw his first responsibility to his children. He met that duty magnificently.

And who shall say he was not, because of such a record, a better pastor for the people of his church?

He could not, you understand, educate his children and be a minister at the same time. The pay of a minister in a little Negro church is not big enough to send seven through college, you know.

Montgomerians Assist Fatherless Negro Boy; Treatment Is Assured

Murray Weill, commander of the Jewish War Veterans, and representative of the Veterans Co-ordination Council, agrees that the Montgomery citizen literally has a heart of gold. And here is justification for such thoughts, according to Carl Griffin, public relations officer for the Veterans' Council.

Recently, Weill's attention was called to the case of a dying two-year-old Negro baby, Charlie Hannon. The fatherless child, one of six, was in desperate need of medical attention. The widow and family lived in a dilapidated structure about two miles out on the Atlanta highway, thereby exposing the child to further harm. The infant had been ill for three months. To further complicate matters, the mother was ill and in poor financial circumstances.

Upon Weill's request and the co-operation of The Advertiser-Journal, an appeal was made to the Montgomery public for funds to administer medical aid and hospital attention. Within a few days the unselfish and warm-hearted citizens of Montgomery responded with more than $500.

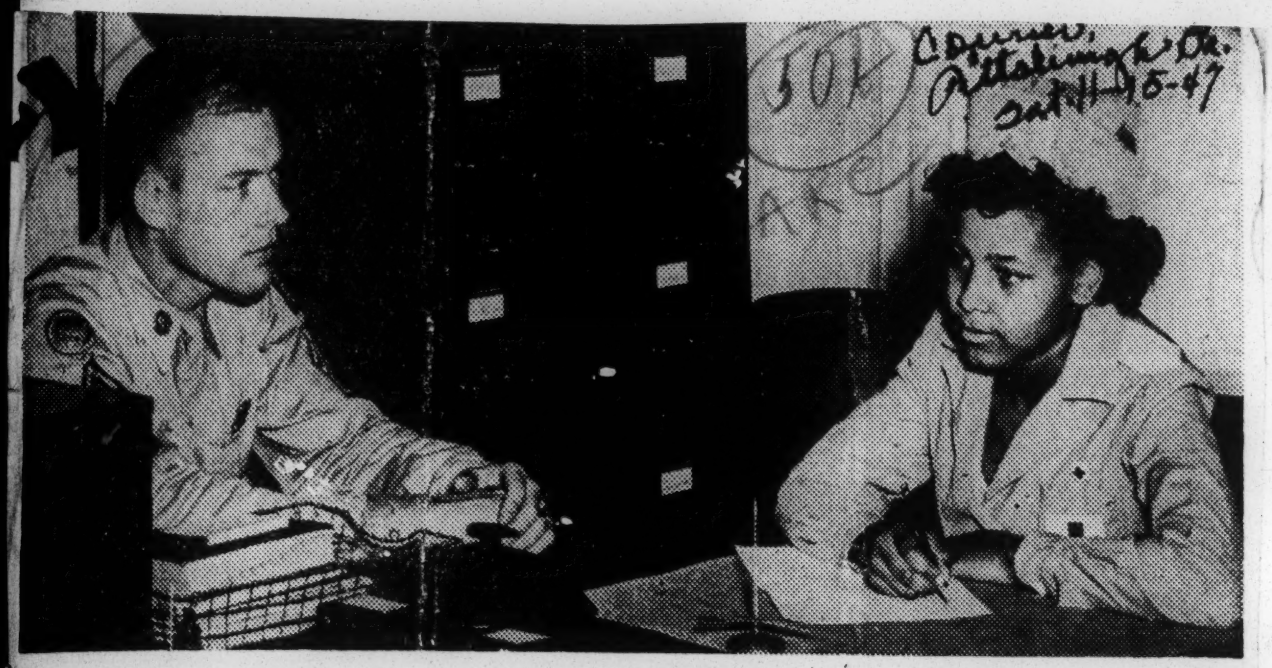
Upon last reports from the Fraternal Hospital, the infant was responding satisfactorily to medical treatment. A period of ninety days' treatment is anticipated.

Keep 'em Squirming! 50b

JESSE O. THOMAS, Red Cross official, attended the R. C. Convention in Cleveland. Sat. Along with the other R. C. officials he was assigned to Cleveland's leading hotel by the R. C. arrangements officer. But when Jesse arrived the management hemmed and hawed and finally said: "We are too crowded to take care of you but we have secured for you a nice (Ha) room with bath at the best colored hotel." Jesse got the R. C. arrangements officer and they saw the manager. 10-4-47

Well when the arrangements officer began begging, "Please give him a room . . . ." the manager made the mistake of thinking like Mussolini, "No other white man's really going to fight me just over mistreating a nigger," and got tough. The arrangements officer gave in, so Jesse just grabbed his bag and hopped a plane back to D. C. Chicago Defender

Next day Jesse's big boss was looking for him and was finally told what had hapened. He called Jesse and said: "Come on back." Jesse said he would providing his room at the leading hotel was ready. The boss said it would be. It was, and not just a room, but a suite at $14 a day. Jesse earned everybody's respect. Take a bow, Jesse. Chicago, Ill.



A GI's RIGHT HAND—Patricia Brown, helping M/Sgt. Edwin Roberts compile his service records, is one of six young Negro women working as staff assistants in the Knox County Chapter of the American Red Cross in Galesburg, Ill.

Patterson, Bousfield On Red Cross Board

WASHINGTON, D. C.— NNPA)—Dr. Frrderick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr M. O. Bousfield, first vice president and medical director of the Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co., Chicago, have been chosen to serve on the newly organized American Red Cross Board of Governors, it was announced last Thursday.

Dr. Patterson, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Red Cross Chapter, had previously served as a member of the Central Committee former Red Cross governing body which has been replaced by the Board of Governors. He is now a chapter representative. Dr. Bousfield is one of twelve members at-large elected by the board.

Dr. Patterson is active in many educational organizations, is a member of the President's Commission on Higher Education and a special assistant to the Secretary of Agricultutre.

Dr. Bousfield during World War II was a lieutenant colonel in the Army Medical Corps and commanding officer of Station Hospital I at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. In 1941 he was awarded the University of Kansas Alumni Citation for distinguished service. He is now practicing physician in Chicago.

Red Cross Puts Two Colored On New Board

By NNPA News Service

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Morristown, Tenn. Sun
February 28, 1947

MORRISTOWN COLLEGE HAS FIRST NEGRO RED CROSS COLLEGE UNIT ORGANIZED IN STATE

Director Helped In Organization

With the Red Cross drive about to get under way it was at an appropriate time that Morristown College should have the privilege of organizing a Red Cross College Unit, the first Negro College Unit in the State of Tennessee.

Last week Mrs. Mary Pegram, Director of College Units in the Southeastern Area, came to Morristown to help the college to organize their unit. She was greeted with much enthusiasm and cooperation. Mrs. Pegram was a guest at the Red Cross dinner held last Tuesday evening at the Little Dutch Mill, when she explained the college unit to the chairmen of the Red Cross Campaign Fund Drive.

In brief, a college unit is nothing more than "Red Cross on the Campus." The young people in colleges and universities have proved the worth of their efforts where, through the chapters, they have had opportunity to participate in Red Cross activities. The potentialities of the group, with their ideas, energies, and enthusiasm, offer untapped resouces for volunteer service to the campus, to the local community, and well beyond these boundaries. Recognizing the continuing responsibility, as well as the expressed desires of college students themselves and the effectiveness of campus organization under student leadership, the Central Committee authorized the formation of Red Cross college units in November 1942.

Red Cross college units have grown steadily during the war and following the cessation of hostilities. Where they have the sympathetic interest and alert guidance of sponsoring chapters, their members give highly acceptable service to veterans on the campus, in hospitals, and in camps. They are enthusiastic participants in first aid, water safety, and accident prevention; they add appreciably to the number of volunteers in the various Volunteer Special Services corps; they share in chapter activities in fund raising, public information, and disaster relief; they take a vital part in nutrition, blood donor, and home nursing programs. The appointment in 1946 of a vice chairman for School and College Activities is further evidence that the national organization values their contribution and is thinking in terms of enlarged opportunities for the participation of these young people within its ranks.

It is believed that in college units of the American Red Cross, students are finding another opportunity to contribute to the building of world peace, and where-ever their careers may lead, the experience of working with chapters in the community will always be valuable to these students and to their fellowmen.

College units were authorized in response to student reuqests and recognition of chapter responsibility to young people of college age. Morristown Normal and Industrial College applied for their unit February 3rd, and have already organized with a good program for the year already planned

Rev. W. F. Ledford, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church has been selected as the College Unit Chairman. Rev. Ledford is well qualified for the position, having been chairman of the local chapter for 4 years from 1941 to 1945 in Grundy, Virginia. For his work in Grundy, Rev. Ledford was presented a certificate, last May, from the National Red Cross. signed by the President, Harry S. Truman.

Faculty advisors for the college unit are M. W. Boyd, A. F. Tippitt, S. A. Cain, James Young, Ralph D. Minard, Bruce Mackey, Jr., and Miss Pauline Turner. Student chairmen of college unit, Harry Coleman; student vice-chairman Jack Wyatt; student secretary of College Unit, Frances Brown.

The activities chosen by the college are: Public information, chairman, Virginia Bragg; fund campaign chairman, Douglas Brown; First Aid, Eugene Henley and James Davis; Water Safety chairman, Timothy Graves; Accident Prevention chairman, Richard McGhee; Community Service to Camps and Hospitals chairman, Virginia Dansby: Knitting, chairman Dorothy Patterson; Sewing, chairman, Lena Garrett.

The unit has already requested yarn to make 25 sweaters for children, size 8, to be sent overseas.

The program is set up and will be guided by the local Red Cross chapter and will provide the college students with many opportunities to broaden their knowledge of community organization.

Only Negro Gray Lady In South At Lawson Hospital

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

BY RUTH LEOLA CORNELIUS

Out at Lawson Veterans Hospital is a young woman beloved by patients, the only Negro Gray Lady in the South, who has 1600 volunteer hours with the American Red Cross, earned right here in Atlanta at Lawson-General hospital then later at Lawson Veterans, as a recretionl worker. Sat. 2-8-47

Mrs. Mary Williams, a regular employee of a physician in Buckhead, and wife of Aaron Williams, a veteran of World War II, spends each Thursday, her off day as a volunteer worker for the Red Cross with convalescent veterans who look forward to her coming each week with anticipatory joy.

BECOMES VOLUNTEER

During the time Mrs. Williams lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, she took some Red Cross courses in recreation with no idea of using it at the time.

Shopping downtown here one summer's day in 1940, she met a group of convalescent soldiers, one of whom asked for direction to a bus and invited her out to the hospital with the added statement, "we want more girls to come to see us."

Mrs. Williams was sincere when she promised to visit the hospital. She kept that promise and inquired from the Red Cross office as to just how she could help at the hospital.

She related her qualifications and Fr fou ryears she has spent her

For four years she has spent her time teaching veterans how to walk, how to use hands in the making of belts, envelopes, pocketbooks, and how to talk, etc.

One of her most unforgettable experiences she cited occurred at the time she taught a young veteran to regain his speech. Her work there includes chaperoning patients when on out trips. She said she took the mute soldier with her as often as she could, even took him to her home. It wasn't long before the veteran began depending on her and looked forward to seeing her each week.

Soon he was able to say her name and with patient coaxing he improved until he could carry on a cnversation at the time of his departure for his home.

COOPERATIVE SPIRIT

Working at the hospital along with white volunteer groups Mrs. Williams was made a member of the Gray Lady Corps experiencing no discrimination from the members. Her work was valued so highly that the ladies of the Red Cross had Mrs. Williams put in dress uniform.

This reporter asked Mrs. Williams her reasons for doing volunteer work. She answered by saying she was lonely when her husband was overseas and she wanted to do something to make the lot of the Negro boys a little easier. And she knew no better way than to give her spare time to them as they recuperated. For three years she spent her two-week vacation periods at the hospital with convalescents.

DIVERSE SERVICES

The scope of this volunteer Red Cross worker did not end with assistance to ill soldiers and veterans. Often when relatives of patients visited Atlanta they were unable to find places to live while here, the alert Mrs. Williams who knew their needs often did not stop until she had placed them in nice homes.

Dancing with an amputee was loads of fun as she remembered helping a young man over the tough spot of being sensitive about his prosthesis. 'When he left the post he danced very well and was never shy about asking the ladies to dance with him," said the recreational worker. Sat. 2-8-47

Picking out some of the many little things that made her love her work, Mrs. Williams told me about some of the sweet little notes the patients write her. She says she never shows partiality among them. We first visited Ward 14-A; she asked that we go to Ward 15 and see the patients there as she didn't want some to meet us and not all. All during our visit she reminded us of some nice things a patient had done.

Daily World
2-8-47
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Williams does her work right along with Miss Eleanore H. Bernard, recreational director of Recreational Services of the American Red Cross. Commenting on the fine job being done by Mrs. Williams, Miss Bernard commended the volunteer for her courage to find out if she could assist the Red Cross and for her loyalty through the years.

Underlying the 1600 hours of volunteer service here at Lawson VA and Lawson-General is Mrs. Williams' desire to "want to do things for people who were unable to do for themselves."

A fine spirit of cooperation exists between Mrs. Williams and other workers in Special Services. Frank B. Willis, chief of Special Services and Col. Fred L. Ritter, M. D. praised her work and her cooperative attitude for service.

Mrs. Williams is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wakley, College Hill, Ohio.

Race Relations In the South

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

Louisville, Ky.

As a plain, ordinary citizen of the South, I think the picture of our race relations has been badly distorted in the news. The horrible Greenville, South Carolina, episode is no more typical of the South than the St. Valentine's Day Massacre of gangster days is typical of the Midwest, or Murder, Inc., of New York.

If we must talk about each other, why not say nice things? There are lots of them to be said. How about giving the following editorial from the Asheville Citizen some space in your letter column or elsewhere, as spontaneous evidence of the true race relations in the South? Mon. 6-16-47

"In the past few weeks the South has recoiled in shock and shame from incidents of racial crime and racial tension which magnify the uglier side of its peculiar social problem. But there is, we submit, a more pleasant aspect. An incident of this kind comes to mind from the recent phase of junior nurses' aide training in Asheville.

"One of the three groups of young women who received special instruction through this program—a co-operative venture of the Community Welfare Council, the Y.W.C.A. and the Girl Scouts—came from the Negro schools. Their training was received at Norburn Clinic under the direction of teachers from St. Joseph's Hospital, Norburn, and other institutions. In all, 19 graduated and received diplomas in impressive ceremonies at the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y.W.C.A. Mon. 6-16-47

"These Negro girls will put their training to use as nurses' aides at the Asheville Colored Hospital. Some may pursue a career of nursing and take professional instruction. All are a credit to their race and to the co-operative planning in the community which has made such a program possible."

Asheville, N. C. ELLSWORTH LYMAN.

Negro Nurses Serve Well

The Florida Tattler
Jacksonville, Fla.

According to the Rev. James Perryman, pastor of the Methodist Galilee Church of Texas City, and a prominent Negro leader, "the Red Cross has done, and is doing, a bang-up job in Texas City." He adds that "there have been no discriminatory practices in any awards the Red Cross has made to anyone . . . The Red Cross is a necessity in the American way of life." Sat. 6-28-47

During the emergency phase of the disaster 300 Negro families were housed, fed, and given necessary clothing at the Red Cross center in the schoolhouse at LaMarque, a neighboring community. In addition a number of Negro families are among the 1,200 refugees housed under Red Cross direction at Camp Wallace. A Negro school at Dickinson, Texas, was also used as a Red Cross shelter during the emergency phase.

While preliminary estimates only are available, the Red Cross reports that of the first 1,900 Texas City residents who registered with the organization's relief headquarters for rehabilitation assistance 921 were Negro. Requests for assistance ranged from simple needs for clothing, food, or articles of furniture to those requiring complete rebuilding of homes.

More than a dozen Negro nurses and scores of Negro Red Cross nurse's aides are among the medical and health personnel who served following the tragedy at Texas City April 16 and 17. Sat. 6-28-47

Destitute Families Aided By Red Cross

Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta, Daily World

The six despairing families of Egan, Ga., who were left homeless when fire razed their two apartment dwellings Tuesday have found a new hope of rehabilitation in the American Red Cross. Thurs. 4-3-47

Immediately upon learing of the misfortune, the American Red Cross, Atlanta Chapter, rushed aid to these destitute victims and distributed on the scene $89.70 for emergency rations, advising them, after they had secured temporary lodging with loyal neighbors, to call at their office for additional aid.

Yesterday, three of these families called at the office and were provided $145.00 for clothing. The other three families will likewise be provided when they call.

It is reported that the East Point Furniture Co., owners of the dwellings, have already begun plans for rebuilding them. Thurs. 4-3-47

The American Red Cross is again to be commended for its speed and dispatch in helping those who cannot help themselves.

ARC Juniors In Vital Work

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—There are 20 million Junior American Red Cross members in the U. S., according to Miss Les V. Edmunds, field representative of the Southeastern area of the Red Cross, in a speech to the Tuskegee Institute Assembly. They are school children ranging from kindergarten through the twelfth grade. 8-9-47

Their activities range from local to iternational—rendering special service to institutions for the blind and fixing gift boxes for children in foreign countries where war has caused acute poverty. First aid and accident prevention, health programs and beautification projects are among other activities conducted by the Junior Red Cross.

During Miss Edmunds' visit a special exhibit prepared by the Junior Red Cross was displayed in the Children's Room of the Hollis Burke Frissell Library for three days. Mrs. B. B. Walcott is executive secretary of the local chapter.

Patterson OKs New Blood Bank Policy

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier Sat. 6-21-47

CLEVELAND — (NNPA) — Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and a member of the central committee of the American Red Cross, last Tuesday expressed his approval of the action of the committee changing its policy concerning the new national blood program.

The policy, which allows chapters to segregate blood plasma of colored and white persons, was called a "forthright and sound position" by Dr. Patterson.

Formerly blood plasma was required to be segregated according to the race of the donors.

The statement of policy, as expressed by members of the central committee in attendance at the organization's 1947 convention here, follows:

SEPARATION NOT REQUIRED Sat. 6-21-47

"Inasmuch as on the basis of recorded scientific and medical opinion there is no difference in the blood of humans based upon race or color, the plan does not require the segregation of blood. However, whenever necessary to insure the success of the plan, which is to make available blood and blood derivatives to all the people of the United States, regardless of race or color, chapters will collect and hold blood in such a manner as to give the physician and the patient the right of selection at the time of administration."

"SOUND POSITION"

Dr. Patterson said he regarded "the action taken by the central committee of the American Red Cross as representing a forthright and sound position.

"In so doing it states clearly and accurately the known facts on human blood and enunciates a policy at the national level which is consistent with our democratic ideals.

"This policy removes what has been regarded by Negroes as a gratuitous insult, and I believe will insure the full cooperation of this segment of the population."

SAME MAN, DIFFERENT COAT

Afro-American

No colored person in his right mind supports the Red Cross because of its jim crow blood bank policy.

All during the war the Red Cross blood bank, which was originally begun by Dr. Charles Drew, a colored physician, operated on a jim crow plan. Baltimore, Md.

"Colored" and "white" plasma were separately marked. Last week at Cleveland, the Red Cross with the consent of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, announced a modification of its program. Sat. 6-28-47

In the modification, it's not required to segregate the blood. However, the chapters will collect and hold blood in such a manner as to give the physician and patient the right of selection at the time of administration.

The committee also accompanied this change of policy with the statement: "On the basis of recorded scientific and medical opinion, there is no difference in the blood of humans based upon race or color."

Dr. Patterson is quoted as saying that the new policy removes what has been regarded by colored people as an insult.

The AFRO doesn't agree!

All that the Red Cross's new policy does is to cover the old insult with a lot of words. The new plan does not require the segregation of blood but permits it, and segregation, whether required or not, is wrong.

If, under the new plan, the physician and the patient have the right to select either colored or white blood then white or colored blood will have to be separated, and segregation is jim crow as usual. Sat. 6-28-47

We are not surprised that Dr. Patterson assents to the new jim crow policy which is as bad as the old, but we are greatly grieved about it because we don't think that the president of Tuskegee means that he has to accept jim crow.

Good Sense, At Last

Memphis, Tenn. World

The action Monday of the Central committee of the American Red Cross in voting down the long pursued and patently unscientific jim crow blood banks, will be heartily approved by white and black Americans alike, as the only honest course left open to the dictates of science and good sense. For in reality, there is nothing in science nor in common sense to support the thoroughly discredited notion and false teachings of inherent bioligical inferiority due to race and color. And every text book or teacher on the subject who is worth his salt will hasten to disavow any such teachings. Tues. 6-17-47

On the other hand, the great surprise is that thoroughly well-meaning Americans, many of them able students of genetics, should be caught in such an indefensible position at the risk of their reputation as writers and teachers, not to mention official workers with the Red Cross itself. But it is better to confess now than never. For an honest confession is good for the human race as well as for the soul. And in thus removing that practice from the future of the Red Cross removes a stench from the minds of colored Americans, particularly Negro veterans of World War II, which has been a sort of black eye for that otherwise popular agency with them. Nothing has been more offensive to the Negro citizens of America. Nothing has irritated and insulted the intelligence or discouraged the initiative of Negroes more than what the Red Cross has done in this direction, both at home and overseas. No wonder Dr. Frederick Patterson of Tuskegee termed the practice "a gratuitous insult" to all Negroes. Tues. 6-17-47

'ALL BLOOD SAME,' RED CROSS

Are you SATISFIED with the
which you, your neighbors and the
If there IS room for improvem
nk this is chiefly the concern of
ials or of YOU and your neighbo
Much is said about what "they,"
cials, should do and many THREA
inst them for not doing it, but too
ut what the people who LIVE in
hood should do.
It has been said that the people o

but "white blood" flows in his v

Red Cross rates high because

many accomplishments and its

stantial service to humanity.

Accepting scientific and medical

opinion that there is no difference in
Louisville, Ky. Defender
the blood of human beings because of

difference in race, the Central Com-very sensible change of policy is

mittee of the American Red Cross has added to its record of good deed

adopted a plan which ignores the sep- doubtedly this recognition of a

aration of blood. However, to insure tific truth will help to dissipate

the success of the plan, "which is to notion, and go far toward subs

make available blood and blood deriv- ating the fact that out of one

atives to all the people of the United God created all men. Sat. 6-21-47

States regardless of race or color," the

Red Cross will extend to chapters the

right to collect and hold blood in such

a manner as to give the physicians and

the patients the right of selection at

the time of administration. Sat. 6-21-47

Red Cross does the proper thing

in yielding to scientific findings and

letting the public know that it does

not as an organization subscribe to

the prejudiced idea that color or race

makes a difference in blood, and that

it does not pamper the silly patient

who wants to be certain that nothing

Blood Bank Bias Recoils in Fla. Hospital Crisis

Atlanta, Ga. Courier Sat. 7-26-47

By JOHN A. DIAZ
(Florida Bureau)

MIAMI, Fla.—The Red Cross blood bank segregation policy of bitter criticism by Dr. Jame in for bitter criticism by Dr. John Elliott (white), blood bank director for this city, following an urgent need for a rare type of blood for a Negro patient at a local hospital last week. Dr. Elliott declared that there is no reason for segregating the blood of white and Negro donors.

The patient, Mrs. Annie Mae Branch of this city, had lost a large amount of blood and a transfusion was urgent. with the B-RH

County relief 7,000 up over last year

Los Angeles, Calif. Tribune Sat. 7-12-47

Los Angeles county's relief load is 96,000 cases, an increase of 7,000 over last year, William A. Barr, executive assistant in the county Dept. of Charities, said Saturday over station KRKD in an interview with William M. Jones, of the local Urban League on the League's weekly program, "Urban League Reports".

"There are approximately 77,000 persons receiving old age security; 3,000 . . . receiving aid for the needy blind; 3800 families receiving aid to needy children, plus over 500 orphans in boarding homes or with relatives other than their immediate families", Barr said.

The federal government, the state and the county divide the expenses of old age security, aid to the blind and to children, the official stated; but the county takes the whole burden of what is known as general relief. Sat. 9-12-47

In addition to the above, the department operates a Division of Hospitals, which includes the general hospital, "for the acutely ill"; Rancho Amigos, "equipped to handle all types of diseases and (with) an age range from two-months to 100-year-old-patients"; Olive View sanatorium, "for the care of all types of tuberculosis"; and Harbor general hospital at Torrance. The department also operates, in connection with the U. S. Public Health Service, a Rapid Treatment Center. In all, the total capacity of institutions conducted by the department is approximately 8,100.

IN LAUNCHING a finishing school for young colored misses, Miss Marjorie Eliot of Los Angeles is filling a need, teaching proper posture, walking and demeanor. She ought to start a chain of them. Meantime our young men could learn some of the same.

Four Churches And Organizations Lend Helping Hand To Negro Kindergarten

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
February 2, 1947.

Photographed during their noon lunch period are some of the many St. Petersburg Negro children now attending the Happy Workers' Kindergarten, sponsored by the Children's Inter-racial Organization, Inc. The superintendent of the nursery and kindergarten located at 1830 Ninth avenue south is Willa McAdams who has been a leader in child welfare work for the past 18 years. Funds are presently needed to finance more nourishing lunches for the youngsters and to install plumbing in two buildings housing the nursery.

Adancement of the Negro race by uplifting its children is the objective of the Children's Inter-racial Organization, Inc., that sponsors the Happy Workers Kindergarten Day Nursery.

Membership in this inter-racial organization represents four churches and organizations in St. Petersburg and a background of 18 years of progress under the direction of Willa McAdams, superintendent. Regular meetings of this inter-denominational and bi-racial organization are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 3 p. m. in the Y.M.C.A. All persons interested inin the little Trinity Presbyterian this work are invited to attend.

Presiding officers of Children's Inter-racial Organization, Inc. include Mrs. Harry B. Cox, president; Mrs. Grace Mould, firs vice president Mrs. S. M. Carter, second vice president; Mrs. E. C. Brown, treasurer; Mrs. Mary G. Milley, recording secretary and Mrs. Georgia K. Johnson, corresponding secretary.

Seeking to advance the Negro race by promoting a healthy community interest in providing better physical, mental and moral conditions of the children, the superintendent opened the first kindergarten 18 years ago church. The original school is still in use and the church has given rent-free use through all these years.

Several years ago the Society of Friends built a room onto the church to accommodate increased enrollment of Negro children. Two beautiful and substantial buildings have since been erected by the Children's Inter-racial Organization on lots adjourning the Trinity church. One of these houses the kindergarten and nursery building and were formally dedicated with ceremony on Sunday, Dec. 9, 1945.

Other needs include such childrens' equipment as easels, paint, brushes and sturdy kindergarten toys.

Religious training is emphasized at the local kindergarten and is provided through chapel services at 10 o'clock each morning. Also, there is a vestal choir that provides music at all entertainments there and at Christmas. Last Christmas this choir sang carols at the Beverly and Cordova hotels and at the Congregational church.

The most outstanding accomplishment of this choir is their presentation of the colorful Tom Thumb Weddings. A year ago they were presented at four of the largest down-town churches. Two such presentations are being planned for this spring.

The mothers of the children are organized into a group called the Mothers' Council.

Around these new buildings the children enjoy a fairly well equipped playground with a merry-go-round, jungle gym and sanitary drinking fountains, all gifts from St. Petersburg friends.

From modest beginnings, the organization now provides a staff of 11 teachers, nurses and other help.

To keep abreast of the trends in child welfare and inter-racial work, the superientendent last summer attended Columbia university in New York. While there she visited many child care centers and studied the subjects of early childhood education and parent education. Lack of funds available to the loca organization has limited many of the plans she has in mind

MIGHTY RULERS OF THE HEALTH KINGDOM

King Michael Sinutko and Queen Lucille Green
The New York Times

Michael Sinutko, 5 years old, of 568 Ninth Avenue, and Lucille Green, 5, of 130 West 132d Street, were named king and queen of health yesterday in the annual Child Health Day contest of the Children's Aid Society.

In what Dr. Edward M. DiTolla, society pediatrician, termed "the closest contest" he had ever judged, Michael edged out Robert Vitacco, 5, of 111 Thompson Street. It looked for a while as if Mike and Bobby would tie as they paraded back and forth before the doctor and a nurse in a big playroom at Jones Memorial Center, 407 East Seventy-third Street.

Bobby, curly-headed and big for his age, marched sedately in new shoes and knit shorts. Mike wanted to skip, but this was ruled out. The doctor couldn't decide between them. They took off their shoes and socks and paraded again, and Mike was declared the winner.

Lucille donned a pink paper crown that matched the ribbons on her braids. The blue of Mike's crown matched his eyes. The children had defeated twenty-one others chosen as the healthiest in their neighborhoods. The Sloane Center contingent was short one member, Roselyn Fuchs having come down with German measles too late to be replaced.

The seven neighborhood centers supported by the society maintain a neighborhood health program which includes home visits by center nurses, physical examinations, dental care and convalescent care at the society's Westchester homes. Many children who were in the contest have been cared for at the centers since babyhood.

Youth Leaders Awards to Seven

Afro-American

NEW YORK—The final event of the Harlem Campaign on behalf of the Riverdale Children's Association will be an awards program at Salem Methodist Church, 129 Street and Seventh Avenue on Sunday, at 3:30 p.m.

Commissioner Caroline K. Simon of the State Commission Against Discrimination will be the speaker and Dr. C. Y. Trigg, minister at Salem Methodist Church, will preside. Shelton Doles, 17-year-old youth leader, will discuss the role of youth in the community. Baltimore, Md.

A musical program will include Phillipa Schuyler, pianist and composer, who will play a group of original selections. Other performers will be Herman Coleman, 9-year-old singer, and the famous Nameless Choir. Sat. 6-28-47

Awards of Honor will be presented by Ludlow Werner, to outstanding citizens who have served the youth of this city through their efforts in the fight against discrimination and delinquency. To be honored are: Miss Augusta Baker of the New York Public Library, 135 Street Branch; the Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop of St. Philips Episcopal Church; Emanuel Howard of the New York City Police Department; Walter S. Mack Jr., the Rev. O. Clay Maxwell of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church; Israel Sachs, and Dr. Trigg.

Their work in the field of race relations has helped further the program of the Riverdale Children's Association, 110-year-old voluntary child care agency, which in the past year has provided foster homes and other services to 466 colored and white neglected and dependent children.

Pilgrim House Story:

to care for the friendless and helpless; to adjust Mexican to Negro; Negro to Japanese

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va. Sat. 8-23-47

The Pilgrim House Story—an account of activity at the Community Chest-Congregational church sponsored settlement house in Little Tokyo—was brought up to date this week by Director Harold M. Kingsley in a report to key people in the community.

Little Tokyo is completely changing character from its pre-war personality, it was apparent in Dr. Kingsley's report that increasingly "the Japanese tend to live out and work here, the Negroes to work out and live here."

Before the war, the area was the center of Coast Japanese existence. Almost exclusively Japanese, it had housed more Japanese than all other California communities combined. During the war, when Japanese were excluded from the Coast, it changed complexion to house Negro in-migrants. Negroes dominated business there, supplemented by Jews. Now Japanese are assuming the role in Little Tokyo traditional to the Jew in the Negro district: he caters to an almost exclusive Negro trade, with few exceptions, those being the dealers in goods or services exclusively for Japanese, such as Japanese food. A Japanese Buddhist temple is also located there.

A "port of entry" for the continued migration of Negroes to Los Angeles, Little Tokyo retains "only the friendless and helpless", the Kingsley report said, "the better adjusted in-migrant usually goes to the south or western areas of Los Angeles."

UNIQUE IN INTERRACIAL—activity are Pilgrim House, in what is described as "an area of deterioration", and the Church of Christan Fellowship, both directed by the Rev. Harold M. Kingsley. The center is in Little Tokyo at 1st and San Pedro, in the midst of businesses, up-stair hotels, and a population of returning Japanese-Americans, migrant Negroes, with a sprinkling of Chinese, Mexicans and Filipinos.

POPULATION 10—15,000

Ten to 15,000 Negroes are crowded into the district which has "several good hotel buildings . . . . many run-down, worn-out buildings, graduating all the way down to three or four room hovels.

"People with children", the Rev. Kingsley pointed out, "are usually considered undesirable tenants, and are excluded from the more costly hotels, and therefore are pushed to the outer periphery of housing, which is the most unsanitary, worn-out hovels." Sat. 8-2-47

Pilgrim House views its main task as "interpretation and orientation", the director said, principally to help "prevent clashes . . . of Mexicans and Negroes . . . of Japanese and Negroes.

"By orientation we mean the adjustment of the in-migrant to his environment. Pilgrim House is . . . a substandard work in an area of deterioration and change . . . a place of preparation for California citizenship (involving) introduction to health services, sanitation and hygiene, educational facilities, housing and employment."

For a program of day care for pre-school children, of religious education, recreation, handicraft, etc., the center needs volunteer workers, Dr. Kingsley said. It also needs gymnasium equipment—exercisers, a ping pong table, basketballs, volleyballs, footballs, a bowling alley, pool tables, quoits, a punching bag, checkers, dominoes, a badminton set, a croquet set.

Larger needs include toilets for pre-school children, linoleum for their floor covering, a boys' workshop. This equipment could be installed for $1,250. Miscellaneous needs include: construction paper, scissors, paste, nursery school supplies, ceramics supplies, a discarded pedal-type sewing machine.

Recently accepted as one of 7 new member agencies in the Community Chest, the center is recruiting volunteer workers to assist the Chest fund campaign. But until Chest funds begin to come in March, the center will have to increase its resources or cut its staff. It has already been carrying one-third of its own $15,000-annual budget.

In addition to Director Kingsley, the staff of Pilgrim House includes: Arthur J. Bacon Jr., boys' worker; Clothilde Goree, pre-school teacher; and five part-time workers, including Ralph George, instructor in ceramics; Harriet McNeal, group worker and secretary; A. Williams Bacon's assistant; and Helen Henry, religious education worker.

Harlem Gets $400,000 Race Center Building

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Under a joint action by the Jewish Association of Neighborhood Centers and the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association, a gift of a $400,000 eight-story building, to be used as an interracial center, was made to residents of lower Harlem here last week.

Deeds to the property were handed over by Mrs. Richard J. Bernhard, president of the Jewish Association of Neighborhood Centers, to Stephen P. Duggan Jr., president of the interracial group. Sat. 8-2-47

In a brief ceremony, Mrs. Bernhard said that the organizations she represented were taking this step because they recognize "that the needs of all the people in a community take precedence over the needs of any one group."

ACCEPT DEED

Accepting the deed, Mr. Duggan said that the building "is at the crossroads of racial tension in New York City," and added, within a radius of a comparatively few blocks, there is a community as large as most good-size cities and composed of varying racial and religious elements with many national backgrounds.

He envisioned the community center as promoting understanding and respect between people of differet races and creeds.

COMMUNITY CENTER

Formerly the Harlem YMHA branch, the building will be operated by its owners, a recently formed group, as the 110th Street Community Center for children and adults, both male and female. It is primarily intended for Italians, Puerto Ricans and Negroes who have supplanted Jewish families in the neighborhood. Sat. 8-2-47

Among representatives of racial and national groups attending the ceremony were Mrs. Edith Alexander, associate directors of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, Mrs. Luisa Frias de Hompol, president of the Union of American women, and Dr. William H Kirkpatrick, president of the board of the National Urban League of greater New York.

Author Will Donate Royalties To Negroes

Chicago Defender Sat. 10-18-47

NEW YORK—Edith J. R. Isaacs, author of "The Negro in the American Theatre," a profusely illustrated volume just published by Theatre Arts, Inc., has decided to turn over a part of the first year's royalties on the book to Negro organizations. Sat. 10-18-47

Ten per cent will be assigned to the Negro College Fund, 10 per cent to Forrest Settlement House in the Bronx, and 10 per cent to Karamu House in Cleveland. Tel.

$60,000 Pool Opens in Ala.

Courier-Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat-8-9-47

ANNISTON, Ala. — More than 6,000 persons were present when the $60,000 swimming pool at the Carver Community Center was opened recently. C. M. Mitchell, a Morris Brown College alumnus and formerly with the OPA in Birmingham, is director. Sat-8-9-47

The center is one of the finest in the South, including a spacious central building, baseball diamond and picnic grounds in its nine-acre area. It was opened earlier this year by the city.

COMMUNITY CENTER SUCCEEDING HERE

50b Times

Recreation Facilities for Negroes, Opened in Half Room, Expanding

Chattanooga, Tenn.

BY SUE MILLS LOOP

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not."

This is the legend over the entrance to a Negro community center at 1324 Slayton Street, which is maintained and operated by Mrs. Violette and J. M. (Jack) Edwards, colored. 12-14-47

The center was started in 1945 when the Edwards came to Chattanooga from Tuskegee, Ala., where both had been employed in a hospital. The center was the outgrowth of the love of the couple for their people and the great need for some recreation and training of the children in that section.

The work was begun in half a room, the other half used for furniture storage. It now requires seven rooms; one part of it occupies a four-room apartment and three other rooms are in the Edwards home adjoining.

All Age Groups

All age groups are cared for and an adult club has also been formed. Children are taken into the center from the age of 3. The group is divided into clubs and classes according to ages. Seventy children and those of teen ages, and 15 adults are enrolled.

The program includes a story hour twice a week, sewing and home making for the girls, once each week; Bible classes for different age groups, once each week and classes in music, art and drama. There is a Bible class on Wednesday taught by Mrs. E. B. Austin and Mrs. Del Falk, Bible teachers in the public schools, and of which Miss Ruth Murfree of Highland Park Baptist Church.

There is a special club meeting Wednesday evenings with Ledues are assessed. Edwards is employed at the Read House, but his wife devotes her entire time to the center.

No charges are made for any of the facilities of the center, and no

Many Toys, Games

There are literally hundreds of toys and games for indoors and a playground for outside sports.

When the couple saw the need they studied the operation of Bethlehem House and from this gained the fundamentals. Since that time, however, both have taken training courses at Bethlehem House and Edwards has taken three Boy Scout training courses. Mrs. Edwards has taken all courses at the recreation department of the city government and Edwards was recently named a neighborhood scout commissioner.

Charles Thompson of Martin-Thompson Sports Shop has contributed a great deal of sports equipment. On a recent visit Ed Hargraves, director of recreation for the city, said:

"Both Commissioner George McInturff and I believe there is no community activity of greater value than this being done here. Their love of children and their desire to help their own people have promoted this center to a point of outstanding efficiency. The entire city is indebted to this couple for a piece of work that has not been equaled. They have never asked for a cent from anyone. They have put their souls into this work and they cannot be commended too highly."

The Edwards live in the house where she was born. She was the former Violette Mitchell, and her father was the Rev. Thomas Mitchell. She was engaged as cost accountant and assistant finance officer, U. S. Veterans Hospital, in Tuskegee, where she served 20 years. Edwards was formerly in private business. His home was Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

They have a son, Thomas, who is serving with the army in Korea.

12-14-47-Sun. Times Chattanooga, Tenn. 50k

COMMUNITY CENTER—The house where the clubrooms are maintained for the Negro community center on Slayton Street is shown above. Violette and J. M. (Jack) Edwards, promoters of the project, are seen on the porch. They reside in the house at the right.

TO AID HARLEM CENTER

Jose Ferrer Is Honorary Head of Casa de Puerto Rico Group

New York N.Y.

José Ferrer, actor and producer, has been named honorary chairman of the sponsoring committee of Casa de Puerto Rico, a community center to be established in East Harlem on East 101st Street, it was announced yesterday by the Rev. Hipolito Cotto-Reyes of the First Spanish Baptist Church, the chairman. Sun 2.2.47

The sponsoring committee also includes Orson Welles, Sono Osato, Stanley M. Isaacs, Freda Kirchwey, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, Rabbi David de Sola Pool, Dr. Channing H. Tobias and Dr. José N. Cesteros.

New York Pastor Wins $680 on Radio Quiz, Gives All to Center

Baltimore, Md.
The AFRO Amer.

NEW YORK (ANP)—The Harriet Tubman Community Center is $680 richer because its leader struck it rich on Columbia network's human interest quiz program, "Strike It Rich," a Sunday evening presentation. 2-23-47

The winner is the Rev. W. Eugene Houston, youthful pastor of the Rendall Memorial Presbyterian church here and head of the newly founded community center. In the center, the Rev. Mr. Houston and his wife, Mrs. Lilla Houston, provide recreational facilities for 60 neighborhood children.

The 27-year-old pastor came through with all five correct answers to win the $680. He is a summa cum laude graduate of Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, N. C.

Puerto Ricans Plan Community Center Here to Meet Crisis

N. Y. New York, N.Y.
50b 2-24-47 mm

Representatives of Puerto Rican organizations in New York are completing plans to launch a Puerto Rican community center designed to meet the social needs of Spanish Harlem and serve as a rallying point for New York's 305,000 Puerto Rican population.

Sponsors of the center—to be known as the *Casa de Puerto Rico*—hope that it will enable the Puerto Ricans, now split into many groups and organizations, to arrive at a truly representative body that will be able to speak for the New York Puerto Rican population as a whole.

They point out that the Committee of 33 recently named by the Welfare Council of the City of New York to discuss the influx of Puerto Ricans, who are arriving here in an airborne migration at the rate of 6000 a month, has insuf ficient representation of the Puerto Rican community.

No Representatives From Labor, Protestant Church

The Committee of 33 has no representatives of Puerto Rican labor, although Puerto Ricans belong to a large number of local unions, and no representatives of the Protestant Church. Although there are some 14,000 Puerto Ricans in maritime unions, some 6000 in the International Ladies Garment Workers and large numbers in the Hotel and Restaurant Employes.

Puerto Rican Protestant clergy say there are now 200 Spanish-language Protestant chuches in the Puerto Rican area of settlement in New York. They estimate that 80 per cent of the Puerto Rican population is Protestant with about 100,000 regular members of congregations and another 120,000 attending the churches regularly. The Protestant churches have attracted the traditionally-religious Puerto Ricans because over and above ministering to the spiritual needs of the new arrivals they provide social centers and a social life that answers to the needs of the gregarious islanders.

Sponsors Feel It's A Consolidated Effort

Honorary president of the *Casa*, which is to be established in a house on 101st street, in the heart of Spanish Harlem, is Jose Ferrer, the actor. The sponsoring committee, which has initiated a campaign for community support of the center, includes Frieda Kirchwey, Norman Corwin, Sono Osato, Stanley M. Isaacs, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, Dr. David de Sola Pool, Dr. Channing H. Tobias and Dr. Jose N. Cesteros. The president is Rev. H. Cotto Reyes, of the First Spanish Baptist Church.

Sponsors of the *Casa de Puerto Rico* admit they are attacking a major problem on a small front. The problem of dealing with the influx of Puerto Ricans, who have been Americans since 1917, belongs to New York City. The problem of the migration and settlement is Washington's. The sponsors feel, however, that the *Casa*, representing a consolidated effort by the Puerto Ricans themselves, will be able to carry out a program based "on progressive principles with the object of bringing the best American culture and customs to the Puerto Rican Community."

Calls Day Nursery The No. 1 Problem

Another local group, the Spanish-American Youth Bureau Inc., has been working on New York Puerto Rican problems and has conducted informal talks with island authorities on channelling the at present somewhat chaotic migration.

Rev. G. Cotto Thorner, who conducts the Spanish Church of the Air, has been named director of the *Casa*. He considers the No. 1 problem to be that of organizing a day nursery that will permit a large number of Puerto Rican mothers to seek employment. The community center will be equipped with an assembly hall for social and cultural gatherings. There will be a gymnasium, a library of Spanish and American books, classes in English and Spanish, discussion groups, lectures, handicraft classes and glee clubs. Mun A 2-24-47

The board of directors of the *Casa* numbers representatives of the leading Puerto Rican churches, fraternal organizations, trade unions and business groups.

SCHOOL IS OUT . . .

50b

But, Hester House Offers Haven For Many Children

The Informer Houston, Texas

BY EARL HARPER, JR.

HOUSTON—School is out .....

And the officials out at the Hester House in Fifth Ward are worried about how they can absorb some of the energy that was let loose when the schools closed their doors.

Mrs. Gray (Mrs. Jimmie Price Gray that is) who is the office secretary at the Hester House said that the House, which is a community chest supported organization, has done very well in the past, but the facilities are fairly limited, and the things to do are not too many, but the children come. Sat. 6-7-47

Norman Tapscott, and Edwin White, two Wheatley High school students, were seated on the piano stool blissfully plunking away on some sort of Boogie Woogie and a lot of other things mixed in. Sounded pretty good though. Listening on the little couch there, while waiting their turn at the piano were: Lewis Jackson, 12, of 1707 Capron; Freddie Branch, 13, of 2909 Nance: and George Thorne, 13, of 1110 Meadow.

"Some other kids will be along soon", they said, "better wait and get their names too, or they'll be jealous."

Down the streets farther is a pool house. Some kids were there too. But this house isn't supported by the community chest: it looked pretty good on the inside; fresh paint, comfortable chairs, and some other things that boys easily enjoy.

Mrs. Gray said that the Hester House is also used for any type of community or club meeting. Older people come to these meetings, and they sit on that little couch too. Not waiting to play the piano, but they sit there.

Then Mrs. Gray said, "school is out." "Do you know what those three little words mean?" "They mean that a lot of kids who are too small to work will have to have some place to go; a lot of kids who are able to work, but won't find anything to do, will also have to find some place to go; that somebody will have to realize that the Community chest must be supported—oh, excuse me, I didn't intend to say that, but it's kind of close to my heart."

I understood.

She continued, "I wish Miss Bennie Francis Grisby, or George Sands, who supervise the activities of the boys and girls respectively, were here so that they could tell you a few things. Mr. Sand is in Atlanta, Georgia, trying to get some ideas about community enterprises such as this. Bet he'll have a lot to say when he returns."

A nursery is located down the street about two doors. The Nursery is part of the Hester House, but the Hester House isn't quite large enough to house the nursery, so it sets down the street a little piece away. Sat. 6-7-47

Mrs. Odessa Burrell is in charge of the nursery, and she said that they operate twelve hours daily. Kids from the ages of three to six, and whose mothers are working, go to school there.

I thought, "a lot of people know about this school I guess", then I wondered if they do.

I left, thinking about the pool hall, and the community enterprise just two blocks away. Pretty fine looking place, that pool hall.

CARVER CENTER DEDICATED

Weekly Review
B'ham. Ala. Sat. 6-28-47

ANNISTON, Ala.—The New Recreation Center was dedicated Sunday afternoon June 15th and is now CARVER COMMUNITY CENTER. The citizens turned out in large numbers to attend these dedicaory exercises which showed their appreciation for the property which the city bought a few months ago to house this project. A very appropriate program was arranged by the directors Mr. C M Mitchell featuring the churches of the city The ministers appearing on this program were: The Reverends C R Thomas of the Jackson Temple CME; H B Bank of the Congregational; D C Washington of the 17th St. Baptist, and E L Leath of the Smith Tabernacle CME churches. Dr. R J White of the Friendship Baptist presented the Honorable E D Banks Chairman of the City Commission who made the Dedicatory Address. Then all Church Choirs under the direction of Mr. T P Marsh and the beautiful ganization who are graduating de- aking added much to the occa- cide what colleges and institutions they will attend. Personal Consultant Service of Carver is promoting a special counseling project this month. Sat. 6-7-47

Youth Center Gives Counselling Service

EVANSVILLE, Ind. — To help youth of Carver Community organization who are graduating decide what colleges and institutions

Alexandria Officials Act, Settle Historic Suit Out of Court

Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans, La.

Sat. 6-28-47

By Clarence A. Laws

With the dramatic suddenness that always attends the achievement of any supposedly impossible undertaking, Negroes of Alexandria, Louisiana, won a complete and historic victory last week, in their suit against that city for the use of the Alexandria Community Center, which had been repeatedly denied them, when the Mayor and city commissioners agreed to meet their demands without going into court.

A suit seeking to compel the City of Alexandria to permit its Negro citizens to use this recreational facility was filed in the Ninth Louisiana Judicial District Court, Parish of Rapides, on May 6, by Reverend J. M. Murphy, president of the Alexandria branch of the NAACP, on behalf of himself and representatives of 12 other organizations.

Named as defendants were the City of Alexandria and its governing body, the Commission Council, which is composed of Mayor Carl B. Close and Commissioners W. A. McLean and R. W. Bringhurst. Sat. 6-28-47

The plaintiff was represented by Attorneys Louis Berry of Baton Rouge and A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans.

In spite of the fact that city officials and some Negro and white citizens had declared that Negroes had nothing to gain in bringing suit against the city and predicted dire consequences as a result, nothing more serious than strong racial tension at the court and two white supremacy speeches resulted. Few Negroes, probably recalling the bloody race riot in Alexandria of January 10, 1942, resigned from organizations pressing the suit, but an overwhelming segment of the population lined up solidly behind their leaders. Whenever Attorney Berry appeared at the courthouse they automatically formed a cordon about him as if by some prearrangement.

Sat. 6-28-47

ATTY. LOUIS BERRY

The whole thing started in early 1946 when the City of Alexandria purchased from the War Department two former USO buildings which had been used as recreation centers for Negroes and whites. The building used for whites was continued but the one for Negroes was closed and remained so in spite of repeated petitions on the part of Negroes for its use. This building is a two-story frame structure, located at Ninth and Casson streets. During the war it was rated as one of the best USO centers for Negroes anywhere in the nation.

The initiative for goining the use of the recreation center was taken by the Alexandria Business and Civic Club. But when the Mayor made it known that he would not turn it over to Negroes "as long as one white opposed it," the NAACP was asked to spearhead the fight.

Following a letter from Mayor Close, dated April 8, 1947, which proposed that the city give $6000.00 and the citizens of Alexandria raise "additional funds," Negroes directed a five-page statement to the Mayor rejecting his proposal and citing the manner in which the Negro citizenry had aided the war effort on both the home and war fronts against "Fascist forces of bigotry and intolerance." Reference was, likewise, made to a previous occasion when white and Negro citizens had raised $20,000 for the erection of a park which never materialized.

Once Negroes decided to follow through on the suit, they received support from an unexpected source. Liberal whites of the Women's Voters League not only supported this issue but asked the Mayor to set up an interracial committee to study the recreational needs of Negroes and to work out means of financing these needs. Sat. 6-28-47

Following a series of meetings between Mayor Close and Mr. Berry, the former agreed to turn over to Negroes the community center, with trained personnel and an operational budget and program comparable to the white center if a judgment of dismissal was filed. The plaintiff agreed and this was done on June 19. On the same date a special meeting of the Commission Council was called and a vote taken to reopen the center for colored citizens. 527.6-28-47

Too much credit for the outcome of the suit cannot be given to Attorney Berry who has law offices in Baton Rouge. Only 31 years old, he is a graduate of Howard University Law School, 1941, and was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1942. That same year he was appointed to the Law faculty at Howard where he served until 1946. Passing the Louisiana bar in August 1945, he moved to Baton Rouge nine months ago. He plans to take residence in New Orleans in the near future. He married Miss Rose Larks. They have a five-year-old daughter named Patricia.

The young, capable and energetic attorney is enthusiastic about the opportunities in the South for Negroes in that profession. "The opportunities for Negro attorneys in the South are excellent, excellent," he repeats thoughtfully. "Negro attorneys represent one of the greatest needs in this section of the nation. There is much to be done and they can render a real service to the community."

Orlando, Fla. Morning Sentinel
July 9, 1947

Harlem Minister Strikes It Rich' In 5-Query Quiz

Chicago Defender

During the week Smith worked with the staff and the Board of Governors in drafting the Fall and Winter program of the Agency.

NEW YORK—The Harriet Tubman Community Center in the basement of the Rendall Memorial Presbyterian church in the heart of New York City's Harlem is going to have $680 worth of new equipment because the 27-year-old pastor of the church hit a bonanza Sunday night, Sept. 7, on Columbia network's human interest quiz program, "Strike It Rich."

The enterprising minister is the Rev. W. Eugene Houston, who, with his wife, Lilla, has maintained the center for more than a year by personal efforts, providing athletic and recreational facilities for some 60 neighborhood children.

The Rev. Mr. Houston, a summa cum laude graduate of Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, N. C., came to Harlem to take up his first pastorate at Rendall Memorial Church soon after he was ordained. 4-20-47

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The Harriet Tubman Center is named after a Negro slave woman who became one of the most influential figures in the Abolitionist movement.

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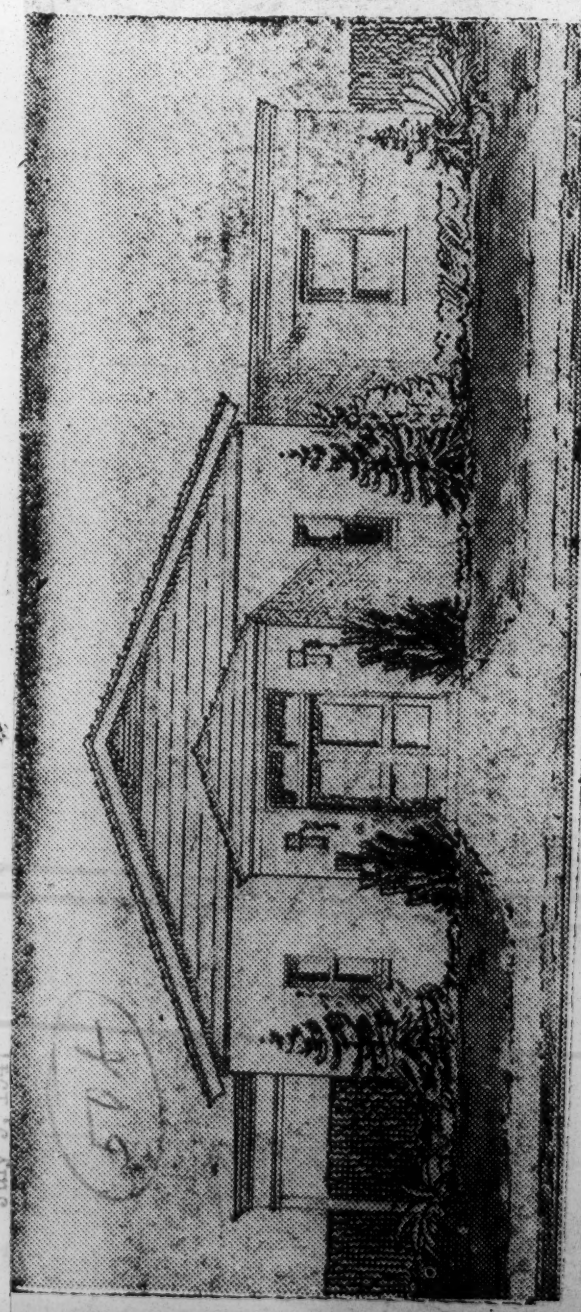

NEGRO COMMUNITY CENTER proposed in Winter Park would be constructed from the architect's drawing above. Inaugurated by the West Side Civic League, the project is being sponsored by the Winter Park University. The City of Winter Park has agreed to beautify a large tract of land on New England and on New England Ave., adjoining the Negro library for the building and an athletic field.

William Smith Heads Toledo Association

Chicago Defender, July 26, 1947

TOLEDO—Joseph Donegny, the director of the National Youth Administration for New Jersey, president of the Frederick Douglass Community association, has announced the appointment of William A. Smith Jr., as executive director. Prior to entering the community organization field, Smith was state director of the National Youth Administration for New Jersey, performing duties of experience in community organization in work with youth and adults in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Indiana.

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Smith comes to Toledo from his post-graduate work at New York university in the field of business administration, a scholarship from Columbia university in the field of boys' club management, and also has been director of the Carver Community center in Evansville, Ind. He is a graduate of New York University. He holds an M.A. degree in business administration, has been a member of the board of directors of the Welfare council. Smith is married and has two children.

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Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans, La.

Sat. 6-28-47

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Orlando Sentinel
July 3, 1947

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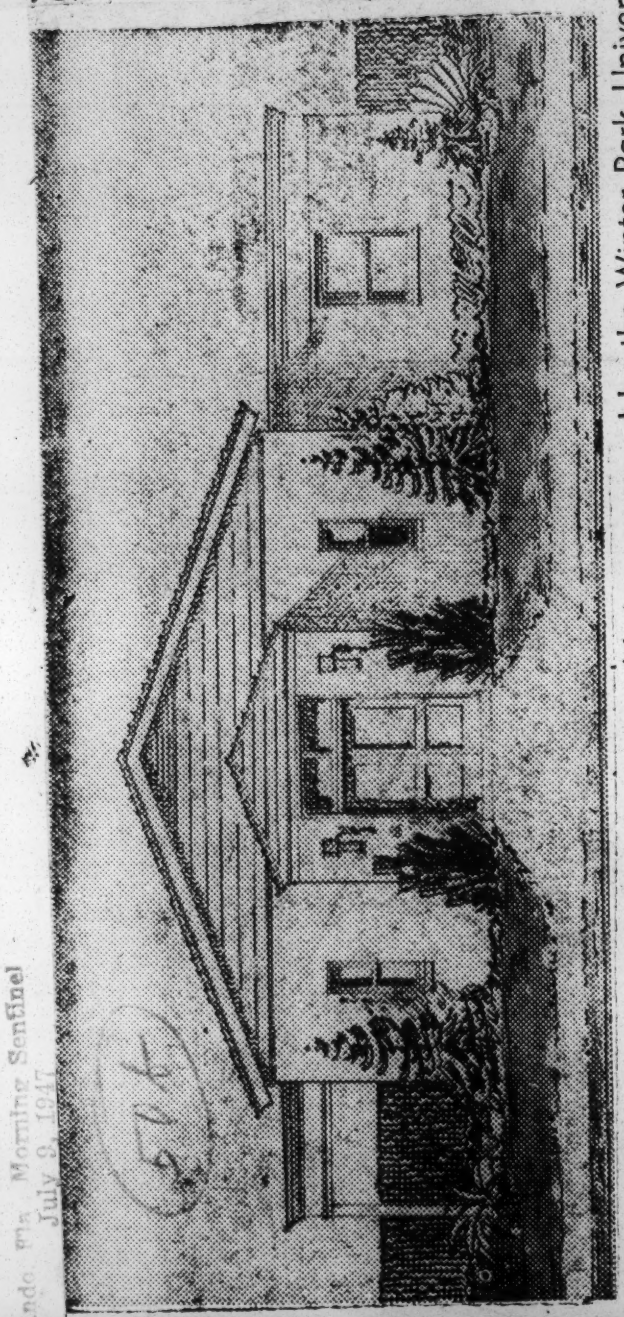

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50b 1947
Community Centers (Alabama)

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Thu. 12-11-47

NEGRO COMMUNITY CENTER on Monroe Street which will be opened within 10 days. The center, supported by civic groups, merchants, and other oeganizations, will provide Negroes visiting Montgomery with drinking fountains, rest rooms, a lounge and snack bar. Additional funds are needed for its completion.

Negro Center To Open Soon

Aid Urged For Project Which Has Support Of Civic Groups

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Thu. 12-11-47

By HUGH MORRIS

Within a week or 10 days there will open on Monroe Street a project which is the fruit of two years' work by many outstanding civic leaders and which will be a partial fulfillment of one of the greaetst needs of Negro citizens in this area.

It is the Community Service Center for Colored People, a building complete with sanitary drinking fountains and rest rooms, lockers for storing of bundles while shopping, and a lounge with snack bar for passing away a few restless hours.

Located at 214 Monroe Street, only two or three blocks from the downtown shopping district, the Center will be a refuge for Negro farm families in town with no place to go, a place where busy shoppers can leave their parcels for safe keeping. Thu. 12-11-47

Over two years ago, the project was launched by the Montgomery County Negro Farmers' Association and the Agricultural Extension Service. Other organizations were asked to assist in carrying out such a big project.

Given Support

Realizing the local need of a Community Center for Negroes, the project was given full endorsement by the Chamber of Commerce, City Commission, County Board of Revenue, Maxwell Field, Bankers Association, Ministerial Association and various P.-T. A. groups. Appeals for public assistance to finance the Center resulted in a fund of over $10,000, contributed by 261 local business firms and individuals, as well as by Negro farmers themselves.

A building and lot were purchased on Monroe Street and construction started Sept. 23, 1947. To complete payments for the lot and renovation of the building, the association is now starting a drive to raise an additional $23,000. Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

Jack Alexander, Moontgomery County farm extension agent for Negroes, has worked for the project consistently since it was started and is now chairman of teh drive to raise the $23,000. He is being assisted by a Chamber of Commerce committee composed of James J. Durr, chairman; T. B. Hill, Jr., and T. L. Bear, Sr. Thu.

A concert will be given tonight at 8:15 by Graham W. Jackson at Tullibody Auditorium of the State Teachers College for benefit of the Center. Jackson is an accomplished musician who has played on many different occasions at the Warm Springs, Ga., Foundation for President Roosevelt. He played "Going Home" at the President's funeral and was given a full-page display in Life magazine. Ala.

Open To Public

Tickets for the benefit concert, which will be attended by white as well as Negro music fans, are on sale at Jesse French Piano Company and Dean Drug Store.

The building which will open shortly on Monroe Street is only the first unit of the proposed structure. The building is two stories high and the second floor will be used for professional offices, including the Farmers Association office. Eventually the building will be expanded into a much larger structure with the main opening on South McDonough Street. This first unit will serve to fill the need partially until remainder of the building can be completed.

To Benefit City

Particular stress by organizations endorsing the Center has been placed on benefits the entire community will receive, particularly in regard to the health aspect. Rest room facilities in the building will be the only ones open for use by Negroes in the city.

Solicitations for remainder of the money needed already have begun. House-to-house calls will be made in some sections. Others who wish to contribute should mail their checks, made payable to the Montgomery Community Center Fund, to 107 North Lawrence Street, in care of J. T. Alexander.

FOR HEALTH AND WEALTH

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Thu. 12-18-47

A year ago a group of public spirited Negro citizens began working toward a community center for members of their race. They obtained a building on Monroe Street and made plans for remodeling it. The work was started with a nugget of funds raised within the Negro community. 50b (Ala.

Then the Chamber of Commerce was asked to help. Mr. T. L. Bear, chairman of the committee, helped raise additional funds from Montgomery businessmen. A little more than $10,000 was soon gotten together to start the project. Work on the project was held up because tenants in the building could not move immediately. The building was not vacated until late summer and then the work really started.

The front of the building has been made attractive and the interior nearly finished. The Center is now in use and, according to county farm agent J. T. Alexander, it is already taxed to capacity. Thu. 12-18-47

But that is not all of the plans. In addition to the building, the Negro Cooperative Association also bought the lot which joins the building site in the back. The Association and its friends hope to see a new building, containing an auditorium and office space, rise on that lot. That is going to take some more money.

Now that the first stage of the Center development is almost completed, it is time to start on the second. The amount needed is $23,000.

A letter being mailed out jointly by the Negro Cooperative Association and the Chamber of Commerce states the case as well as we could. Here it is:

"For some time there has been a great need for some kind of Service Center here for Negroes with sanitary and wholesome facilities which will safeguard the health and welfare of the public in general.

"Such a Community Center is now approaching a reality at 214 Monroe Street here in the city of Montgomery, Ala.

"Because of the wide scope of service this facility is designed to cover in fulfilling one of the greatest needs of Negro citizens in this area; and because of its beneficial effort in protecting the health and welfare of the public in general, as well as the Negroes for whom it is designed to serve, we feel quite sure that every citizen and organized group of citizens of both races will welcome the opportunity to make a generous contribution to this cause. Twenty-three thousand dollars ($23,000) is needed in the present undertaking and through this means we earnestly and prayerfully solicit your generosity and considerations."

Those who wish to join in this enterprise can send their checks either to Mr. Paul B. Fuller at the Chamber of Commerce or to Alexander at 107 N. Lawrence Street.

This request comes at Christmastime and thus should find people in a generous mood, but no matter the time of the year, this project is a sound one which will return great profits in health and wealth for all Montgomerians, white and black alike.

50b 1947
Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 11, 1947

Communit Chest

Two To Head Negro Unit In Chest Drive

The division of Public Relations for Negro Gifts in the Fall Community Chest appeal will be headed by A. G. Gaston and Dr. E. W. Taggart, according to General Chairman Claude H. Estes.

Gaston is prominent in Negro business and Dr. Taggart is a well-known dentist.

The appointments of Gaston as chairman and Dr. Taggart as co-chairman were made on the recommendation of the Community Chest Negro Advisory Council.

The two leaders will encourage Negro giving by making clear the many benefits of the 32 Red Feather services.

Gaston, who heads the Smith and Gaston interests here is president of the National Negro Business League.

He also has been active in support of Negro health, welfare and character building activities. He has been chairman or co-chairman of the annual Chest appeals every year since 1939 and has been a leader in other important fund raising projects among the colored people.

Chairman of the Negro division for War Bond sales, Gaston is proud of the $12,000,000 in bonds bought by the colored people of Jefferson County.

In addition to helping raise funds for the Red Feather services, Gaston is a board member of several colored Chest agencies, including the Boy Scouts, Boys' Club and Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher.

Gaston Layman Leader

A trustee in the St. Paul A. M. E. Church, he is chairman of the A. M. E. Laymen of Alabama.

In fraternal circles, Gaston is vice grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and chairman of the committee on the Pythians Bath House and Sanatorium at Hot Springs, Ark. He is a Mason and an Elk and is Worthy Patron of the Alabama Eastern Stars.

A Doctor of Laws degree was recently awarded him by Daniel Payne College in recognition of his services to his race.

"I'm convinced," Gaston said, "that the Red Feather services of the Community Chest are of real value to the colored people of Jefferson County. More than a dozen of these services touch our people directly and all of them help to make this a better place for us all to live."

Dr. Taggart has a long record of Chest support, having worked in every campaign during the 24 years he has been a practicing dentist in Birmingham.

He recently has been elected head of the National Dental Association. He is also a member of the Alabama Dental Association and the American Dental Association.

Dr. Taggart Is Native

Dr. Taggart is a native of Alabama and attended Miles College here. He graduated with honors from Meharry Dental College in Nashville, Tenn.

A Past Master Mason, he also ranks high in the Shriners.

He is a member of the national board of directors for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Taggart is a member of the Thirgood Methodist Church and chairman of the church's board of trustees. He also is trustee of the Phillips School of Theology at Jackson, Miss.

"I feel sure," Dr. Taggart said, "that the response of Negroes to the Community Chest appeal again will be liberal this Fall. We're well aware that by supporting the Red Feather services we do much towards meeting the welfare and character-building needs of our community."

THE DEEP SOUTH SPEAKS

The Informer
Houston, Tex.
Sat. 4-19-47

By ROBERT DURR, For the NNPA News Service

As chairman of the Negro Advisory committee of the Birmingham and Jefferson County Community Chest, I recommended to the membership last year that we submit the names of five outstanding colored citizens to the nominating committee of the Chest for consideration of at least one for a place on the Board of Directors of the Chest.

This was done, but the nominating committee did not feel that some of the most substantial white contributors to the Chest would continue their contributions if a colored person was elected on the Board of Directors, and that to do so would jeopardize the work of the Chest. Some members of the Board felt that inasmuch as colored people constitute close to 42 per cent of the total population of the Birmingham district, at least one should be on the top policy-making level of the agency, but they did not want to stick their necks out because they believe that white people of the community are not sufficiently evolved for that sort of thing.

When I informed the executive director of the Chest that we would exercise our constitutional right and nominate one of our group, she agreed that such was an open course. I got a fellow editor, Emory O. Jackson, to make the nomination from the floor at the annual meeting of the Chest, at which time the officers and directors are elected. At this meeting there were about 250 of Birmingham's white and colored top flight leaders present.

When our nominator made his nominating speech, history was made—it was the first time a colored man had stood before that august body speaking for the 175,000 colored citizens of the area, who are seeking representation of our group in the administration of the affairs of the Chest on the top level.

Not being an officer of a Community Chest agency our nominator was ruled out of order after he had made the nominating speech, which was most important because we got our case before others by one of our racial group.

The moment he was ruled out of order Mrs. Belcora S. Ward, president of the City Federation of Colored Women's clubs, which sponsors the Federation Day Nursery, arose was identified as Mrs. Ward and again placed the nomination before the startled body. Another agency board officer seconded the nomination.

All of the eleven colored persons present voted for the nominee. Four white persons did likewise. Only thirty nine ballots were cast because, when the chairman ruled the first nomination out of order and qualified his action by saying only the president and secretary of an agency board were eligible to vote, his ruling caught about 180 white persons present who were thrown in doubt about their voting status. They did not vote. Far beyond what was expected our action stirred the organization and the powers that be in the city.

As a matter of future Chest relations, we have made it known that we will continue to do our full duty in matters of annual contributions but that we also are going to press for a place on the Board of Directors.

Some pople think that those who do not believe in "racial equality" may urge that the Chest sever its relations with the Negro Advisory Council in order to stop the agitation for participation by their representatives in the administration of the Chest on all levels because they see in this the beginning of a move which will carry over into efforts for representation on the city and county commissions, boards of education, and all other public agency boards having to do directly or indirectly with the welfare of our group.

Our actions had behind it the amazing power of unity. At our advisory council's recent annual meeting, at which all these matters were discussed by officials of the Council, the Chest, and upwards of a dozen agencies, there was such unity exhibited among the colored persons present as was never seen in Birmingham, according to old timers.

The point I want to stress is the importance of our group getting our case before important people or just the plain people. It can be seen from what I have said that some good results accrue when such is done. We must seek to be heard everywhere anything is discussed or decided upon which may affect our welfare directly or indirectly. I have pointed out ever so often that our leaders in all walks of life should for ever and eternally seek the opportunity to appear before all sorts of non-colored groups to lay the case of colored people at their doors. This is particularly true as it applied to lawmakers governors, mayors and their councils, educational and religious bodies. We have been missing the bus in this matter. We have been sending or depending on others to speak for us, as did Miles Standish who sent John Alden to speak to Priscilla for him. John did an excellent job, but Priscilla would have been more impressed if Miles had come to her in his own behalf. After listening to Miles' plea in his absence, she asked John why he did not speak for himself. John did and got Priscilla.

Colored people must seek the opportunity to be heard in all places to the end that they may not necessarily speak for themselves alone but for mankind and humanity everywhere. Write your newspapers, your Congressmen, your leaders, people and organizations of importance locally, nationally and internationally. With public opinion on our side, we can get anything done. With it against us, we are beat before we start.

Speak up Mr. Negro and 'spress' yourself. Sometime the good things of life are hard to get—all you have to do is ask for them earnestly and 'long enough, and they will come your way. Two thousand years ago a very wise man admonished us to "ask and it shall be given." We don't ask for enough in person.

We want everything others want for themselves and theirs. We want equality of opportunity to live, grow and be happy as full fledged citizens of one world—members of one universal family in which there is variety and diversity, where some are more highly evolved than others, but no superior and inferior people because of race or nationality. We the Miles Standishes, must become John Aldens and speak to the Priscillas of the world for ourselves.

SPEAK UP, "S'PRESS" YOURSELF

Louisville Public Library branch workers, including janitors; Louisville Postoffice employees, some City employees other than schoolteachers, and many department store employees.

The Colored Population Division is reported as raising its quota of $9,500 in the 1947 campaign, which is commendable. As a member of the board of directors of the War Fund of Jefferson County, I should be annually called attention to the fact that the report of the Colored Population Division did not indicate what the colored people of Louisville gave to the Community Chest.

The Colored Population Division has suggested that there be no Colored Population Division. Along this line, I would suggest for the present that the so-called Colored Population Division be changed to the Lincoln-Douglas Division, the Central Division, or some similar name. This might tend to offset, in

A few years ago the secretary of the Urban League made a casual study of the contributions of colored citizens in the areas mentioned above and found that a conservative estimate of the annual contribution of the colored citizens would total more than five times the amount generally reported for the Colored Population Division.

Courier Journal

Negroes and the Community Chest

The Colored Population Division of the Community Chest campaign represents a group of the colored population of Louisville, which has banded together to solicit and secure donations to the Community Chest that otherwise might not be collected through a general call. The Colored Population Division secured contributions that are not embraced in factory donations, from colored employees where a large percentage of the colored people are employed; the

part, the impression that the average reader might get from reading the report of the Community Chest campaign, as it refers to the gifts of the colored citizens of Louisville.

ATWOOD S. WILSON.

Louisville. Ans 12-5-47

Savannah Ga. News
March 15 1947

NEGRO ADVISORS TALK WITH MAYOR

Survey of Morality, Health Conditions to Be Made

WILL REPORT ON "DIVES"

Seek to Find Causes of Delinquency Among Race

Mayor Kennedy yesterday afternoon conferred at the City Hall with a small group of colored advisors who will make a survey of morality, sanitation and health conditions in the colored sections.

The volunteer group will immediately look over colored homes with a view of determining in what localities sanitation is bad, and the environment liable to breed disease. Committee members will also report on any so-called dives or other spots where racketeering and crime is likely to find fertile ground and where minors may procure alcoholic drink, the Mayor said.

"It is one of the objectives," the Mayor said, "to ferret out probable causes of juvenile delinquency among the colored population.

"Children ought to be off the streets at night," Mayor Kennedy pointed out, "and they should be kept free of criminal influences. Their place is in the school in daytime and at home at night and their spare time spent on playgrounds or in doing some useful work.

"This voluntary committee whose members have the respect of the colored people can do a big job for the city and can give us important information and assistance in promoting health, sanitation and the enforcement of our cardinal laws. We must have racketeering and other forms of law violation, whose perpetrators have been imposing on the negro people for so long, broken up and this group must be encouraged in its determination to help their own people."

The committee is composed of the following members: J. W. McGlockton, Rev. R. M. Gilbert, Rev. S. A. Baker, Rev. E. R. Roper, Ulysses Elleby, Ophelia L. McIver, W. W. Law, Dr. E. J. Smith, Dr. M. P. Sessoms, M. J. Jackson, Joseph Cochran, Rebecca Douglas, J. M. Gaynor, J. C. Phillips, W. S. Scott, L. B. Toomer, J. C. Stith, Sol C. Johnson, R. W. Gadsden, Elder E. T. Wims.

BLIND NEGRO WINS AWARD

Student Selected for 'Greatest Intellectual Achievement'

Alfred D. Brooks of Tampa, Fla., a Negro, has won the 1947 Captain Charles W. Brown Memorial Medal awarded annually to the blind scholarship student of the American Foundation for the Blind.

The award is made to the student "whose work during the past year has shown the greatest intellectual achievement," it was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the foundation, 15 West Sixteenth Street.

Mr. Brooks received his Master's degree last spring from Atlanta University School of Social Work, where he was the first blind student. A graduate of Langston University in Oklahoma, he is now employed on the staff of the Florida Council for the Blind.

Express Highway Route

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

The Negro Organization Society of Virginia has been urging Negroes to buy land and own their homes for a period of 35 years. It has seen the results of home ownership among Negroes, the sense of security it gives, the pride evinced in the community, and the desire to continue to improve the standards of everyday living as a result of homes owned by Negroes.

Now comes the express highway straight through the heart of a Negro section of the city, demolishing homes that have been bought with sweat and blood by people who wanted roots for their posterity.

The Brookfield playground for Negro boys and girls lay in the path of the express highway; it too must go, at the risk of more juvenile delinquency. This is the overall picture as related to human beings—mutilated homes, demoralized youth, all for the price of the express highway which can be rerouted and this calamity avoided.

Public opinion meetings were held to get the reaction of the people. The people came to the meetings and they did react. The people opposed the present routing of the highway.

The gentlemen on the City Council now realize the attitude of the public to the present plan of routing. The State Highway Department and Council are urged to reroute the highway and let these people live in peace.

MARION J. SANDS.
Richmond.

By Albert Deutsch

New Citizens Group Needed To Cement Race Relations

The City-wide Citizens Committee on Harlem, which is winding up its existence at the end of this month for lack of funds, has been one of the most effective pressure groups for communal welfare in local history. Representing a broad cross-section of inter-faith and inter-racial civic leadership, operating on an amazingly modest budget, based on independence of judgment and freedom of action, it has piled up an impressive number of prime accomplishments in its dozen years of activity.

Deutsch

The Committee was organized on an emergency basis in 1935, when a boy's theft of a pen-knife in a Harlem five-and-dime store touched off the Harlem riot in which four persons were killed and 30 hospitalized, with widespread property damage. Inquiry revealed that the riot was the inevitable emotional explosion of a part of this community to whom discrimination in employment, housing, health, recreation, education and hospital service had become too intolerable to suffer longer in silence. It was further learned that the dangerous tension-creating conditions had long been known to city officials, but that nothing was done to correct them.

Group Based Concrete Action On Concrete Facts

A group of leading local citizens—judges, educators, social workers, penologists, union heads, businessmen, etc.—spontaneously organized the City-wide Citizens Committee to find the facts about Harlem and to get something done about them. It enlisted the services of top-ranking experts in every important field, locally, to get the facts on racial discrimination and its unhealthy end-results. It submitted, for a while, annual reports to the people which were classics of social fact-finding in a particular area. It conducted year-round campaigns to get concrete results on concrete issues of racial discrimination. It did get results, in a surprisingly large number of cases.

Here are some of the major accomplishments of the City-wide Committee, reached in co-operation with other agencies:

In employment, it helped open up job opportunities for Negroes in department stores and in other white-collar positions previously closed to them, especially in public utilities, and helped get the Ives-Quinn State Anti-Discrimination Law passed.

In the fields of health and hospitals, the Committee helped break down the barriers against Negroes in the nurse-training schools operated by municipal hospitals, obtain appointments of qualified Negro doctors to hospital staffs, and obtain more needed health services for the neglected Harlems of New York.

In education, it helped get more regular teachers assigned to under-staffed Harlem schools and pushed forward human relations programs in the city schools in efforts to dispel prejudice and discrimination among teachers and children.

The Committee was a major factor in getting the City to withhold public funds from private child-caring institutions discriminating against Negroes. It also led the successful fight for a city ordinance denying tax exemption to city-aided housing and redevelopment projects which discriminate against tenants because of race, color or creed. It helped get more desperately-needed housing to replace Harlem's slums.

Fruitful Action On Tiny Budget

The list of achievements could be extended to great length. It represents an extraordinary period of fruitful action accomplished on an extraordinarily small budget.

The Committee never solicited public financial support because it didn't want to compete with established, permanent agencies in the field. It always depended on a few foundations and private citizens for operating expenses. Now it is about to fold up because these limited sources of funds have dried up. This unusual Committee actually encouraged its supporters to shift their contributions to concrete projects set up as a result of its activities.

In its latter years, the City-wide Citizens Committee lost some of the zest and zeal that had marked its early work. This running-down may have resulted from its financial difficulties, from a failure of its members to sustain their crusading interests, from a gradual confusion as to goals—or, more likely, from a combination of all these factors.

This city urgently needs an independent citizens' committee aimed at eliminating the local causes of racial and religious friction. We have a Mayor's Committee on Unity, but it hasn't the range of freedom that a genuine citizens' group would enjoy. Such a group should be set up *now*, not after a potential crisis hits our town. It should not limit its scope to Harlem, or to Negro-white relations. It should encompass the whole field of racial and religious democracy. The City-wide Citizens Committee on Harlem, which merits the grateful thanks of our town, gave us an inspiring pattern for future action in a broader field.

Negro Community Praised

I take this means of offering a word of praise to a group of Negro-Americans located in the quiet wooded hills of Floyd County, Kentucky. This community, Tram (Camp Branch), was settled a number of years ago. I am told that down through the years these people have been real law-abiding citizens of the highest type. I have visited in their homes and have been treated with the utmost courtesy. I am very proud to number them among my best friends.

Let us true Americans forget the color of the skin and join heart and hands against Communism, the deadly enemy of our nation and church. We will if we follow the Nazarene.

A FRIEND TO MAN.
Prestonsburg, Ky.

Negroes Work on Community Project at Temple

Carrollton, Ga.,
April [illegible] 1947

The colored people of the Temple area are engaged in an extensive community project which will provide them with a large and modern school building and civic center on the outskirts of the Carroll County town.

An Army barracks and extension at Fort Oglethorpe were given them by the government as surplus property and will serve as a temporary building with a permanent one to be built later.

Already the colored people have raised $4,700, of which $300 came from white friends, for the permanent building. It is expected federal and state aid also will be extended to help provide a substantial permanent structure.

A four-acre site for the school and community house has been purchased and is being prepared.

Monday of this week interested citizens were to gather at the site to complete its grading. The temporary building is to be ready for opening of school next fall, for use as a community gathering place earlier.

Farmers provided mules, horses, a tractor, shovels and other equipment as well as their time for the grading. Much of the work was completed a couple of weeks ago.

At present the colored school is housed in the old Masonic Hall at Temple, accordin gto J. H. McGiboney, Carroll County superintendent of schools.

The large old room was partitioned into three smaller ones and two rooms added to meet the requirements. The rooms are uncelled and dark, or unsatisfactory.

The Fort Oglethorpe barracks has been dismantled and moved to the site. Trucks and school busses transported colored workers to the Chattanooga fort for the dismantling and the county moved the material to Temple.

A number of surplus barracks have been obtained for Carroll County and 13 schools will leave churches for their own buildings next fall. Several county communities are engaged in projects similar to that at Temple, but none is as extensive or has such a large permanent structure program.

People sharing in the Temple project live in town or within three to four miles of it and up to the Haralson County line.

The community is civic-minded and progressive. It contributed $119 to the United Fund last fall and is now raising a donation to the Tanner Memorial Hospital. One person gave $50 to the hospital. Some gave as much as $150 to the school project.

Closely interested in sharing in this outstanding accomplishment is the white community at Temple. Leader in the white assistance is W. L. Adcock, member of the county school board from Temple. This project is said to offer a fine example of joint work to any community.

At Temple the project goes beyind a school and community center in that lots adjoining the site have been purchased by colored people who expect to build home and establish their own residential district.

No colored schools are in the Carroll County School District, thus able to share in funds raised by taxes, except at Villa Rica. During the present school year, however, county aid was extended to the colored schools through providing of coal for heating their buildings.

There are 23 colored schools in Carroll County, all housed in structures provided by their local communities. Many of them are reported unsatisfactory. Thirteen Army barracks will go a long way toward giving them better facilities even if of a temporary nature.

50b 1947

"Crime Stoppers"

Minn. Youths Taking Page From Tracy'

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.
50b — Sat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A 1947 version of Comic Character Dick Tracy's "Crime Stoppers" is hard at work in this bustling metropolis, and all of them are young boys who are winning acclaim from local authorities for the inroads they are making into the elimination of juvenile delinquency. They have been at it since last February. 9-20-47

Consisting of seventeen members, ranging in ages from eleven to sixteen, the boys call themselves the "Pinnacle Club" and have their own baseball team, hold dances weekly, and further, furnish wholesome recreation to keep the lads off the city streets and out of mischief. Sat.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

Their biggest job is that of actin as agents for the juvenile court to see that the law is obeyed by youngsters. An 18-year-old lad has been installed as president of the group which began with eleven members. They came into being as a result of the arrest of eleven youngsters charged with store breaking.

50b 1947

Plural Births Higher For Negro Mothers

Defender, Chicago Ill.
Sat-8-2-47

WASHINGTON (AP) The Federal Security Agency has published some revealing figures on the chances of having twins, triplets or quadruplets. Sat-8-2-47

According to FSA, plural births are slightly more frequent for Negro mothers than for white mothers. For white mothers, the rate was 10.3 per 1,000 confinements; but the plural birth rate for Negro mothers was 12.7 per 1,000 confinements.

Negro Welfare Group Formed

50b-Fla.

Orlando, Fla. Morning Sentinel

$10,000,000 is extorted from Negroes yearly, living in Greater Miami, by number racketeers, whom the police head says he will "drive from the streets."

WINTER PARK — Health and Welfare Agencies, Inc., has been created to receive funds for a medical and dental clinic for Negroes of Winter Park. In connection with it will be a convalescent home. Sen, 5-25-47

Dr. Louis Schulz, Mrs. Eugene R. Coleman and City Mgr. Clifford McKibben form a subcommittee of the Winter Park Community Fund to handle this and James Gamble Rogers, who designed the Health and Welfare building on West Lyman Ave., is also giving his services to provide a suitable plan.

New medical and dental center will be located at the southeast corner of Pennsylvania Ave., and Morse Blvd., on land adjoining the Ideal Woman's Clubs.

For years the Ideal Woman's Club has given suppers and sales to raise money for this property as well as that on which their club house stands. They have formed a Benevolent Auxiliary to have men assist in providing the new project.

It will cost a minimum of $7,000 of which $3,000 is now in hand. Gifts may be sent to Dr. Schulz or left at the bank.

Crack Down On Underworld In Florida

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill. 50b

MIAMI—(ANP)—Cadillac riding barons of Miami's Negro underworld, and Buick driven manipulators of bolito and Cuban lotteries here are fleeing the city following an edict to "stop gambling." A police dragnet in the Negro section of the city last week, spread by Lt. O. W. Faircloth, netted the city $4,420 in jail fines. Sat. 8-30-47

The drive against lawlessness and commercialized vice commenced more than a week ago, when the city appropriated $10,000 and hired two ex-FBI agents to prove alleged misrule in the police and detective bureaus. An acting chief of detectives, whose private telephone wires had been tapped, has been demoted, and M. E. Crane, chief of Negro police, has been suspended indefinitely because of his alleged refusal to answer questions. Sat. 8-30-47

It is estimated that more than

Negroes Succeed In Georgia

By BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

50b

Savannah Ga. News
April 13, 1947

Heart-Warming Experiences in Rural Georgia

At times we are likely to forget that the state of Georgia covers a lot of space. Nearly 3,500,000 folks make Georgia their home. In our travels, where we make new human acquaintances and have varied contacts, if we are alert, we are apt to find many positive, helpful, happy heart-warming experiences. When these experiences are rightly interpreted, they give much room for optimism and progressive thinking. In my own humble judgement, in spite of much thinking to the contrary, we are steadily moving forward in our human understanding and in our down-to-earth thinking in Georgia today.

A Heart-Warming Experience

Late Friday afternoon, on April 4th, I was on the way to spend Easter at my native home in Hancock county. I wanted to see and shake hands again with home folks of both race groups. Two sophomore students of the College from Taliaferro and Greene counties had asked permission to make the trip with me, in order that they might spend Easter with their mothers and fathers. It always makes me especially happy to know that young people from outlying country districts, long for the opportunity to go home to visit with their folks.

Just nine miles south of Sylvania, our automobile stopped. The gauge, evidently not working, showed that the tank was over half full of gasoline. Since I am not a mechanic, I looked around for someone who might help. Less than 100 yards from the highway we saw a house, in on open field. From the distance we could not distinguish the color of the skin of the occupants of the house. There was an automobile parked in front of the door. A white woman was standing on the front porch. I explained to her my predicament. She called to her husband from the inside. A young man—a Mr. McKenzie—came out with a smile on his face. He did not hesitate. He went immediately to the rear of his automobile, picked up a hand full of wrenches and pliers and started with me towards our car, parked on the highway. He said, "I am not an auto mechanic. I am an electrician by trade, but I have kept my own car going for eight years. It may be that I can help you." He did not even ask our names. He seemed not to care about our race or condition. He checked the motor, then proceded to open up the gas line. After about thirty minutes, he said, "It looks as though I will have to push you with my automobile to the next gasoline station about two miles south of here. He assisted us in turning our automobile around, and then with his three small children in his car beside him, pushed us with his automobile to the next station. He waited until our tank was filled, and then pushed our car again until the motor got started.

I asked Mr. McKenzie his charge. We had become acquainted while working on the automobile. He had found out that I was the President of Georgia State College. He would not accept a penny for himself, for services rendered. He said, "You just keep on writing those fine Sunday articles for the Savannah Morning News. That will be sufficient pay for me! I read those articles every Sunday! They are doing much good! Keep it up!

Constructive Thinking

As the three of us drove on towards Augusta, we could not help but think about and comment favorably on the very fine way this young white man had treated us! I said to the two students, "Nowhere—north or south—have I ever been treated more kindly and courteously by any stranger than we were treated today by this young Georgia white man. He was most courteous and thoughtful in every way. Now, whenever you hear someone going around saying that 'All white people are mean and prejudiced and hateful to colored people,' you can tell them of this heart-warming instance where a young white man, a stranger, went out of his way, without the least hesitation or grumbling or making of excuses, to help colored folks." These students will not soon forget this practical lesson and example in good citizenship. They will begin to look for and learn to appreciate this evidence of the right kind of social and civic culture wherever and whenever it is found, regardless to the color of the man's skin. I observed that "Human beings should pass on to others kindnesses and consideration shown them by other men and women. This young white Georgian has given us much to think about and a stimulating goal to shoot at! We should try always to be big enough to recognize, understand and appreciate good in anyone."

Usher Stroud

On Saturday morning April 5th, I had an opportunity to make a visit to the farm of Usher Stroud. Stroud, an enterprising colored farmer, lives in northern Greene county near the line of Morgan and Greene counties. He is a very good farmer. He has a crib nearly half full of corn and meat in the smoke house. His three mules, six cows, hogs, wagons and other farm machinery and rolling stock, all paid for, looked good to me. Stroud has six acres of growing wheat and plenty of oats which look good for a fine yield. The garden, with seven growing vegetables, makes a fine impression on the visitor. One of the daughters, Minnie Stroud, is now in her second year at Georgia State College. Another one of his girl's is expected to graduate from Jones Center High School this year. She will enter Georgia State College in September.

E. D. Elder

With a beautiful 135 acre farm located on the southern banks of the Appalachee River, E. D. Elder is not simply another colored farmer. He is outstanding! He won a $10 prize in the state-wide Soil Conservation Contest at the 1946 Jamboree held at Log Cabin Center. He and his thrifty wife and daughter, by careful saving and spending, and much hard work, paid in full for their farm in 1946. There were 14 beautiful Jersey milch cows grazing on a fine winter Lespedeza and clover pasture that stretched to the river bottom. The Elders sell milk, butter milk and butter and eggs in Madison. The 92 Rhode Island Red hens are laying about 4 dozens of eggs each day. The barn has plenty of corn, the smoke house has plenty of meat. They put one very fine 34 pound ham in the rear of my automobile. They proudly showed me the flower pit filled with pot plants. Everything around the home is clean and inviting. In their actions they make me think of the smart Yankee farmers of the Connecticut Valley in New England.

The Elders have a daughter finishing high school at Jones Center High this year. I asked, "Why are you sending your daughter to Georgia State College nearly 250 miles away when there are so many Atlanta colleges located just 65 miles from you?" She replied, "well, none of the Atlanta presidents of colleges has ever been to visit our farm. I notice that you seem to know about and take a keen interest in everything on our farm. We want our daughter, when she goes away to college, to continue to be at least interested in what we are doing to earn for ourselves a decent living. We do not want our child educated above and away from us. I understand that you have a fine farm yourself?"

Well our folks are beginning to think out loud and to act with their feet on the ground. At one of the country stores below Siloam where I stopped on the way back for a cold drink, three white men were talking. They said, "most of the people of both race groups who are educated today seem to be educated above practical work." One man said there will never be permanent prosperity until we all get down to work right here on the farm! In humble judgment, these hard headed practical, well meaning farmers are thinking and talking right.

The Drive Against Vagrants

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 9-3-47

Police efforts to clear Atlanta's streets of lawless elements has several praisworthy features, which if not taken to the extremes of molesting innocent, honest, hard-working citizens, should go a long way in the directions of a more orderly and peaceful community. It will reduce the number of unemployed. It will lessen the number of arrests for street corner brawls. And it will present an all-around picture of better public behaviour, less crime and more useful citizens.

50b 12a

For those very good and sufficient reasons The Atlanta Daily World takes this opportunity to commend Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, together with the officers working through his department. "Rolling stones gather no moss" is as true psychologically as it is physically. Hence, when a worker becomes jobless he tends to develop a complex which may lead to overt acts of violence and depredation. Moreover, an idle loafer presents not only to himself and to his family, which he is obligated to support, a grave threat of insecurity but in like manner he becomes a potential dreg on the economic and social fabric of the community. For sooner or later, when a person remains out of employment he must find honest support from past savings or relatives or he undertakes to secure life's necessities by devious methods, either through robbery, night prowling, or engagement in gambling and other forms of racketeering, for which the entire community pays.

News
Aug. 8, 1947

THE HORIZON

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 2-8-47

By P. L. PRATTIS

Dr. Patterson Showing Alabama Farmers How to Shovel Houses Out of Creeks

PEPSI-COLA is a big bottle for a nickel, but if someone came along and showed you how you, with your own hands, could make a drink just as good and the equivalent of two dozen bottles of Pepsi-cola for fifty cents you would run on home and try it, wouldn't you? If a friend tugged at your arm a bit and said, "Say, I can show you how you can take materials that you already have and make a suit just as good as new and it will only cost you half as much," you would toss aside everything else to follow him and learn the secret, wouldn't you? If somebody said to you, "Jim, I'm tired of seeing you walking and I know where you can find the stuff with which you can make your own automobile for three or four hundred dollars," you might have your doubts, but you would think his proposition was worth investigating, wouldn't you?

Mr. Prattis

That would be particularly true if you had a large family, if it were summer and you never seemed to be able to find the money to keep the children supplied with cool drinks. It would be true if you hadn't ever known anything but cast-off and ragged suits for yourself. It would be true if you had bunions and an automobile would favor them.

* * *

WELL, SUPPOSE you lived down in the deep South and you had never had a decent house to live in. Suppose the house you occupied, built on stilts or stumps, had holes through the floor, the sides and the ceiling. Suppose it let the wind and rain and insects and germs in. Suppose it was the kind of home which just couldn't be kept clean or prettied up, which woul resist and repel paint and court fire. Then suppose that somebody came along to you, to you who had never been able to save more than three or four hundred dollars, and said, "Say, Bud, I know how you can get you a first-class house, honest I do. I've been talking to some folks up the road a bit and they can show you how, if you want to do some work yourself, you can obtain a first-class five-room house for just about half the usual price." Would you be interested if somebody came to you with something like this?

* * *

BEFORE THE LATE war revealed to us a nation-wide housing shortage, leaders at Tuskegee Institute had begun to worry about the lack of adequate rural housing in the South. They learned that nearly 150,000 homes were needed in Alabama alone, a half million in the Southeastern States and a million and a half in the South as a whole. They told themselves that the problem was one which they ought to do something to help solve. Today, after eight years of experimenting and planning, these Tuskegee men, using ideas perspired up by Tuskegee's president, are setting about to tackle the problem of rural housing in a big way.

They are teaching farmers in South Alabama to use the 178 idle days they have each year to build concrete block homes at half the price they would ordinarily cost. They are building sturdy, long-time lasting, insulated, fire-resistant five-room homes for as little as one thousand dollars. Here's the plan, not on paper, but as it is actually being worked out.

Sat. 2-8-47

THE FARMLANDS in South Alabama are full of what is known as pit run sand, a sand with a good proportion of gravel. Farmers are being encouraged to purchase cement at eighty cents a bag and to use this pit sand to make concrete blocks eight inches wide, sixteen inches long and three inches thick. The blocks are made in wooden forms which the farmer can make himself. These concrete blocks are made for four cents each, whereas the commercial blocks costs twenty cents. Tuskegee leaders fan out to show the farmers that they only need to use the materials found on their farms (the sand and gravel) and the skills they already have, not only to make the blocks, but also for the masonry required to erect the walls and interior partitions. Furthermore, it has been disclosed that farmers in the area have 178 free days, exclusive of Sunday, which they can devote to building a home without neglecting their crops.

* * *

THE WALLS of the houses Tuskegee advocates are eight inches thick, two three-inch blocks being used with a two-inch air space between. This air space prevents the passage of moisture, keeps heat out in summer and cold out in the winter. The floors are of concrete, four inches thick, on a six-inch base of cinder or gravel. This base keeps the floors dry. Termites don't grow fat on concrete, so they let it alone. Rats look at it, turn up their nose and save their teeth. Roaches discover there aren't any cracks in concrete in which to hide. Even ants don't like the way it exposes them. And fire can go just so far and no further in these concrete houses. The interiors can be made as fancy as it pleases the owner to have them, but variety of color and cheerfulness can be obtained by covering the concrete walls of the rooms with different shades of cold water paint, pink, ivory, green, blue, etc.

Sat. 2-8-47

THE MOST EXPENSIVE part of such a house is the roof. It is made of wood in the usual manner and covered with asbestos-cement shingles. The ceilings inside are of large sheets of insulation board, painted to match the walls. Of course, the kind of heating equipment and plumbing used will also add to the cost. But the Tuskegee engineers have figured out that from 45 to 50 per cent of the cost of the average house is paid out for labor. Under their plan, this cost factor is reduced to a minimum and the cost of materials is cut mightily because the farmer uses the sand and gravel that he can find free on his farm.

This venture in low-cost housing is Tuskegee's latest original idea for self-help, an extension of the Booker T. Washington idea of dropping down your bucket where you are. Dr. Patterson has looked into Alabama creek beds and seen houses. He's telling the farmers to shovel their houses out of these creeks. To show how it's done, he has built one himself on his own farm.

NEGRO LOW-COST HOUSING PROJECT—The first low-cost housing development completed in Alabama under the FHA rental housing program is located at 17th Street and 22nd Avenue, North. Some of the buildings in the development are shown above.

Known as the Acipco Apartments, the project is for occupancy by Negroes. It consists of eight one-story, concrete block, four-unit buildings—a total of 32 individual units. Each unit consists of three rooms and bath. Inside walls will be painted in pastel colors. The apartments will rent for $35 a month.

Contractor for the job was the Perusini Construction Company. Robinson Mortgage Company is the rental agency. Owner is the Jeffers Building Company.

Agents Receive Threats

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat 8-9-47

(By Special Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Federal Judge Clarence Mullins ruled on Thursday that this city's segregating zone laws were unconstitutional, and it was reported on Saturday that a white man had threatened agents of a realty company showing prospective Negro buyers through the area released for occupancy under the zone law melting of the Federal Court.

Samuel Matthews and his wife were the complainants in the Federal case which was filed by Attorney Arthur D. Shores. They had built a home on Eleventh Court between First and Second Streets, West. They completed all work and received a final inspection, but were refused move-in approval on racial grounds.

Sat 8-9-47

JUDGE BACKS RULING

Judge Mullins issued a bench ruling, and stated that he would issue an injunction to prevent enforcement of the segregated zoning ordinances by the city of Birmingham. He had dismissed a previous case by Mr. and Mrs. Matthews on grounds that it was brought prematurely.

The threat report came from spokesmen from the Birmingham NAACP Branch which sponsored the case. They said that a man threatened agents of the Coleman-Kendricks Realty Company who were escorting potential buyers through the newly released property which had become newly available by the court ruling.

CONTRACTOR THREATENED

NAACP officials also said that a white contractor building a home for a schoolteacher in the same section was threatened with being blacklisted unless he stopped work on the home. It was reported that the contractor ceased work for a short time, but resumed later.

Sat 8-9-47

It was also reported that Attorney Shores had been warned to "lay off" the case by a mystery phone caller. Mrs. Barbara V. Durr, NAACP branch president is also reported to have gotten phone calls.

Mrs. Barbara V. Durr, NAACP branch president, is also reported to have gotten three skull-and-cross bones warnings "that the "K.K.K. is watching you."

NAACP officials said that owners of homes in the newly opened area would attempt to live there peacefully although the threats have been reported to the police.

Fortune Not Necessary To Erect Your Home

BY JACK HOUSE
News State Editor

TUSKEGEE, Aug. 30—Want to build a house dirt cheap?

Well, if you have some spare time on your hands and don't mind getting blisters on them, it can be done.

In fact, here at Tuskegee, it is being done.

It is a pathfinding experiment conducted by Tuskegee Institute and its president, Dr. F. D. Patterson.

Through the efforts of Tuskegee Institute and its president, hundreds of Alabama farm families may some day own their own homes.

It is to help solve this acute farm housing problem that the "No Cost Housing Plan" has been set up here.

With the exception of some essential building materials, such as cement, wood and plumbing and lighting fixtures, there is little or cost to building a house under the Tuskegee Plan.

You merely shovel up the sand from the gullies and the rocks from the creek, make your own cement blocks and go ahead from there.

BY THE TIME YOUR HOUSE is completed, it is hard to tell it from any other house. By adding plaster on the inside and stucco on the outside, you can't tell it from a house costing many times more.

Dr. Patterson showed me two houses that have been completed on the Tuskegee campus. At present, these are being used for student home economic work.

But I was amazed to learn that one of the houses, four rooms and a bath, cost only $1,600 to build. This house would have sold for at least $8,000 in Birmingham.

The other, a seven-room, two-bath unit, cost around $6,000, but, in comparison, it would have brought at least $20,000 on the Birmingham market.

Both of these houses were completed, and furnished. In the small house the walls were painted, but not plastered. In the more expensive house the inside walls were plastered.

Dr. Patterson, who thought up the "gully gravel" homes, then showed me a house under construction in one of the rural areas.

* * *

RUSH YORK, A NEGRO farmer and mill worker living in the Harris Barrett community, soon will have a new four-room cement rock house for his wife and child. The Yorks have been living in an old wooden house more than half a century old.

Rush York and his wife have done much of the work in building their new home. Their services have been augmented by students from Tuskegee Institute, and when the house is completed, with plumbing, it will have cost the Yorks only $1,000.

"This, they and hundreds of other low-income families can afford," Dr. Patterson remarked.

"The Yorks will have to pay only about $100 a year for their new home," Dr. Patterson declared.

"HOUSING IS THE No. 1 problem in the South today," Dr. Patterson said. "It is my belief that every home should be paid for in at least 10 years," he explained.

By making their own houses, much of the work being done between seasons, farmers can provide fine living accommodations for their families by compartively little expense, Dr. Patterson pointed out.

The cement blocks, about half the size of regular manufactured blocks, are made by hand. It costs very little to make the forms and a man can make as many as 300 a day, using sand and gravel collected on his premises, mixed with cement.

"There is only one objection to this type house," Dr. Patterson said. "It is a comparatively slow procedure to lay the blocks." But, as he outlined, time and labor usually are of no concern, because the builder considers this is the beginning.

The "Tuskegee plan" had its beginning about five years ago. Dr. Patterson noticed a house William Nickens, a Tuskegee graduate, was making in this manner. He immediately took interest in this type building and had a small one built in his yard.

Later, the two houses were built by college students on the campus and now the York house is under construction.

Dr. Patterson is convinced that before many years have passed, hundred of "make-your-own" homes will dot the countrysides over Alabama and in other rural areas.

There's little to lose except time and labor.

Tuskegee Builds $1,000 House

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—A four-room cement block house costing less than $1,000 was made ready for occupancy last weekend, successfully ending an experiment in low cost rural housing. Constructed with cement, local sand and gravel by students of Tuskegee Institute, the house has attracted the interest of the state and federal governments.

The house will be occupied by James York, a farmer. It was built alongside a ramshackle, unpainted frame house which the York family has occupied for over 40 years.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the institute began the project with a special fund, which the York family will repay in five years. The family has already invested its war earnings to cover about one-third of the house's entire cost including furnishings.

The project is well within the financial resources and skills of small farmers. Dr. Patterson, declared in announcing the completion of the house.

THE PRACTICAL NATURE of the project recalls the philosophy and work of the late Dr. George Washington Carver who went to the soil of the surrounding countryside and developed many products and processes.

Timothy W. Jones, dean of the School of Mechanical Industries described the blocks as of greater compressive strength than commercial blocks. The feasibility of widespread building of low-cost rural housing by this method lies in the fact that the materials are available in most rural sections, and require no great skill to produce.

Two similar houses have been on exhibition at Tuskegee for several months. A School of Veterinary Medicine will soon be housed in three buildings constructed of similar materials. Engineers have estimated their cost to be reduced by one-third.

the training of the Negro rural ministry. Dr. H. V. Richardson, Tuskegee chaplain, and author of the recent book, 'Dark Glory," is executive secretary and field director of the program.

The schedule for this workers' study conference included the following topics and discussions:

"Cooperative Enterprises Which the Church Can Sponsor in Rural Communities," Rev. Ernest T. Dixon, Jr.

"Finding and Developing Leadership in the Rural Community," Revs. H. M. Ruffin and W. K. Fox.

Problem seminar, Dr. Harry V. Richardson.

"Low-Cost Building Construction in Rural Areas" (lectures and demonstrations), Royal B. Dunham, head, brickmasonry department, Tuskegee, and L. A. Locklair rural vocational agricultural trainer, Tuskegee.

"Public Relations," A. L. Holsey, director, public relations, Tuskegee.

"How to Take Good Pictures," Matthew Plummer, publicity department, John A. Andrew Hospital.

"The Essentials of Planned Parenthood" and "Counseling the Rural Family," Mrs. Lulu E. Alexander.

Cards' Pilot Thinks Jackie May Give Bums Pennant

NEW YORK (ANP)—Fans were elated last week when St. Louis Cards manager Eddie Dyer said, "If the Brooklyn team wins the National League pennant, it will because of Manager Burt Shotton and Jackie Robinson."

This statement followed the unfortunate spiking of Robinson by Enos Slaughter of the Cards. On the same day, Giant rookie Lloyd Gerheart named Robinson as one of the prize finds of the year. The Giant rookie made his statement over the radio program of the Giants.

Ministers, Women Learn How To Construct Houses

TUSKEGEE.—(ANP)—A dozen ministers and four women workers from 10 states donned overalls here last week made building blocks with sand, gravel and cement, and followed step by step Tuskegee's process of low cash cost rural hou[illegible]onstruction.

This process of learning to do by doing was part of the intensive five-day leadership training course for the 16 workers selected by the Phelps-Stokes fund and the Home Missions Council of North America to project their program for

Vet moves into projects as Pasadena officials lose suit

Sat-8-2-47

Tribune Los Angeles, Calif.

A legal victory against racial discrimination was marked up last week when the city of Pasadena abandoned its policy of racial discrimination in the maintenance of municipal housing units for needy World War veterans.

Pasadena maintains three projects for needy veterans, funds, for which were supplied by the federal government. Until last week, it had followed a policy of excluding Negro and Mexican veterans from the housing project at Manzantia avenue. For Negroes and Mexicans the city maintained a separate project, adjacent to the Manzanita avenue homes, known as the Hammond Street Housing project.

Sat-8-2-47

In a suit filed in behalf of Wesley Glass, Negro veteran and other Negro vets, the charge was made that the city practiced racial discrimination in excluding Negroes and Mexicans from the Manzanita Avenue Housing Project, where the facilities were "greatly superior to those furnished in the Hammond Street project." Efforts by Pasadena officials to have the suit dismissed were unsuccessful when superior court judge Frank C. Collier overruled demurrers filed by the Pasadena city attorney.

Last week the family of Bruce Duran, Negro war veteran, was invited to move into the first vacant house in the Manzanita Avenue Housing Project.

In an answer filed by Pasadena to the complaint by Wesley Glass, the city said it did not "intend to discriminate against any person because of race, or nationality in the administration of any of the housing projects under its charge."

lost its fight to bar Negro and Mexican tenants from a new housing project.

Marking one of the few times any group has won a suit in the courts in such a case, the complainants, represented by Rayfield Lundy, saw their fight for equal rights result in the admission of Boyce Duran, a World War II veteran, into the Manzanita Avenue Housing Project.

Sat-8-9-47

This broke the barrier that had been set up by Pasadena Housing Authorities toward members of minority groups who sought to acquire housing at the new project.

MINORITIES JIM-CROWED

Heretofore, Mexican and Negro families have been shunted to the Hammond Street Housing Project, which is also under the supervision of the city, but which is not on the same level as the Manzanita Avenue Project.

During the court fight the City Attorney filed demurrers in behalf of the city to forestall the claims of the complainants, but all were overruled by Superior Court Judge Frank C. Collier.

Following the judgment of the court, the city of Pasadena filed an answer to the charge of Wesley Plass, one of the complainants, stating that it does not intend to discriminate against any person because of race, or nationality in the administration of any of the housing projects under its charge.

Included in the groups fighting the case were the American Civil Liberties Union, the Japanese-American Citizens League, the American Jewish Congress, the NAACP, and other groups fighting for equal rights for all citizens.

Pasadena Bars Bias In Housing

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 8-9-47

By CHARLES E. GIBSON
(California Bureau)

PASADENA, Calif.—After a long and bitter dispute, the city of Pasadena last week

CALIFORNIA TOWN DEFEATS LILY WHITE HOUSING PLAN

Chicago Defender

Sat.

REDWOOD CITY, Calif.—(ANP)—Negro hating real estate agents are being by-passed in this community and minority groups are discovering an abundance of un-restricted property for sale, thanks to the Council for Civic Unity.

10-4-47

Left fuming and impotent is the San Mateo County Board of Realtors, which recently spearheaded a short-lived move to keep the peninsular "lily-white."

The council, moved to action by the burning of incompleted home of veteran John Walker early this year, has launched a property-listing service for "non-Caucasion" buyers which makes it unnecessary for them to contact commercial realtors.

50b 1947

18,444 Houses Owned; Others Tenant Occupied

Journal and Guide
Pur. Norfolk Va
Sec. 7—26-47

Report Reveals 11 Percent Of Homes Lack Running Water

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Colored people occupy 68,052, or 20 per cent of the 350,968 ordinary dwelling units in Washington, the Commerce Department reported last week. 50b

Of that number 18,444 of the houses are occupied by the families which own them with 49,608 being tenant occupied, the report showed.

The report also showed that 81 per cent of the homes occupied by colored people are in good condition, needing only minor repairs, while 19 per cent are in need of major repairs.

PRIVATE BATHS

Seventy-one per cent of the homes occupied by colored people have private baths with a flush toilet as compared with 95 per cent among white persons.

Other comparisons show that whereas whites have only one per cent of their 275,388 dwelling units without running water, 11 per cent of the colored dwellings are lacking in this facility.

A further comparison shows that eight per cent of the dwellings occupied by colored people are without installed cooking facilities while only two per cent of white dwellings lack such a service.

The widest discrepancies in standard facilities, however, were found in the use of central heating plants, 30 per cent of the colored homes being without such a plant as compared with 11 per cent of white homes.

FHA Lists 5 Race Advisers

50D
Daily World
Housing
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The Federal Housing administration has appointed race relations advisors to work throughout the country assisting all state and district directors in obtaining greater production of housing for minority groups, said FHA commissioner Franklin D. Richards.

This service is in line with the announced policy of the FHA to assist industry and local communities in solving the serious housing problems of minority groups. The race relations division of the housing and home finance agency will cooperate in accomplishing these objectives. 11-13-47

The racial relations advisors are Clarence R. Johnson, with headquarters in New York; Maceo Smith, Dallas; Al Thompson, Atlanta, DeHart Hubbard, Cleveland and Edward Ruthledge, Los Angeles. 4 Negro.

These racial relations advisers are under the direction of zone commissioners and work closely with state and district directors in bringing the housing needs of all minority groups to the attention of private builders and lenders.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
April 3, 1947

ARCADIA NEGRO SUBDIVISION IS GIVEN APPROVAL

ARCADIA, April 2. —(Special.)— Plat for a Negro subdivision known as "Joe Louis Farms" was approved yesterday by DeSoto County commissioners in the first such action they have been called upon to take in some time.

The subdivision, consisting of a group of modest-sized farms capable of raising fruit, vegetables and poultry for a large family, is situated adjacent to the Negro quarters here. Owner of the subdivision is M. A. Rosin, local attorney.

The board also voted to cut relief rolls in half because of recent drains on the fund, and approved the bond of Andrew J. Pippin as convict guard. At the same time, return to Hendry County of several prisoners used here for road work was ordered.

A bid of $3149 by the Florida Equipment Co. of Tampa for a soil mixer was accepted, and two tax deeds were approved.

July 31, 1947

JOHN R. GRAHAM, president of Washington Shores, Inc., lays the cornerstone of the first house to be started at Washington Shores yesterday at Lake Mann in ceremonies officially dedicating the property as a Negro housing project. Looking on are [front row, left to right]: City Coms. R. L. Williams, J. J. Newell, Mayor William Beardall, Coms. George Sipple and Merle Heasley. In the back row [left to right] are: N. P. Yowell, Robert S. Carr and Dr. Harrison McMains.

WASHINGTON SHORES—'CUTTING PATTERN'

Negro Housing Project Hailed At Groundbreaking Ceremonies

By W. S. [PREACHER] ALLEN
[Orlando Morning Sentinel Staff Writer]

Washington Shores on Lake Mann was officially dedicated as a Negro housing project yesterday at cornerstone laying exercises at the site of the first house to be started under Federal Housing Administration sponsorship.

Ceremonies were attended by approximately 150 interested persons, including white and Negro civic leaders and members of Washington Shores, Inc.

Speakers included Mayor William Beardall, John R. Graham, president of Washington Shores, Inc.; N. P. Yowell, Roy O'Keeffe, local FHA representative; Martin J. Roess, State director of FHA; the Rev. A. E. Robinson, pastor of the Mt. Olive Methodist Church; the Rev. N. G. Staggers, pastor of the Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church; and Wilts Alexander, Negro, chairman of the restrictions committee.

All speakers hailed the start of the project as the beginning of a movement to provide better housing for Negroes.

So far as is known, the Washington Shores project is first in the country sponsored by a private non-profit corporation.

"You are cutting a pattern here which can be followed in other sections of the State," Roess said. "It shows that with the spirit of co-operation such a project can be worked out to the mutual benefit of all concerned."

Graham said the project was the result of untiring efforts by civic leaders to provide an adequate location for Negro housing.

The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Staggers.

The Rev. Robinson, in expressing appreciation to the Washington Shores group, said "We feel this is a small beginning which will mean more to the citizens of Orlando than we can express.

"We know that without the help and co-operation of Orlando's civic leaders we cannot have homes. To get these homes, we must have the support of the monied people."

Alexander, whose committee determined the restrictions placed on homesites, said "This is a step forward that we can all be proud of. We are glad that this will be a home owners' project, with no rental houses."

Yowell and Mayor Beardall spoke briefly.

O'Keeffe explained the method by which FHA would finance loans to purchase the homes.

Construction of homes would be supervised by the FHA after approval of commitments by contractors and sold to individuals under the FHA's financing plan.

Commitments for construction of 10 homes each by the Slomka, Inc., and Gardner associated with E. B. Gay, already been approved. Another group of 10 homes to be by D. R. Ford, Negro contractor, is in the process of being completed.

Graham reported that over $40,000 worth of property had been purchased for homes.

Graham said that construction of streets, drainage ditches and electrical service is already available.

Overall, the project covers 279 acres and is large enough to accommodate approximately 1,000 homes with adequate land for further expansion.

The project is designed to have its own business district, schools, churches and theater. Water and

sewers would be started soon.

O'Keeffe pointed out that FHA would not approve scattered homes inasmuch as they might not be located to available utilities; however, FHA would finance homes as long as they are in a continuous area.

He said homes would be of varying designs and plans, of cost estimated between $6,000 and $8,000.

Housing Expansion Noted in Two of Larger Cities

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA). — The colored population of Atlanta has increased 12,342 since the 1940 census, according to the results of a sample survey announced last Saturday by J. C. Capt, director of the Census Bureau. Sat. 8-23-47

The racial proportion, however, remains just about the same. The total civilian population of Atlanta in April was estimated at about 498,000 representing an increase of about 56,000 over the total population of 442,000 enumerated on April 1, 1940.

Increase in Detroit Housing

The percentage of dwelling units in the Detroit metropolitan district occupied by colored households increased about 4% since, 1940 according to estimates released by director of the Census Capt.

The total number of dwelling units in the Detroit metropolitan area was approximately 750,182 in April. Of that number, 83,386 or 11% were occupied by colored households and 666,796 or 89% by wihte households.

In 1940 the total number of dwelling units in the Detroit metropolitan area was 617,932 of which 39,455 or 7% were occupied by colored households and 55,233 or 93% were occupied by white households.

2% More in Baltimore

The percentage of dwelling units in the Baltimore metropolitan district occupied by colored households increased about 2% since 1940, a survey showed.

The total number of dwelling units in the Baltimore metropolitan area in April was approximately 354,526, of which 63,139 or 18% were occupied by colored households and 291,387 or 82% were occupied by white households.

In 1940, the total number of dwelling units was 289,060, including vacant dwelling units, of which 45,271 or 16% were occupied by colored households and 228,408 or 84% were occupied by white households. Sat. 8-23-47

Decrease Noted on Peninsula

The percentage of dwelling units in the Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News (Va.) metropolitan district occupied by colored households dropped approximately 6% since 1940, according to estimates released by the Census Bureau last Friday. Sat. 8-23-47

The total number of dwelling units in the Norfolk-Portsmouth district in April was approximately 133,292, of which 37,318 or 28% were occupied by colored households and 95,974 or 72% were occupied by white households.

In 1940, there were approximately 86,539 dwelling units, including vacancies, of which 28,007 or 34% were occupied by colored households and 54,910 or 66% were occupied by white households.

As opportunities became available for better paying jobs in other occupations, the proportion of employed women in domestic service in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., declined. About 5% of the employed women were domestic service workers in last November, as compared with 14% in March, 1940.

National Housing Parley Weasels on Jimcrow

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y. Thu, 11-20-47

By Harry Raymond

Delegates to the joint meeting of the National Association of Housing Officials and the National Public Housing Conference urged yesterday outlawing race - restrictive covenants in housing, but only in areas where the "trend of local law" and "obvious public intent" is against discrimination.

The "compromise" on Jimcrow was written into a statement of housing principles, adopted by the group, calling for construction of 20 million homes by 1960. Only one paragraph in the program deals with discrimination. It says:

"Housing and planning agencies have a major responsibility for effectuating progress toward the full integration of ethnic minority groups into our American democracy. Race-restritive covenents should be outlawed, and segregation in large-scale housing projects receiving public aid, should be prohibited in all areas where the trend in local law and obvious public intent is against discrimination." Thu. 11-20-47

WEASEL POSITION

Spokesmen for the housing groups reluctantly admitted their position would strengthen restrictive covenants and help keep the door wide open to Jimcrow. They argued that weasel words were added to the segregation clause to meet demands of delegates from southern states.

It was evident that Catherine Bauer, Harvard University lecturer, author of the program, wished to avoid a floor fight on race discrimination. There was a general tendency to dodge discussion on this important issue throughout the first three days of the housing meeting in the Hotel New Yorker.

Several delegates privately pointed out that delegates from the southern states were in a decided minority. They added that a strong anti-discrimination clause could have been adopted.

But these delegates could offer no explanation of their failure to fight for amendment of the clause on the floor, exposing the evils of Jimcrow housing, even if they were in a minority, which they apparently were not. 11-20-47

The most serious aspect of this "compromise" with race hate was the announcement that among members of the program drafting committee, headed by Miss Bauer, were spokesmen for both the CIO and AFL — William G. Nicholas, chairman of the CIO Committee on Housing and Community Development, and Boris Shiskin, secretary of the AFL Housing Committee.

Rep. Jacob J. Javits (R-NY) addressed the banquet session and urged voters to send individual letters cards and telegrams to their congressmen demanding adoption during the special session of Congress of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner House Bill.

FHA Omits Race From New Manual

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The Federal Housing Agency will not, henceforth, be a party to racial restrictive covenants, according to its new Underwriters' Manual made public last Friday, and in which the term "user groups" replaces that of "inharmonious racial groups," as a factor in determining eligibility for loans.

The new manual, like the old one, is a guide to FHA field offices in determining whether an obligation being undertaken by a borrower is justifiable, and thus qualified for financing under the FHA loan system.

All references to race have been deleted—as urged since October, 1944, by the NAACP. However, observers here would not venture an opinion as to what effect the revised manual would have on colored applicants for FHA loans on property covered by restrictive covenants.

Positive Action Urged

Raymond M. Foley, FHA commissioner, told his staff that revising references to race or minority groups from a manual is only "a negative approach to the need of the same group in housing."

"Our purpose," he emphasized, "is also to approach it positively, with a real effort to assist in providing proper housing for such groups within the conditions that may exist even to a limited degree in a community."

Restrictive Covenants, Bias No Longer Sanctioned By FHA

WASHINGTON—Official sanction for residential segregation and racial restrictive covenants has been lifted out of the new Federal Housing Administration's manual for underwriting operations released to all FHA offices this week by Commissioner Raymond B. Foley.

The manual is to be used by underwriters in the 60-odd FHA field offices throughout the country who have the responsibility for evaluating properties and borrowers seeking FHA mortgage-guarantee loans.

Changes in the manual were discussed at a conference called by Dr. Frank Horne, racial relations adviser for the National Housing Agency, and its constituent agencies, including FHA. The conference was attended by Negro lead- top Negro governmental advisory personnel and the press.

Contrary to specific "ghetto-forming" instructions set forth in the old manual, long the seat of bitter controversy, the new manual states emphatically that, in the change from one user group to another user group "additional risk is not necessarily involved."

Definitions Result Of Council Study

(50k) (220)
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta Urban League has submitted a housing plan for six Negro residental areas to the City Slum Clearance Committee which if adopted is believed will alleviate present overcrowded conditions in existing Negro residential areas and lessen friction between the races.

Sat. 11-15-47

The plan involving residential areas in Fulton, DeKalb and Clayton County would be expanded along flexible delineated lines according to the plan which was drawn up by the Atlanta Housing Council, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., and was presented by the Urban League.

The housing area study is said to be the result of a study by competent white and Negro leaders, intrested in well-balanced and wholesome community life here in the Gate City.

The action by the Urban League spurred other plans for broadening housing and residental areas for Negroes. The Atlanta Housing Authority has submitted to the Slum Clearance Committee a map of Atlanta, showing areas where public housing projects were being planned the largest for Negroes in an area of about 30 blocks of dwellings on the Westside of town bordered by Sunset Avenue, Thurmond, Davis and Carter St., near Atlanta University.

MERRITTS-NORTH AVENUE

Another residential area included in the five-year slum clearance campaign, which in scope has been included in Housing Authority plans, reveals a large area of white and Negro houses in the Northeast section between Merritts and North Avenue.

50k Housing Ga.

Councilman, John A. White, author of the slum clearance plan, reported the Atlanta Housing Authority was planning public housing in a half dozen of the community's worse slum areas at a recent meeting of his committee.

DEFINED AREAS

Sat 11-15-47

The six residential areas defined by the Urban League, as a result of th study by the Atlanta Housing Council is as follows:

1. Simpson, Hunter and Gordon Roads area, westerly from the present Negro sectnon centering around Ashby Street north of West View. Much of this area, the study said, was either already occupied by Negroes or was vacant land.

Atlanta, Ga.

2. Extension of the present large Negro settlement south and southwest of the Federal Penitentiary, between McDonough Boulevard and the Southern Railroad, to the Fulton County line. This would be designed to house families of workers at the Ford plant, Municipal Airport and industries in and around Hapeville, College Park, East Point and South Atlanta.

3. Enlargement of an initial Negro settlement near Doraville to provide housing for workers at the General motors plant.

4. House Road area, north of that road and east of Peachtree Dunwoody Road where many domestic servants live.

5. Nancy Creek area, similarly situated, in the vicinity of Buckhead.

6. Rockdale Park area, roughly between Proctor Creek and the Southern Railroad, to house workers in packing industries.

The proposal was turned over to City Planning Engineer, Raymond Torras for study.

50b 1947

New Housing Minorities Advisers Set

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

Administrator Announces New HHFA Service

Thurs. 11-13-47

WASHINGTON — (A N P) — In establishing the organization structure and functions of the Housing and Home Finance agency, established as a peacetime single federal housing agency succeeding the wartime organization of National Housing agency, Administrator Raymund M. Foley announced that the new agency would have five divisions.

He made it clear, however, that a racial and minority relations adviser would be included among the three advisers under the division of general program. This adviser along with the adviser on consumer groups realtions and the adiser on international inquiries, would report directly to him, although they have been placed under the division of general program for administrative convenience and internal coordination.

The other four divisions of H. H. F. A. are the division of Lanham act functions, the division of general administration, the division of law and the division of information

SERVICES CONTINUE

Under the newly defined function of HHFA, the racial relations service will continue to advise the administrator of the implications of the many problems which stand in the way of the needed increase of production of housing for minorities at prices suited to their ability to pay, traditional neglect of the minority group segment of the market by private capital, restrictive covenants on land, community attitudes and related factors which limit supply and result in the disproportionate overcrowding under slum conditions.

The race relation service, which will continue to operate under the

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advisorship of Frank S. Horne, will be responsible for the over-all supervision and coordination of racial relations personnel in the constituent agencies, that is federal housing administration, public housing administration and home loan bank board, in order to gain full participation by minorities in their programs. This includes Franklin Thorn and five regional racial relations advisers in PHA and five zone advisers in FHA.

50b 1947

Housing Institute (Held at Tuskegee Institute)

'Skegee Conferees Tackle Lower Income Group Housing Problems

Daily World, Atlanta, Georgia
Wed. 4-16-47

Housing Officials, Managers, Laymen Discuss Situation

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala—"A home-owning citizenship is a law-abiding and progressive citizenship", said Governor James E. Folsom of Alabama in a message of greeting to the Housing Institute held here last week-end.

With the theme "Experiences in Housing Lower Income Groups—Progress and Obstacles," the conference brought together National, regional, State and local leaders and Goverment officials. T. W. Jones, Acting Director of the Tuskegee School of Mechanical Industries, presided at the opening session and presented President F. D. Patterson for the address of welcome. Dr. Patterson reveiwed the historic interest of Tuskegee Institute in housing as a serious problem among Negroes and felt that the present low cash cost housing program would be greatly encouraged by the conference. "There is little difference" he said to be found in the evils of inadequate housing whether in urban or rural centers.

In discussing the "Significance of the Conference," President H. C. Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomrey, said that a majority of Negroes are in the lower income group where inadequate housing is most acute. "We are all concerned," he said, "as to the best methods for finding some solution to the problem." It is significant, he added, that the Government's Housing Agencies were represented because so many minority and low income groups need to know about the various forms of Government said.

PANEL DISCUSSION

Following the opening address, the conference program was divided into panels covering the following subjects: "What Are The Housing Problems Faced By Lower Income Groups."

"What Has Been Done: Approaches, Problems, Results," Chairman, Albert L. Thompson. "Who Has The Responsibility For Meeting Housing Needs?" Dayton Hull, chairman.

"Employment of Construction Workers: Apprenticeship and On-The Job Training. Donald Wyatt, Chairman.

"Can Builders Build for Lower-Income Groups Today?", Dr. Frank S. Horne, Chairman.

"What Lies Ahead In Housing?" Chairman Anne Mason, OHE.

PERTINENT COMMENTS AT THE CONFERENCE INCLUDED:

"Too many families are living doubled up as the result of returning veterans. Only a small per cent of veterans can afford a house costing more than $4000. During last ten years, home building has lagged far behind increased population."—Donald Hull, Community Action Section OHE, Washington, D. C.

"Houses cost more than peaple can pay because of five things: Land, Finance, Materials, Labor, Fabrication. 'The cost of housing is up and the ability of the individual to pay is down and the gap must be closed. Negroes get less for the housing dollar than any other group.'—Dr. Frank S. Horne, Special Assistant to the Administrator, National Housing Administrator, Washington, D. C.

"Best houses in rural areas are on or near the highways. You must get back off the highways if you are to appreciate the real problem of rural housing. Some plantation owners do not want to see old cabins torn down, for sentimental reasons. It's all right to sing about the old oaken bucket but we do not have to drink out of it."—T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, Agricultural Extension Service, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

"Public housing units have made for decent living. Applications to live in public housing units would fill present units three times over."—Hubert M. Jackson, Manager, University and John Hope Homes, Atlanta.

Wed. 4-16-47

Low income families should contact the county housing authority. Annual income cannot exceed four times cost of house: Families with children, six times cost of house. Farmer can donate acre of land and local agency will build the house."—Henry Davenport, Director, Rural Housing, FPHA, Washington, D. C.

"There is almost at total lack of Mortgage money for Negro houses. Negroes refer to stay where they are and should be encouraged to build homes. You are a good credit risk when you can afford to spend between 20 per cent and 25 per cent of income for a house."—B. W. Horner, State Director, Federal Housing Agency, Memphis, Tenn.

"Estimates made by government statisticians indicate that $27 billion dollars in construction will be done in 1947. For this work 50 per cent more masons, 34 per cent carpenters, 34 per cent electricians, 39 per cent more painters, 44 per cent more plasterers, 35 per cent more plumbers and 56 per cent more other skilled construction workers will be needed."—E. R. Lerner, Labor Advisory Service OHE, Washington, D. C.

"Negro educational leadership is more concerned with liberal arts than with vocations.'—Nelson Jackson, Southern Field Representative, National Urban League, Atlanta.

"Boys trained in construction trades in our schools should develop proper attitudes towards older men of experience already on contracting jobs. Such older men are not PHD's but they can be very helpful to young men beginning on jobs."—Walter Aiken, Contractor and Builders, Atlanta.

"The desire for home ownership among Negroes is evidenced by the large number of applications on file."—Martin Hendricks, Regional Economist, FPHA, Atlanta.

"Low cost housing should meet the standard set for decent American living. Builders of low cost housing must use efficiently and multiply uses for interior spaces? Keep plans simple? Avoid extra trimmings and assure convenience for all family activities."—Louis E. Fry, Architect and Housing Consultant, Jefferson City, Missouri.

A sightseeing tour Saturday included a trip to the Harris Barrett School community where Rush York, a farmer, is constructing a new home with sand and gravel which he hauls from a nearby creek and where patron of the school are using the sand and gravel blocks to enlarge the building.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

The conference closed with reports of the Findings Committee during a meeting held in the Recreation Room of the J. H. Washington Homes and a broadcast by Dr. Frank S. Horne.

Wed. 4-16-47

Tuskegee Institute

Housing Conference Drawing Authorities

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 4-12-47

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—In messages to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, leading housing authorities this week enthusiastically endorsed the housing institute being sponsored by the school April 11-13.

Participants in the institute will include governmental officials, civic and educational leaders and faculty and student participants from Tuskegee and Alabama State Teachers College. Among them will be Dr. Frank S. Horne, special assistant to the administrator, National Housing Agency, Washington, D. C., and Joseph Albright, specail assistant to General Bradley, Veterans Administration.

First session of the institution will get under way Friday morning. Theme of the conference will be, "Experience in Housing Minorities, Obstacles and Progress." Welcome address for the sessions will be made by Dr. Patterson. Frank S. Horne, Walter Aiken, Dayton Hull and T. M. Campbell will be consultants following the panel.

RADIO PROGRAM

Two other panels, 1:30 to 4:00 and 7 to 9 P. M. will be held on Friday. Dayton Hull will be chairman of the afternoon discussions, and Donald W. Wyatt will direct the evening session. On Saturday, one discussion will be held, and in the afternoon a dinner will conclude the institute.

Dr. Frank S. Horne will be chairman of the Saturday morning panel on "Can Builders Build for Lower Income Groups Today?" From 2:30 to 2:30 P. M., an inspection of the Tuskegee House will be held with Dr. Patterson presiding. Dr. Horne will be speaker on a radio program at J. H. Washington Homes.

Reports of committees will be made late Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning.

National Public Housing Conference

50D Afro-American

Vows to Continue Fight for Minorities

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-31-47

Says More Is Needed Than Pending Bill; Sees Private Builders as Main Obstacle

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The National Public Housing Conference last week reaffirmed its stand on equitable housing for minority groups, adding that passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill would be only a partial solution.

Its statement was made following a meeting in New York City at which Theo. J. McGhee, a lawyer of Columbus, Ga., was elected president. Catherine Bower, Federal Public Housing Authority consultant, Harry C. Bates of the AFL, R. J. Thomas of the CIO and Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., were elected vice-presidents.

No Change in Platform

The organization later said in Washington that its liberal platform, adopted at Chicago in March, remains unchanged.

The platform seeks more land and living space for minority groups, enough houses fairly distributed, maximum progress toward non-segregation, and balanced neighborhoods instead of standardization by class or race.

Commenting on its efforts to gain more land and living area for minority groups the NPHC said:

"Where private covenants or other limitations block the natural and necessary expansion of living space open to any segment of the population, suitable land for such purpose should be acquired by public condemnation, for private as well as public development.

Must Avoid Loopholes

Declaring that passage of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill will solve that part of its platform which calls for "enough houses, fairly distributed," the organization warned that passage will not necessarily guarantee a satisfactory attack on the housing problem of racial minorities.

New housing might be built at all income levels and still not be fairly distributed, especially in cases where private enterprise is the builder, the group pointed out.

In fact, it added, "urban redevelopment, large-scale private building operations and suburban extensions could even result in a further limitation of the net area open to occupancy by minority frames." Sat. 5-31-47

Few Privately Built Homes

Although the proportion of colored people in the middle and upper income groups has greatly increased, there has been almost no new private buildings for their use, the NPHC said.

It cited examples of Baltimore and Houston, Texas. In both cities, it explained, very few houses had been provided for them by private enterprise.

Of the total number of units insured by the Federal Housing Agency for both now and existing properties during the period 1939 to 1946, 23,400 or less than 2% were to be occupied by colored people, the conference reported.

The chronic shortage of housing has fostered exploitation by both white and colored realtors in the rental and sale of existing dwellings, the organiation declared.

Quoting the words of the NAACP, the NPHC summed up the housing situation for minorities as follows: "All too often the colored person is forced to pay $50 a month for a $40 home in a $30 neighborhood."

50b 1947 Housing (New York)

A Big City Finds Key To Its Housing Problem

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 4-5-47 (50b) (N.Y.)

By MAJOR ROBINSON
(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—The intensive building program now underway in Harlem by the New York City Housing Authority and private builders, providing an estimated 12,000 apartments—which are badly needed—will transform this section of obsolescent and rundown tenements into a considerably more attractive community within the next five years.

Within the area of the city largely populated by Negroes, stretching from 106th to 155th sts., bounded by the East and Harlem rivers, the CHA has under actual construction and in the planning stage five projects costing an estimated 60 million dollars.

In the opinion of Dorothy Hamilton, housing expert for the Greater New York branch of the Urban League, no other large Negro community in the country can boast of such a large-scale building program with city, state and private interests defraying costs. Sat. 4-5-47

Private Capital Active

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. is the first private enterprise to build in Harlem on a large scale and when completed their Riverton Houses will have cost over six million dollars.

In the "talked-about" stage is another project to be built by funds supplied by the Savings Bank Trust Co. that will cost at least five million.

Altogether city and state funds are being used to construct 13 projects throughout the city, with more to be started when these are completed. Negroes aren't restricted to dwelling in projects in the Harlem area, but can—and have—filed applications for quarters in all the units.

Set up in 1934 as a governmental agency operating under a board of five members who are appointed by the mayor for a term of five years CHA's primary functions are to clear slums and to provide decent, safe and sanitary homes for families of low incomes who cannot afford them. In its post-war program approximately 15,000 substandard dwelling units will be eliminated from the site of the 13 projects.

The authority, which has one Negro on its policy-making board, Frank Crosswaith bitterly opposes segregation and discrimination and only recently in a rehabilitated group of tenements on the East Side spoke out sharply against the building being inhabited by all Negroes as contrary to their policy of mixing the races in all houses under their supervision.

When Crosswaith first joined the board the applications issued at the main office asked an applicant's race. The militant labor leader protested vigorously and shortly afterwards the question was removed from the blanks.

Jim Crow Out

Three years ago when work was started on Stuyvesant Town, Metropolitan, builders of this six-block project on the lower East Side, announced occupancy in it would be restricted to members of the Caucasian race only.

This brought on a storm of protests from race, labor, church and other groups which resulted in the City Council enacting a law withholding tax exemptions usually given to private builders of large-scale housing if they practiced any bias in selecting their tenants.

Another vital phase in CHA's program to eradicate the filthy tenement houses that are in every section of the city has been rehabilitation of these dangerous breeders of disease, crime and juvenile delinquency.

In Harlem alone, according to a survey by the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, there are over 1,500 boarded up antiquated houses that could be made livable.

Stepping up their program the city housing body is remodeling these residential buildings as they acquire them by condemnation and moving families into them who now live on the sites of proposed projects.

Landlords of condemned tenements are being encouraged to refurbish them with certain tax considerations allowed. Seventeen buildings were acquired by CHA last week on the lower East Side and when remodeled will house 333 families.

Two Under Construction

The two CHA projects on which actual construction has begun are: James Weldon Johnson Homes—extending from 112th to 115th sts., from Third to Park aves. This project will cost 13 million dollars. Named in honor of the famed Negro educator, poet and composer, it will have 1,310 units and its population will total around 5,044. Costs of playgrounds and parks are estimated at $343,300. Buildings will be six and 14 stories.

Abraham Lincoln Homes—named in honor of the famous emancipator, this city-state project is in juxtaposition to Met's Riverton Houses, and will have 1,717 apartments in its 14 buildings, braced by 132nd and 135th sts., from Park to Fifth aves.

Its units will house an estimated 5,002 people who will make use of the parks and playgrounds on its site costing $228,000. In a blighted area this project will set the CHA back 13 million dollars.

Relocating families on the site of the proposed Stephen Foster Homes with its 1,320 units to cost 14 million dollars is a problem taxing the authority's brain and pursestrings. Before they can start demolition they have to rehouse the 2,037 families and 98 businesses in the area bounded by Fifth and Lenox aves., running from 112th to 115th sts.

With the state guaranteeing funds plans will be put into operation now for the St. Nicholas Homes. Housing 1,087 families this project will run from 127th to 131st sts., between Seventh and Eighth aves. and preliminary estimates for construction are 11 million dollars. Sat. 4-5-47

Like in the Foster Homes situation the relocation of families in the area is presenting a dilemma for housing officials. Seventy-five per cent of the buildings in this neighborhood are private houses, the majority of them built at least 30 years ago, and definitely a serious threat to life and limb in case of a major fire.

Carver Houses, at 106th st. and Park ave. and the Tri-Boro Bridges Houses at 120th st. and First ave., are also scheduled to be started within the next two years. The estimated cost of these two is 9 million dollars each.

14 Projects In 10 Years

Since 1936, 14 projects have been built in all five boroughs of the city, aggregating 17,047 apartments. The Harlem River Houses, located on Seventh ave. at 151st st., is populated entirely by Negroes; the East River Houses, situated at 106th st. and First ave., Negroes comprising at least 45 per cent of the tenants, and the remaining 12 projects have colored scattered throughout.

The seven-apartment structures, each one 13 stories high, that are being built by Metropolitan run from 135th to 138th sts., bounded by Fifth and Park aves., will be ready for occupancy probably in July. The 1,232 apartments will accommodate about 3,500 persons.

More than 15,000 persons have filed applications already, it was disclosed by Clifford Alexander, Riverton's resident manager, who formerly headed the Urban League's Housing Management Association.

Lawns, trees and recreational sections will give this project an almost suburban aspect. Costing 9 million, this construction job is of great importance, forming a part of the rehabilitation program so essential to the future of the city, local housing experts asserted.

Rents will range from a minimum of $44 monthly for a one-bedroom apartment to a maximum of $66 for a two-bedroom apartment. Rentals will include gas and electricity. Sat. 4-5-47

More Housing Planned

Still in the planning stage is Colonial Village of 1,500 apartments located opposite the Polo Grounds at 155th st. and Eighth ave. It will be at least three years before any dwellings spring up here because of the inability of the Savings Banks Trust Co. to fulfill a previous pact with the city to charge no more than $12.50 a room, having had to revise their budget due to rising construction costs.

Last January in an address before the United States Conference of Mayors in Washington, D. C., Mayor William O'Dwyer pointed out that the need in New York is 750,000 new apartments; 150,000 representing the actual shortage, 600,000 others being so deteriorated they needed immediate replacement. Private enterprise, he said, must build the major share and they wil be continued to be given every inducement to build.

Despite the building program now in operation, the low-cost housing program has been set back at least 10 years due principally to the sky-high prices being paid for construction materials and the demands for higher wages by labor.

In every project underway city housing authorities have had to figure at least five million dollars more than was originally estimated.

The prevailing opinion of the City Housing Authority is that once prices become stabilized many insurance firms and banks will be encouraged to construct in substandard area. If they take the initiative in this direction in cleaning up the slums, then landlords will also want to rehabilitate their property.

Defender, Chicago Ill
Sat. 4-5-47

Sat. 4-5-47

While Chicago is claiming inability to surmount difficulties in the way of constructing new homes in blighted areas for low income groups, New York has been doing something about its housing crisis. At top is partial view of John Lovejoy Elliott project that, when completed will house 2,280 families at cost of $5,000,000. Immediately below, construction progresses on the $6,000,000 Riverton Homes being financed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance company. Directly below is Clifford L. Alexander, who has been selected to be resident manager of the Riverton project. To the right is an interior view of one of the finished rooms on the Elliott project now under construction, which offers a sharp contrast to the one room kitchenette that existed on the site where the Abraham Lincoln homes are being constructed. All of these projects and several more, totaling $60,000,000, are located in Harlem and will be ready for occupancy within the next few years. High cost of material and labor are holding up the construction of other projects for which money has already been appropriated.

HARLEM CP LAUDS CHOICE OF NEGRO TO HOUSING POST

Daily Worker

The executive board of the Harlem Communist Party yesterday lauded as "a commendable step in the right direction" Mayor O'Dwyer's appointment of J. Raymond Jones, Negro Democratic leader, as Deputy Commissioner of Building and Housing.

Signed by Benjamin J. Davis and Robert Campbell, chairman and executive secretary, respectively, of the Harlem CP, the statement further declared:

"It is still unsatisfactory that not a single one of the city departments is headed by a Negro—a situation which is out of keeping with the dignity, equality and contributions of the Negro people to the welfare of our city. This is one failing of our city administration which ought to be rectified.

"However it [illegible] welcome sign that the Mayor resisted reactionary, anti-democratic pressures which undoubtedly opposed the appointment of Mr. Jones.

"The Negro people and the labor, progressive forces are eagerly looking forward now to the Mayor's appointment of a Negro to the Board of Education during 1947.

"Meanwhile, Mr. Jones, a resident of Harlem and a person of community consciousness, is in a position to make a real contribution in combating slum conditions, not only among Negro people, the worst sufferers, but among slum dwellers of every race, creed and color. To that end, he and the Department of Building and Housing deserves the utmost and broadest cooperation."

Sat 1-4-47

Jones, who is a leader of the 13th Assembly District and executive member of the Carver Democratic Club, becomes an aide to the newly-appointed Housing and Building Commissioner Robert N. Wagner, Jr., and will receive a salary of $6,500 a year.

Until a year ago Jones was one of the secretaries in the Board of Elections. Following the last Mayoralty election he was named chief examiner in the borough office of Manhattan.

CITY HOUSING BOARD BARS O'DWYER GRIP

Mayor Again Loses in Control Move When Crosswaith Refuses to Quit Post.

The New York Times

RENT PROVISION ASSAILED

N.Y. N.Y.

State Agency Calls Rate Basis Illegal—Local Authority Charges Interference

Sat. 6-28-47

By WILLIAM FARRELL

Mayor O'Dwyer has failed in a second attempt to win control of a majority of the five-member New York City Housing Authority, it was learned yesterday. Frank R. Crosswaith, only Negro member of the agency, which builds and operates hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of public housing, has chosen to remain in his unpaid post, rather than accept an assignment to the Mayor's Division of Labor Relations at a substantial salary.

Also disclosed yesterday was a sharp disagreement between the authority and the State Division of Housing over the rent and eligibility provisions for Brownsville Houses, a big Brooklyn project whose first building was opened yesterday.

Even while the first twenty families were moving into the low-rent, subsidized housing built by the authority, Edmond Borgia Butler, retiring chairman, disclosed that the state had disapproved a rental schedule graded to the earnings of individual tenants, rather than according to the sizes of apartments.

Mr. O'Dwyer's move, through an intermediary, to obtain Mr. Crosswaith's resignation from the authority was a sequel to his attempt last February to curb the agency's semi-autonomous power. At that time he asked the State Legislature to replace the five unpaid members with a paid chairman and two voluntary associates, all to be "appointed by the Mayor and removed by him at his will."

Responsibility Cited by O'Dwyer

"Responsibility for housing is mine, and in order to carry it out I must have my own personnel, responsible to me," Mr. O'Dwyer said then. Sat-6-28-47

The Legislature adopted and Governor Dewey approved a measure by which Mayor O'Dwyer was enabled to appoint a full-time, paid chairman to the authority, but the set-up was unchanged otherwise.

On Tuesday, Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell, veteran chief engineer of the State Public Works Authority and former official of the atomic bomb and Ledo Road projects for the Army, will take over the chairmanship for a term to be decided by the Mayor.

The authority's first meeting under the new chairman has been set for Tuesday morning. Besides Mr. Crosswaith, General Farrell's fellow members will be Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, vice chairman; John S. Parke and William Wilson. Mr. Wilson recently was reappointed to the authority by Mayor O'Dwyer. Had Mr. Crosswaith resigned, Mr. Wilson and General Farrell, with a third O'Dwyer appointee, would have had a voting majority. Failing this, the Mayor probably will have no opportunity to make a new appointment until Mrs. Simkhovitch's term expires on Feb. 17, 1948.

Help Pledged to Farrell

The attitude of the authority members toward General Farrell, however, is anything but hostile. The veteran builder has met all his new associates, and has been their guest at a dinner in his honor. All have given their assurances of support to whatever sound appointments and policies he may put forward.

Mr. Butler, retiring chairman, stressed this yesterday in a farewell press conference in the authority's offices at 122 East Forty-second Street.

While the State Division of Housing had sought to supervise every detail of construction and operation, the city had been cooperative without offering interference, Mr. Butler said. He pointed out that with Elliott Houses, a city project, the first apartments were opened within a year after ground was broken for the project.

To illustrate what he called the interminable interference of the state housing authorities, Mr. Butler made public a letter from Paul Kelly, deputy commissioner of housing for the state.

Letter Disapprove Action

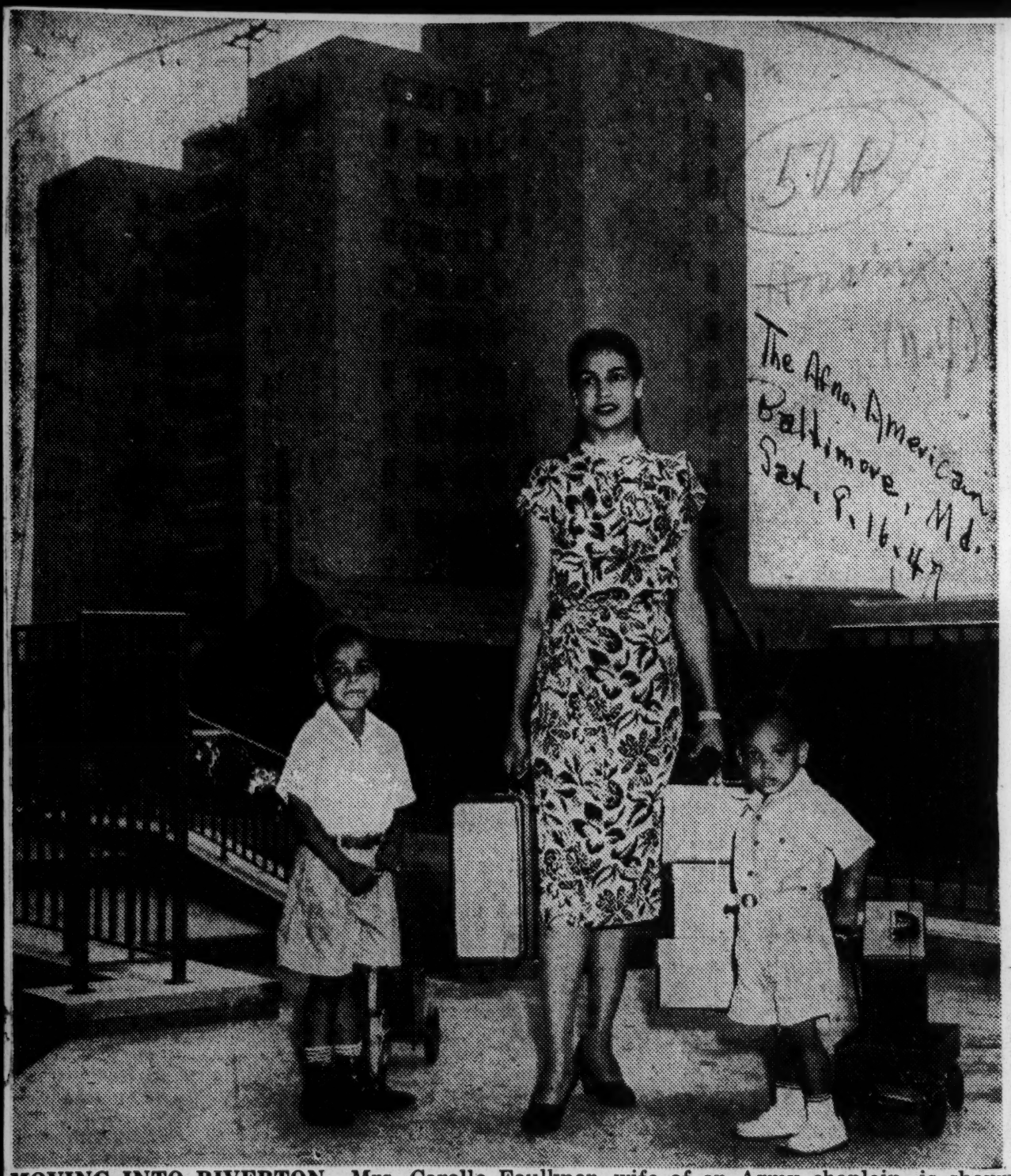
The authority, Mr. Butler said, had decided to adjust rents in Brownsville Houses according to the incomes of the tenants admitted. This is done in other projects, he said, and is a regular policy of the Federal Public Housing Authority. The state, however, has adopted a policy of fixing definite rents for apartments of various sizes. Sat-6-28-47

The authority decided also that it should not take advantage of an amendment to the State Housing Law, which would permit the admission of veterans earning up to $4,000 a year, on the ground that those in the lowest income bracket should get the first chance at the subsidized housing.

In his letter disapproving these actions by the authority, Mr. Kelly wrote:

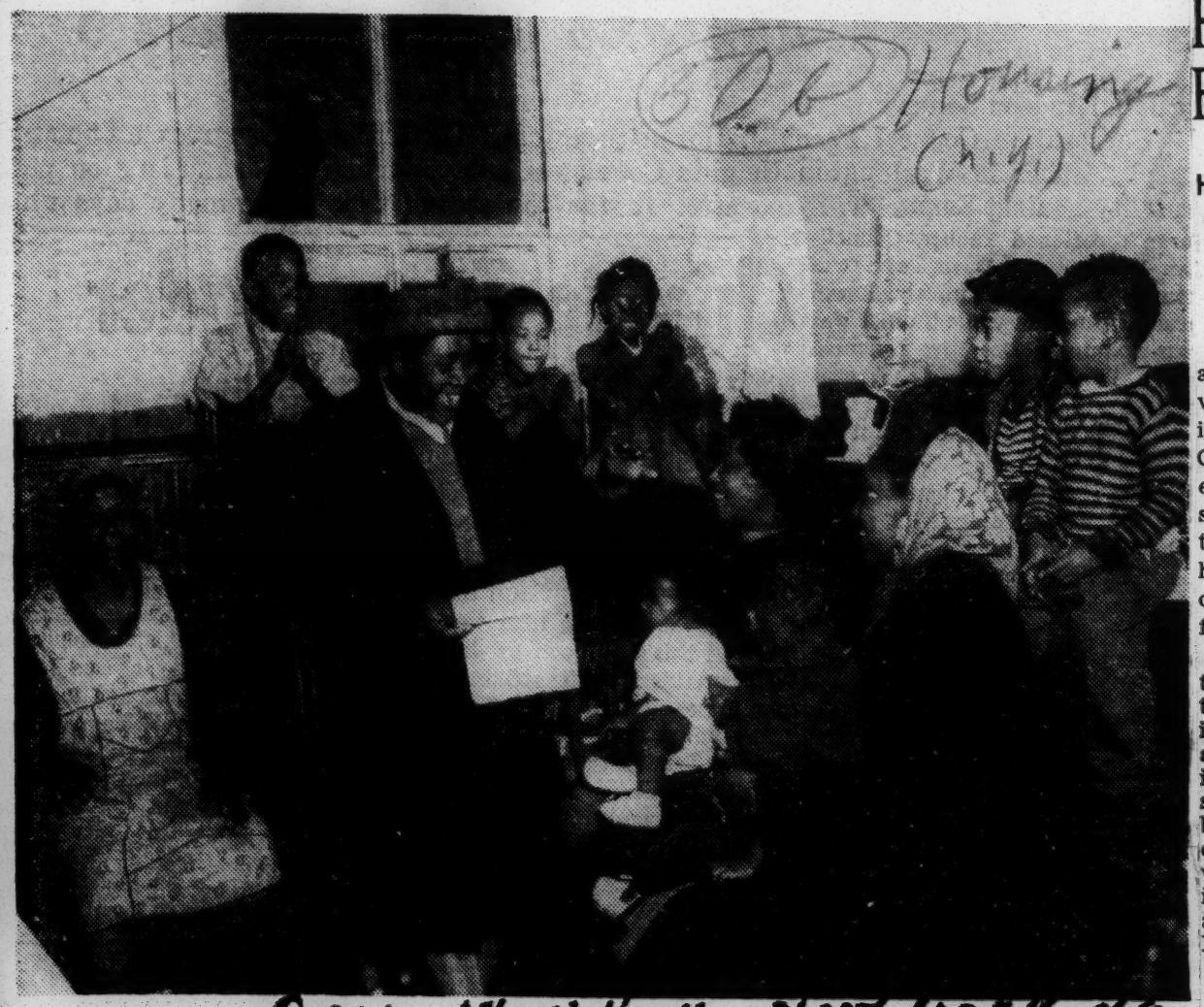
"Any tenants admitted to the Brownsville project under the illegal rent schedule, adopted by the Authority and disapproved by us, should be advised accordingly.

"Veterans in particular, with incomes in excess of the illegal income limitation (of $2,520 a year) fixed by the Authority, have, in our opinion, a sound basis of action against the Authority as a legal entity and against the Authority members as individuals. We shall be compelled to advise all persons whose applications you improperly refuse of the illegality of your actions."


The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. P. 16, 47

MOVING INTO RIVERTON—Mrs. Carolle Faulkner, wife of an Army chaplain, is shown above with their children, Kenneth, 3½, and Ronald, 2, as they move into the new Riverton Housing Project built by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in Harlem.

Harlem Tenants Celebrate Victory Against Eviction



By Abner Berry

—Daily Worker Photos by Peter

Tenants at 1690 Park Ave. rejoice (above photo) at hearing news that a State Supreme Court ruling has foiled a landlord's attempt to evict them and "convert" their slum dwelling into "furnished" apartments for more than double the rent. Bonita Williams, leader of United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Council, which organized the fight to retain roofs over the tenants' heads, reads the decision to three housewives and their children. Others (seated) from left to right: Mrs. Texie Griffin, 73; Mrs. Adeline Phillips and Mrs. Alice Ransom. Boy (with cap) at right is Barry Reed, Jr., son of Mrs. Ruby Reed who ralled the tenants in the fight and became chairman of their committee.

Jawn A. Sandifer, (photo at right) 29-year-old attorney, won the decision for the 18 tenants served with 48-hour eviction notices, the first known case to be fought from the Harlem community.

Four years ago, following a fire, the Department of Building and Housing posted a list of violations at the house and ordered them removed. Morris Rettner, the landlord sued under the OPA provision allowing eviction for remodeling. Two tenants moved. The others elected to fight. The two vacant apartments immediately were furnished with a few pieces of broken down furniture and rented for $16.50 weekly, whereas rent before had been $23.50 per month.

The tenants reported to United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Council and fought for their homes. They were granted numerous 90-day extensions, but on May 28, last, the landlord won a 48-hour eviction notice in City Court. This was upset on appeal.

HOUSING SHORTAGE EASING, MOSES SAYS

He and Other Officials Greet First Tenants at Three City Housing Authority Projects

Residential construction here is approaching a pace that gradually will ease the pressure of the housing shortage, Robert Moses, City Construction Coordinator, said yesterday. He and other local and state officials welcomed the first tenants admitted to three low-rent housing developments, which when completed will accommodate 3,680 families.

Mr. Moses praised the contributions of life insurance companies that have made large investments in moderate-rental housing here, and said that while some other big investors were disappointingly slow, there was a general trend back toward building. One phase of this, the low-rent development work of the New York City Housing Authority, will increase in pace and volume in the near future, Mr. Moses said.

Three of Five Projcets

The three projects that opened yesterday were among five on the Authority's schedule for first occupancy this month. As a total of eighty-four tenants moved into one building each at Amsterdam Houses, James Weldon Johnson Houses and Abraham Lincoln Houses, all in Manhattan, they were received by Acting Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri, Thomas F. Farrell, chairman of the Authority; Herman T. Stichman, State Housing Commissioner, and Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, Frank R. Crosswaith and William Wilson, Authority members, and John T. Haugaard, Deputy State: Housing Commissioner.

Many of yesterday's new tenants were finding homes of their own for the first time. At Amsterdam Houses, where the typical big, fireproof building at 241 West Sixty-second Street was opening, a slim young woman of 19 had come with her 9-week-old son, Walter Faith Jr., to take possession of a four-room flat.

Mr. Faith, a avy veteran who served in the Pacific on PT boats, was at work, but Mrs. Faith was ready to supervise the delivery of her furniture—mostly newly purchased. The young family was ruined by a fire in a flat above. They passed their first wedding anniversary with the baby at the Municipal Lorging House, but left there after two days to separate for a while and live again with relatives.

Last Wednesday the Faiths got word that they had been chosen from among more than 75,000 applicants to receive one of the first completed apartments in the five new developments whose total capacity will be 7,165 apartments.

Rents at Amsterdam Houses range from $27.50 to $35 a month for apartments accommodating two to six persons. Top annual income limits are $2,520 for non-veteran families, and $3,360 for veterans.

Namesake's Widow Attends

At James Weldon Johnson Houses, East 112th Street and Third Avenue, the widow of the Negro poet for whom the development is named joined the group of welcomers and saw John and Annie Ewart, parents of four veterans, getting settled in a comfortable though modest new apartment with two of their sons and three daughters.

At Johnson Houses there will be 1,310 apartments, to be let at rents ranging from $30 to $41.50 a month to families whose incomes do not exceed $2,988 if they include seven persons none of whom is a veteran, or $3,984 if there is a veteran in the group. Smaller apartments are subject to proportionate income limitations. A veteran may earn seven or eight times the rent, according to the size of his family, while a non-veteran is ineligible if his income exceeds five or six times the rent, depending on family compositions.

At Abraham Lincoln Houses, East 135th Street and Park Avenue, a young Coast Guard veteran impulsively picked up his wife and carried her across the threshold of their new—and first—apartment. This spontaneous gesture so charmed a group of photographers that they made the veteran, Eddie Riley, do it over and over again, while flash bulbs popped and the diminutive Mrs. Riley seemed to grow heavier and heavier. But Eddie kept smiling. The couple, who have been married four years, were bringing their two-and-a-half-year- old daughther, Elaine, for thhe first time to a home that was not just a furnished room.

Abraham Lincoln Houses, when it is completed next year will contain 1,286 apartments renting at $29 to $40 a month, to non-veterans earning up to $2,880 annually, and veterans earning no more than $3,840, provided in each case the family includes seven persons or more.

NEW CITY HOUSING PROJECTS OPEN THEIR DOORS

Mr. and Mrs. John Ewart and family taking over their quarters in the James Weldon Johnson houses With them are Mrs. James Weldon Johnson and City Construction Coordinator Robert Moses.

50b 1947

Housing (North Carolina)

8-Room House Takes Place of Shanty for N.C. Farmer

50b Baltimore, Md. afro-American

Advised by County Agents, Family of 12 Now Occupies Spacious, Modern Dwelling

SMITHFIELD, N.C.—The Rev. J. T. Hocutt of Middlesex, Johnston County, recently demonstrated one method of improving rural housing when he completed an eight-room modern dwelling to replace the three-room shack where he, his wife and 10 children once lived.

Advised by Johnston County Home demonstration agents and following plans made by the agricultural engineering department at State College at Raleigh, the Rev. Mr. Hocut started building his house in 1945.

Used Own Lumber

Unable to obtain enough lumber from his forest, the minister had to take chances of obtaining a little from various mills when all building material was short.

Despite this, the family was able to move into the new home in January, 1947, under temporary conditions. It is wired for electricity and has plans for running water.

New House Spacious

In contrast to the three-room shack where as many as six members of the family slept in one tiny room, the new home is spacious, neat and attractive. It is beautifully located in a grove of pine trees. 9-13-47

The family plans to cultivate a good lawn. "It was like being hatched from an egg when we moved from the old house into the new one," the Rev. Mr. Hocutt declared.

As a result of the interest in home improvement in the county, led by the Rev. Mr. Hocutt, much progress has been made in the whole section. Three new homes, added repairs to 19 other existing buildings and other improvements have been made.

50b 1947

Housing (South Carolina)

Launch Negro Homes Project

Private Funds Back South Carolina Deal

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — Construction of a new low-cost Negro housing development by a private concern has been launched in the Colonial Heights section, according to an announcement made here last week by H. E. Bailey, state FHA director.

The housing project, to be developed at a cost of $275,000, is sponsored by B. T. Daly and financed by the First National bank with the FHA insuring the loan.

"This is the first project of such proportions and of this type for Negroes in South Carolina," Bailey said.

The development will consist of individual homes, each with a floor furnace, modern bathroom, hot water and other up-to-date conveniences. The streets in the area will be paved.

BRIEFLY TOLD

BELIEVE-IT-OR NOT RULING IN MEMPHIS

It's okay for white and colored persons to occupy the same dwelling in the Mississippi River metropolis, Memphis, Judge Francis Holmes ruled last week after Mrrs. Anna Rollin, of Chicago, sought to oust 34 white tenants from her duplex home there. Judge Holmes ruled that she needed only half of the dwelling and the other half could continue to be occupied by white families. An attorney for the white tenants, who sought to bar Mrs. Rollins from her property, located in a white neighborhood, said he would appeal.

50b 1947

Streets Named for Pioneers

HOUSTON--Principal streets in Houston's newest addition are named for prominent religious and civic figures of the city. Located just five miles from the Court House, the main street, Price's Drive, is a tribute to the Rev. M. L. Price.

Pleasant Street is a symbol of the contribution the Rev. S. A. Pleasants, pastor of St. John on Dowling, made to development of the badly needed home sites.

Streets are also named for Good Hope Baptist Church, C. H. Mainer, developer of the project; Mrs. M. E. Isaacs, veteran school teacher, who donated a site for St. Mary's Methodist Church; the Rev. Nathaniel Brown, and other prominent personalities and edificies.

The addition, developed to alleviate the menacing housing shortage in Houston, consists of 4,000 lots, and can be reached by going out Scott Street to Holmes Road.

Mr. Mainer said, to hurriedly relieve the critical housing conditions facing ex-service men, plans had been arranged to grant them complete loans to erect homes.

ALLOTTING HOMES TO WAR WORKERS REGARDLESS OF COLOR, CREED QUICKLY DISPELLED ANY FRICTION IN SOUTH

By Walter White in N. Y. Herald-Tribune

The Seattle Housing Authority in its sixth annual report has given the clearest and most courageous answer yet to the question of race in public housing. The successful pattern established there provides a model which, if followed by other housing authorities, can do more than almost any other step which could be taken to ease tensions and eventually provide as much of a solution as is human possible to the mounting racial and religious frictions which threaten America.

Before the war Seattle was chiefly known as a gateway through which the Northwest poured its abundant wealth of raw materials of lumber, fish, dairy products, furs, minerals and agriculture. The opening of the Boeing plants, in which the famous B-17s and B-29s were manufactured with incredible speed, the expansion of ship building and other war industries, caused Seattle's population to increase with sudden and enormous rapidity. Into the city poured men and women of every race, creed and color to work in its war plants. No American city faced a more acute housing problem.

The Seattle Housing Authority tackled this problem realistically. It determined from the outset that housing would be unsegregated and that available units were to be given to the applicant irrespective of race or creed on the basis of his need and of his value to the war effort. There were, of course, those who feared the results of such a policy, particularly since many of the emigrants were Southern whites. "An alert management frankly discussed its non-segregation policy with any resident who expressed an interest. or wanted a question answered," the Seattle Housing Authority report states.

ACCEPTED BY ALL

"Any sign of friction was quickly dispelled by this forthright policy. Problems were openly met, and tenants were quick to realize that all persons housed by the Seattle Housing Authority were equally essential in the important business of producing war goods. Management candidly expected each resident to behave with reasonable consideration for his neighbor, and residents responded intelligently to that expectation."

As a result, what might have been an explosive situation was quickly changed into a community pattern which was accepted by every one, including Southern whites who but recently had come from states like Mississippi.

It is hoped that the Congress in considering the Wagner-Taft-Ellender housing bill pay attention to the successful Seattle experiment and will not let itself be influenced by the prophets of hate and defeatism who declared that integrated racial housing cannot be achieved. One of the most unfortunate deterrents to solution of America's racial and religious problems is that instances of conflict, being more news worthy (because two men fighting always create more news than two men getting along peacefully together), are used to set the pattern. There are a surprising number of instances similar to the Seattle experiment where integrated public housing has been made successful because housing and municipal authorities have had the courage to oppose segregation and discrimination.

Charles Abrams in a recently published pamphlet, "Race Bias in Housing," points out that by Jan 1 1944, there were 325 public housing projects in the United States that provided for occupancy by both Negro and white tenants. A number of these are in cities like New York and Berkeley, Calif., and some of them in Southern and border states. In virtually every case Negro and white tenants have soon overcome any skepticism about their neighbors and have learned to live together in complete amity.

NORTH IS NOT BLAMELESS

One of the most serious fallacies of this problem of housing is the belief that the North is blameless, when, as a matter of fact, there is more segregation of Negroes north of the Mason and Dixon line than there is in the South. The United States Supreme Court having outlawed city ordinances or state laws enforcing racial segregation, property holders' covenants prohibiting sale or rental to or occupancy by members of minority groups, of that property, have been the most evil method of confining Negroes in particualr and some other Americans to a lesser extent to slum ghettoes where exorbitant rates are charged for broken down property. It is out of these slums that the Bigger Thomases, so eloquently portrayed by Richard Whight in "Native Son," developed.

More jails is not the answer. The courage demonstrated by the Seattle Housing Authority and the success which has attended its efforts can do more good than all the repressive measures society can take. The Congress can do its part by promptly passing without cripling amendments the Wagner-Taft-Ellender bill with strong provisions in it that there shall be no discrimination in the expenditure of Federal funds for housing because of race, creed, color or national origin.

50b 1947

Housing (Wisconsin)

MILWAUKEE AIDING IN NEGRO PROGRESS

New York, N.Y. Times
Mon. 6-9-47

Leaders Disclose Widening of Employment—Mayor Tells of Steps in Housing Shortage

50 L (Wis.)

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILWAUKEE, June 8—Mayor John L. Bohn joined other community leaders today in defining the main problem brought about by Negro migration here as housing. They agreed that employment was still at a high peak.

The pre-war population of Negroes was about 12,000, but the present estimate is 16,000. The total population is 625,000, with many white persons now living outside the city limits in Milwaukee County.

Mayor Bohn said that the city was seeking legislation to obtain $1,750,000 for housing, "already earmarked" but held up by the war and present high costs of construction. This would make a small dent in the problem, he said, because "actually, the city needs about $25,000,000 for slum clearance," but, he added, "it would be doing something constructive."

He said that there would be no residential segregation. A few Negro families were revealed to reside in one of the two existing federally financed projects.

Mayor Bohn pointed out that the city, which has been without a bonded indebtedness for thirteen years, by a recent referendum has opened the way for needed community improvements.

Negro housing must be viewed as a part of the whole problem, he said, although he felt that their problem was the greatest of all minority groups.

Opportunities for Working

William V. Kelley of the local Urban League said that the war brought "progressive changes" in employment. The A. O. Smith Company, which now employs more than 700 Negroes in many skilled and unskilled jobs, employed none before the war. Mr. Kelley listed Allis-Chalmers, International Harvester and the tanneries of Pfister & Vogel, and Greenebaum as "old" employers of Negro labor.

He said that the Yellow Cab Company now employs eighteen Negro taxi drivers and the Checker Company, two, "without segregation or special stands." There are now four bus and trolley drivers. Seventeen Negro girls, and one veteran, a lineman, are employed by the telephone company. There have been some hirings by department stores, but mostly stock girls. Small dress shops now employ Negro saleswomen and dressmakers. Mon. 6-9-47

Mr. Kelley said that job increases had been in quantity, "but in quality, we still have a grievance, especially as regards our young educated boys and girls."

Wider opportunities in heavy industry only increase the problems of young people who are not suitable for this work, he went on, and the housing shortage will increase the social problems brought on by migration.

Hubert E. Dax, inspector of police, said that under Civil Service there are now four Negro policemen and one policewoman. He noted in recent years "an improvement in the quality of Negro applicants."

PORTER TURNS TIPS INTO GOOD CITIZENS

New York, N.Y.

Old Negro in Martinsville, Ind., Has All-White Club Keeping Boys Off Streets

50b Sun. 10-5-47

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 4 (AP)—Albert Merritt, a porter whose parents were slaves, is founder and president of an all-white boys' club. His tips at the Martinsville Sanitarium have kept it going for forty-four years.

Even the clubhouse, a small converted warehouse along the railroad tracks, was bought in 1926 with a $1,000 accumulation of nickels and dimes.

Albert Merritt's club gets no money from the community fund and has never had a large donation. The founder is a bachelor, living and eating at the sanitarium, and the club is his family.

Martinsville is a city of 5,000 persons with only one other Negro besides Mr. Merritt. The city has a few factories but no parks or playgrounds.

Juvenile delinquency has been a problem here for decades, but civic leaders credit Mr. Merritt with making a big cut in the number of "bad boys."

"Albert undoubtedly is one of Martinsville's most valuable citizens," says the Rev. Lee S. Jarrett, pastor of the Methodist Church. The Rev. J. D. MacDonald, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, says flatly that "no man has done as much for this community in the past decade as Albert Merritt."

The 75-year-old porter has worked at the sanitarium since 1902 and was a porter in Louisville before that.

He goes out of his way to avoid personal publicity and brushes off his hobby as "just tryin' to keep the little fellas out of the alleys at night."

His spare-time project started back in 1903 after a little boy ran up and cried on the porter's shoulder, saying some big boys had been stoning him. Sun. 10-5-47

Mr. Merritt told the boy a story about squirrel-hunting around his boyhood home at Woodburn, Ky. The boy came back for more stories and brought a friend.

At the suggestion of a woman patient at the sanitarium the porter set up the club and it soon had twenty members. They met on the curbstone for a time and then in an old barn. In twenty-three years Mr. Merritt had saved up enough money to buy the clubhouse. Later he obtained a vacant lot for a nominal sum and installed basketball goals and horseshoe stakes.

The man never knew the trained social worker's rules on how to make good citizens out of dubious material, but, somehow, those of the 1,500 members who have grown up have turned out respectable and some have become community leaders.

The boys do about as they please—mostly games and handicraft—except that their mentor won't let them smoke or swear.

The elderly porter wants two things for his boys. He wants them to have a place to play, and he has provided that. He also wants them to have a little money of their own, and that is where his tips have gone since he paid for the clubhouse. Patients "taking the waters" and other friends have helped. Mr. Merritt tries to give the twenty regulars a quarter a week.

Members have to be 12 years old, but swarms of younger boys use the club and get a dime a week when the porter is flush enough. He calls the younger boys "my loafin' class." He still tells stories to the little boys.

Mr. Merritt hauls the boys to swimming pools and movie theatres in a battered ten-year-old sedan. And every Sunday he takes a gang to church.

His next major objective is a station wagon, but the fund is not accumulating very fast.

50b 1947

New York

HARLEM PLANS LISTED

Political Leaders Quote Mayor on His Objectives There

Three Harlem political leaders announced yesterday in a joint statement that Mayor O'Dwyer had outlined to them at a conference at the Gracie Mansion on Saturday a five point program that would "serve as his objective for the balance of his term." They were Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. and two Democratic district leaders, Joseph Pinckney and Joseph Ford.

The program called for (1) increased police protection and better sanitation and hospital facilities; (2) additional low-cost housing developments, together with immediate reinspection of existing Harlem properties and compulsory removal of violations; (3) expanded health facilities in the area; (4) better school system equipment and personnel in Harlem, and improved educational conditions for Negroes throughout the city, and (5) the provision of jobs for the people of Harlem in all areas of the city.

The statement quoted the Mayor as saying he did not intend or desire that anyone be the boss of Harlem or any other section.

HAVEN FOR ALL RACES

St. Barnabas House

By ELIZABETH T. MEIJER

When you are walking on Mulberry street in New York on a bright and sunny day, you may see some children on the roof of a four story house swinging gaily on the swings or playing ball in a well-protected roof playground.

It is a bit high from the street to see children clearly, but when you enter the open door, you discover that your eyes did not deceive you and that you really saw children of all races playing there together.

For St. Barnabas House does not distinguish between a colored or a white child in distress. Any child is welcome if there is room—that is a problem.

Only a little over 50 children can be accomodated at one time, yet they could place several hundred if there was enough room.

The children are between the ages of 2 and 11 and are only there on a temporary basis, until either the home conditions improve (in case of sickness of the mother) or until a new foster home or permanent home is found.

Shelters Unmarried

St. Barnabas House shelters the unmarried mother and also many older women, who are beyond the age range of industrial jobs.

They too stay until a better solution is found for their future and find a happy secure home there in their time of anxiety.

St. Barnabas House was founded in 1864 by the N.Y. Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society as a shelter for destitute women and children.

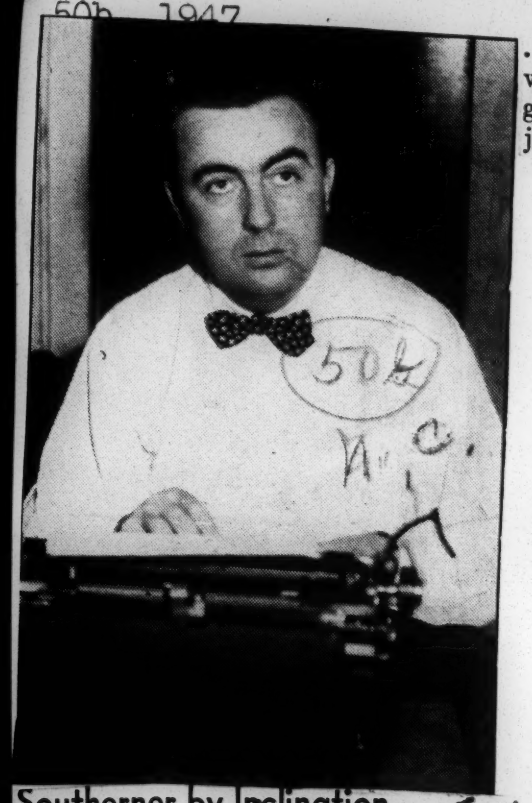
In 1878 John Jacob Astor built an additional house with a chapel for the use of St. Barnabas and another story was added to the first house.

The home is open day and night and was never closed. War brought special problems but St. Barnabas quickly adjusted itself.

Now the old houses are going to be torn down and a new St. Barnabas will arise on the same spot making a new happy home not for only 50 children but for many more, the workers hope.

50b 1947

North Carolina



. . . I am a Southerner by inclination as well as by virtue of two Confederate grandfathers, but it is high time we rejoined the Union."

Southerner by Inclination

Time Chicago, Ill

For 58 years the Charlotte (N. C.) *News* (circ. 62,000) has covered the Carolinas with its good intentions, exposing and opposing brutality to Negroes and chain gangs, working for better housing. Its campaigns brought it a measure of fame, but no great fortune. Since January, when a well-heeled syndicate of business tycoons took over, Carolinians have wondered whether the *News's* new owners would turn out to be too fat to fight.

This week they got a reassuring answer when Publisher Thomas L. Robinson appointed a new editor. His choice was Harry S. Ashmore, the *News's* associate editor, and one of the South's more realistic and readable editorial writers.

A decade ago, as a fresh-from-college reporter on the Greenville *Piedmont,* Ashmore got a big hand in the Carolinas by touring "the Deep North" to do a series on Tobacco Roads above the Mason-Dixon line. He took charge of the *News's* editorial page after serving as an infantry lieutenant colonel in Europe. His campaigns (for two-party politics, racial and religious tolerance, votes for Negroes, higher pay for teachers) have established him as neither a Yankee-lover nor a deep-dyed Southerner.

Time

Ashmore, who is 30 but looks older, tempers his enthusiasm for reform with consideration for the facts of Southern life. Says he: "We hope to avoid the usual Southernisms, [such as] undue sensitivity to outside criticism. . . . We will maintain, however, that the Southern white man is a member of a persecuted minority, constantly damned by U.S. liberals who ignore his considerable accomplishments.

Chicago, Ill

NEGRO GAINS NOTED IN PORTLAND, ORE.

The Times New York, N.Y.

Workers Gradually Accepted, but Strides Are Seen Slowed by Housing Segregation

5-12-47

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 11—A housing policy that tends to keep most Negroes in segregated areas and a lack of employment opportunities retard Negro development here, according to persons familiar with conditions. The city now has about 12,000 Negroes. In 1940 there were 1,934.

According to Dr. Denorval Unthank, a Negro physician, acceptance of Negro workers has been "slow" since the war. The main problem now is housing. He accused real estate interests of attempting to "confine us to predetermined areas."

Favorable Omens Noted

The success of one young Negro who passed the police examination with high grades, and who now rides in a patrol car with a white officer, had led young Negroes to see some hope in being trained, said the physician. The employment of two Negro school teachers, with the prospect of two more, was also a favorable omen.

Dr. Unthank, who came here from Kansas City in 1930, is a graduate of the University of Michigan and Howard University Medical School. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the Portland City Club, and is generally accepted as the leading Negro citizen.

He said that the appearance of Negro unskilled workers as shoeshine boys, hotel porters and as bus boys in some restaurants was "progress, though it might look very small to the person who has not lived long in Portland." He spoke of companies that now employ automobile cleaners, and department stores that had accepted Negro girls as stockroom employes. White-collar employment was small, but the attitude of white people was changing.

Bernard MacNab, of the Catholic Committee on Inter-Racial Practices, said citizens were willing to help the Negro in employment, but few were willing to step out in front. He told of an employer who said "it is still a question with me of what my customers will think."

Government Employers Aid

The Urban League, which has sought to open up white-collar jobs for Negroes, was mindful of the problems of the large number of unskilled workers, according to Edwin C. Berry, secretary of the league. He said government employers of skilled workers included the Bonneville Power Administration, the Department of Agriculture, State Employment Service, and the State Welfare Department. The Multnomah County Hospital, according to Mr. Berry, had thirteen Negro employes in all categories, including nursing, on an unsegregated basis.

He said that the school system maintained for the Vanport Housing project continued to employ about eight Negro school teachers, but declared the project encouraged the development of "one of our worst Negro ghettoes."

There was now less feeling against Negroes than at the close of the war, he said, and he attributed improved relations to the work of the churches and Negro organizations. The Oregon Federation of Churches had helped the employment effort, Mr. Berry recalled.

The lower house of the state legislature this year passed a resolution which would authorize the Department of Education to discourage discrimination against minority groups. Mr. Berry called this law "toothless and uninspired."

He said the local housing authority continued to bar persons of non-white races from permanent public housing projects. He reported that Negroes, veterans and non-veterans, were sent to projects that were designed for veterans.

Uncovered Workers Need Benefits, Report Shows

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-8-47

Stamp Plan Advocated to Check on Wages Earned Yearly at Seasonal or Day's Work

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Extension of coverage of old-age retirement benefits and survivors insurance under the Social Security Act to include farm laborers and domestics is recommended in the nnnual report of the Social Security Board recently transmitted to Congress. Sat. 3-8-47

The report explained that failure to cover agricultural workers in 1935 when the Social Security Act was passed and in 1938 when it was amended, was due to administrative problems created by many of the characteristics of their employment.

Agriculture Department surveys indicate that the average total annual cash family income, from all sources, of agricultural workers in 1940 ranged from $200 to $500, or slightly lesst than $100 a person.

Domestics' Problems Similar

Domestics were originally excluded from social security coverage because of anticipated administrative difficulties similar to those predicted for agricultural workers, the report said.

Exclusion of domestic sevice from social security, the report points out, affects chiefly women, who hold about 90% of the jobs in this field, and particularly colored women, who constitute almost half of all domestic workers.

"Laying aside sufficient funds from their current income for their old age or for dependent survivors is even moe difficult for them than it is for most workers now covered," the report said.

It pointed out that the relatively high wages paid household workers during the war stand in vivid contrast to the low earnings that have characterized household employment. Sat. 3-8-47

Stamp Plan Advocated

To overcome the difficulties of administering social security among agricultural and domestic workers, the adoption of a stamp pla,n such as has been used n foreign countries was recommendel in the report.

The stamp plan would take into consideration the seasonal earnings of agricultural workers and the small contributions from a relatively large number of employees for domestic workers, who are paid by the day.

Advisers on Security Aid Are All White

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Although a majority of two of the largest groups not covered by Social Security is colored, Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (Rep., Col.) week failed to name a colored person to an advisory council of 17 to study proposals for expanding Social Security benefits. Sat.

The groups involved are farmers and agricultural workers, domestic workers, State and Federal government employees, self-employed and employees of charitable institutions. 3-11-47

Senator Millikin, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, named Edward R. Settinius Jr., former Secretary of State, chairman of the advisory council which was authorized by the Senate "to make a full and complete investigation" of Social Security.

GOOD NEIGHBOR FEDERATION

In East Harlem an important program of social work among people of many races and religions goes on daily and throughout the year under the auspices of the Good Neighbor Federation. This agency, with a full-time staff of eleven, of whom nine are professional social workers, has a record of more than forty years' service. Good Neighbor Federation has not only a capable staff; it has a plant valued at $500,000, and is situated in an area that greatly needs the type of service it ably performs.

Poverty, juvenile delinquency, health conditions that cry out for attention, racial tensions—all these present problems with which the federation copes. Recreation, health instruction, education and training in the manual arts are major phases of the program carried out throughout day and evening. About 1,000 persons are served in various ways throughout the year, and the number may rise to 1,500 this winter. The program is carried on "without regard to race, creed or color," and the budget for it is about $50,000 a year. The federation operated at a deficit of $25,000 during the last fiscal year, made up out of slender capital resources. It draws some small support from the Greater New York Fund, but otherwise depends largely for continuance on the generosity of individuals who see the value of the useful work it does. Membership contributions of $10 up are invited, but any assistance, large or small, is welcome. Edmund A. Prentis is president of the federation, which is at 115 East 106th Street, New York 29.

HOLDS TOP POST—Mrs. Boggs Mann, social work expert of Cincinnati, is the first Negro to be appointed in a top professional capacity at the famed neurological institute, Columbia Presbyterian hospital in the heart of Washington Heights, New York City. Mrs. Mann holds the post of "supervisor of the training unit for psychiatric social work students" and has graduate students of all races in their advanced placement from Columbia university and Fordham university school of social work. Sat. 8-30-47

Social Workers Elect Prattis

PITTSBURGH — (ANP) Delegates to the group work division of the Federation of Social agencies set an important precedent for social agencies throughout the country when they elected P. L. Prattis newspaperman to serve as their chairman for the coming year.

The action of division delegates from Pittsburgh youth agencies, including both public and Comunity Chest supported, was no token honor.

Prattis has served for three years on special study committees of the group and been official representative on many occasions.

As division chairman, the Pittsburgh editor will work closely with youth recreation and guidance agencies in furthering their efforts to break down interracial and intercultural tensions through programs for children, youth and adults.

The Federation of Social Agencies, through which the division operates, receives funds from the Community Chest of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, as do many of the agencies in the division.

Prattis has served for three years on the executive committee of dentistry, University of Pittsburgh. L. E. Van Kirk, dean of the school of denistry, University of Pittsburgh. He has been instrumental in carrying out the budgeting program of the agencies in the division, has

Hope in Southern Progressivism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ESTES KEFAUVER
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 5, 1947

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include an article of the New York Times magazine section of February 2, written by Ellis Arnall, distinguished and able former Governor of Georgia which is thought provoking and worthy of consideration by those interested in political and economic trends.

The article is as follows:

Liberalism in the United States is in transition. Some of its fervor and enthusiasm has waned. The impact of the war upon American habits of thought was less, perhaps, than most Americans believe, but the war served to focus American eyes upon goals other than domestic affairs; and because liberalism is a realistic political faith, it tends to concentrate its efforts upon the domestic front. Moreover, a great many liberals are tired men, physically, spiritually, and mentally, and feel a little unequal to the task of combatting the increase of cynicism among the people.

It seems apparent that cynicism, pervading the entire public's attitude, will be the same menace to American welfare after World War II as after World War I. It is discernible in the indifference of the public to the social tensions implicit in the economic chaos of postwar America. It is evidenced by the rising incidence of juvenile delinquency. It is recorded politically in the trend toward a ruinous normalcy and, in foreign affairs, in the complete absence of a coherent policy. It is expressed in the rebirth of the hate-mongering organizations, some of them potent allies of the Axis before Pearl Harbor, when they were driven underground.

The South is a paradox, whether studied economically, emotionally, or intellectually. Because it is a paradox the paradox of growth of liberalism in an era of reaction occurs there more easily than elsewhere in our common country. This is true despite such developments as the current dispute over the succession to the Governorship of my own State of Georgia. Liberalism will be strengthened there by the fight it has been compelled to make against the forces of reaction.

Temporarily, as an aftermath of weariness and apathy, many liberal elements in the United States have compromised with reaction. The cycle of future events in the Nation can be forecast with reasonable accuracy. There will be a brief interval of inaction, followed by some 8 years of reaction, culminating in a degree of economic collapse, which will act as a stimulus to liberal initiative. In that resurgence of liberalism the South will take the initiative in the Nation, simply because its liberal faith is very deeply rooted and because the economic cycle will operate more rapidly within its borders.

It is not a concession to the cynicism of the day to recognize the effect of economic stimuli upon the public's political and social thinking. There are not many people who spend their time in an examination of moral problems. They are busy with the daily routine of birth and burial, bread making and barter. But it is wholly natural to seek the cause of an effect, and the South will see the results of reaction more quickly than the rest of America. For that matter, the South already is seeing those results. The cotton farmer finds himself in distress, because the markets neither of America nor of the world are free or controlled, but a mixture of the two recklessly established for expediency without regard for the future welfare of all the people.

But the fact that the South more quickly will see the results of national folly is the lesser of the two reasons. Far stronger is the fact that the South has a tradition of liberalism with greater continuity than any other section of the United States.

Since 1796 liberalism has been the dominant political philosophy of the South. This was not always galvanized into political action, of course. There is a segment of the South that reserves the name of Bourbon, although its influence has never been as consequential as many have believed.

For a comprehension of the future of liberal thought in the South a review of the South's contribution in the past is essential. Continuing until the present, the members of the judicial branch of the Federal Government who thought in terms of human rights were chiefly from the South, with the exceptions of four quite recent justices—Holmes, Brandeis, Cardozo, and Stone. Within the past half century the most vigorous voice raised in the United States Senate on behalf of a moral concept of American relations with other peoples was that of Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia, and his voice was raised at a time when even Indiana's Beveridge could delude himself with cheap sophistries as to the "manifest destiny" that justified the rape of the Philippines.

The most vigorous native-radical movement in American history, since the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian revolutions, was that of the Populists, and the Ocala Platform still stands as a progressive milestone.

It is not, therefore, exceptional that, more recently, while Nebraska was replacing a Norris with a WHERRY, the least vocative liberal of the deep South's States was replacing a "Cotton Ed" Smith with a JOHNSTON, and the South was retaining BARKLEY, HILL, and PEPPER at their posts in spite of opposition stimulated, to a very great degree, by external influences.

Because of the colonialism that has afflicted the South, especially since 1876, when the Bourbon Brigadiers acquiesced in the electoral commission fraud in return for a restoration of self-government in the South in the form of an actual return of themselves to power, a glance is required at the relationship between southern reactionaries and the forces engaged in exploiting the South's human and natural resources.

It is readily knowledgeable that the reactionary uses the hate merchant as his tool.

The South has more than a fair share of these merchants of hate. They are financed, in general, outside its borders.

A glance at the admitted list of campaign contributors to almost any of the more easily identified demagogue-reactionary southern politicans will show that the money comes from non-residents or from lobbying representatives of non-residents. That most ingenuous of frauds, the American Democratic National Committee, founded admittedly for the purpose of defeating the expressed will of the people in a national election, operated almost entirely in the South. But the men who backed its operations financially were not southern.

The Ku Klux Klan, in each of its lives since it was dreamed up some 80 years ago, has known where to pass the hat. Its most effective hat-passing was in 1928, in the Presidential campaign. The native Fascist groups of the South always disclose, sooner or later, that their dissemination of hate is in the interest of outside exploiters, interested in retaining the South in a colonial status and willing to utilize racial tensions for that purpose. So thorough has been this exposure that it needs no documentation here.

But although hate-mongering is profitable alike to the fuehrers of such organizations and to the demagogic politician, it is almost always necessary for the latter to make a profession of liberal faith in some degree, even in those Southern States that have a definitely conservative atmosphere. Despite campaigns that reeked of racial bitterness, against campaigners who were experienced and wily, in the face of enormous campaign funds, liberals won many battles in the South in 1946. "Big Jim" Folsom, of Alabama, showed the way. Thurmond, of South Carolina, is definitely progressive. The reactionaries won few State House offices anywhere in the South, actually; and when they did win they usually postured as extreme liberals.

Georgia is a fair example. The liberal candidates swept all the minor contests, but, although obtaining a plurality of popular votes, lost the governorship because of the electoral system peculiar to the State. Nevertheless, although vigorously fanning the flames of racial prejudice, the winning candidate made some commitments most unusual for a reactionary. He made solemn pledges to expand further Georgia's expenditures for education, already the highest proportionate to income in the Nation; to subsidize a public hospital in every county seat; to increase old-age and dependent-children benefits; and to provide a quarter billion dollars of rural post roads during the next 4 years.

This does not mean that the damage that will be done to the South by reactionaries, by rabble-rousers, and by demagogs will not be considerable in the next few years. All kinds of misfits, and worse, will win the elections on occasions, in the South and elsewhere, in years to come.

Indeed, although the transient national trend toward conservatism is felt in the South at the moment, and has resulted happily in some instances in replacing arrant demagogs by conservatives, who at best are able and sincere and at worst only stuffed shirts, the South still has grave problems involving the simultaneous eradication of the personal machines of the demagogs and the election of a sound liberal movement not too narrowly parochial.

It must be granted that political liberalism in the South places an unusual emphasis upon the liberation of the Southern States from a colonial system. Since the South is condemned to a one-crop agriculture in the main and retarded in the development of any adequate industrial establishment by relentlessly enforced economic discrimination; the southern liberal is immediately concerned with the problem of economic equality for all sections of the Nation and for all its citizens.

There is an element of self-interest in this approach to the fundamental issue in national politics, but that does not affect its validity. Economic freedom is essential to a continuation of political freedom everywhere in the world.

In the next upsurge of liberalism in America, the choice inevitably will be between decentralization of production on some rational basis and complete centralization of Government to counterbalance central economic control. The liberals of the South will be the major spokesmen for the theory of genuinely free competitive enterprise.

The southern liberal, likewise, sees international problems in better perspective than anyone else in America, except perhaps the people of the Pacific coast. While the Middle West, far from the oceans, thinks deludedly in terms of a new isolationism, the East seems to have clutched to its busom the fetish of some new balance-of-power system, disregarding the fact that such systems always result in a testing of the balance by means of war.

Indeed, it was hardly an accident that the outstanding American envoy of our time, Josephus Daniels, was a North Carolina editor. The brilliance of his achievement in Mexico laid the real foundation for any successes we won in Latin America, and contributed inestimably to the winning of the war. Daniels viewed our Mexican relations from the same vantage point that Georgia's Bacon, three decades before, had examined the consequences of American imperialism.

Here again, the South's advantage seems to stem from its long exclusion from the Union, which it is seeking, despite obstacles, to reenter. Southern leaders are effectively barred from national office, except in the fields of foreign affairs and the judiciary. The asserted southern effectiveness in Congress is a fallacy, although some southern Senators through exceptional talents have attained influence; the southern membership in the House, however, presents another picture. Many Members with seniority, regrettably, come from districts where reduced voting lists and outside interference lead very frequently to the choice of men hardly representative of the section; the more vigorous, younger figures in the southern delegations have little opportunity to assume leadership.

Yet, for all that, the ablest critic of legislative methods, who contributed most to a reorganization of congressional techniques, is ESTES KEFAUVER, of the Tennessee delegation.

Perhaps, paradoxically, the injustice of keeping the South remote from the main currents of American political life for 80 years may prove ultimately profitable to the country. It has developed in the South a critical approach to political problems, which the southerner can view with a certain amount of detachment because nobody intends to listen to his views or will permit him to intrude upon a solution. But in the turning toward liberalism next time, some decade away, the southern voice will be heard.

To think of liberalism exclusively in political terms, however, is to do the liberal an injustice. Although the southerner might be mistaken for a political animal, in the sense that a Marxian philosopher might think of all of us as economic animals, it would be an error as egregious as thinking of the South exclusively in terms of magnolia-scented plantations or battered hovels.

The southerner likes politics; it provides relaxation, barbecues, a frequent good show and an endless topic of street-corner conversation; but he does not live for it entirely, any more than other inhabitants of our country.

Liberalism in the South, as elsewhere, can express itself in a general attitude toward the social organism. For example, in the field of education, the South presents to the entire Nation an example of a people who act upon the premise that an educated citizenry is essential to a healthy democracy.

Despite its poverty, the South is spending far more proportionately upon education than any other section. Georgia and North Carolina, especially, are giving the common schools an unusual measure of financial support. In Georgia, the sums made available to the common schools for teachers' salaries were increased 126 percent in the last 4 years. In North Carolina, the budget for Negro schools in 1945 exceeded the entire budget for all schools 40 years before.

Liberalism in the South has a practical, realistic economic expression, best evidenced in the widespread assistance given to the minority race in acquiring land ownership. It is a striking contradiction of mistakenly held opinions that the percentage of Negro tenant farmers is smaller than that of white tenant farmers in the Southeast.

The South goes into the forthcoming era of reaction in better economic condition than in 1920, and, since the poverty of the South lies at the base of all its ills, the South will emerge from the apparently inevitable boom-and-bust era in a more wholesome condition than in 1929. Economic and national defense arguments are so strong in favor of decentralization that the period of colonialism is doomed. Industrial growth will act as a further spur upon liberalism in the South.

Quietly the liberals are making progress. The neo-Fascist hired help of the exploiters are by open defiance of the law frightening natural conservatives into a liberal position. The acceleration of the economic cycle will focus southern attention upon the costliness of reaction to the social system and to the individual citizen. The southern press, independent to an unusual degree and preponderantly liberal, as was evidenced by its 90 percent support of liberal candidates in Georgia in 1942 and 1946, will continue its work of education.

When the next testing comes, something like a decade away, the South will be the sectional core of American liberalism, as it was in 1800 and 1828. In the meantime, southern liberals will not only continue to fight, but to win their local battles more frequently with each passing year and each election.

Southern 'Concessions'

Gentlemen:

I'm not Southern. That is, I wasn't born here, if that is what being a Southerner is. But I'm sick of so much "Hats Off To Henry" stuff. I haven't anything against Henry Wallace either, except that his admirers will probably crucify him.

What I want to say is this. Henry Wallace, or no man alive, could have seated Negroes and whites together in the South if the whites had not wanted to be seated with them! I don't know why the North keeps on riding the South so. Why don't you give Southerners credit for what they themselves are trying to do to make the one world one? You won't believe it, of course, but this isn't the first time whites and blacks have been in the same meetings together. Why should you make Wallace such a hero! Don't people who make concessions themselves deserve some credit for being versatile enough to take progress when it comes.

MRS. FLORA MURRAY, R. N.

Rome, Ga.

Good News From the South

Daily Worker

GOOD NEWS for democracy is coming from the South these days. From the tobacco fields and factories of North Carolina to the Texas plains, bourbon white supremacy rule is being challenged.

Ten thousand Negro workers, supported by a growing number of white co-workers, are entering their third week of strike against the monarch of North Carolina's tobacco industry Reynolds, producer of Camels and Prince Albert.

For the first time since Reconstruction days, a Negro, Rev. Kenneth R. Williams, sits in the city council of Winston-Salem. This development can be traced directly to the political maturity of the Negro and white tobacco workers organized in the CIO. Daily hundreds of new Negro voters are registering as a result of the tobacco workers' drive.

In South Carolina, where a Negro Secretary of State, Francis L. Cardozo, once framed laws which brought democracy to the entire South for the first time, 31 lynchers of a young Negro today stand in the prisoners' dock.

Outside the court a struggle for democracy and justice is under way. Mill owners and landlords in and around Greenville, the trial city, are reportedly raising funds in defense of the self-confessed lynchers. At the same time, a large part of the citizenry—Negro and white—are pushing for convictions.

New York, N.Y.

Further south, in Florida, the state legislature has just rejected a "white primary" bill.

And in Texas Jimcrow education is being challenged by a Negro student, Herman Marion Sweatt, in a fight backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. White students at the University of Texas, from whose law school Sweatt was barred, have established a branch of the NAACP on the campus to aid in the struggle.

There's good news from the South. But the people are fighting an entrenched machine rule. And if the news is to continue good; if the struggles in which the people of the South are now engaged are to reach victory—then they must have the support of the country as a whole.

Labor, liberal, Negro, church and fraternal groups, especially in northern industrial centers, should reach out the hand of solidarity to the embattled Negroes and their progressive white allies.

This is the way to make the flow of good news permanent.

Fed-S 10-47

The South Steps Forward

Ellis Arnall in the Christian Science Monitor

Times Dispatch

THE SOUTH of today and the South of tomorrow rightly will draw from the rich heritage of the South of yesterday. But tomorrow's South, its people feel, will hold new potentials for individual opportunity, because many of the economic obstacles to a sound social system will be eliminated.

Richmond, Va.

There is nothing wrong with America that democracy cannot cure. There is nothing wrong with the South that cannot be traced to the chronic poverty of the section, a poverty that is as much a state of mind as it is a physical fact.

Jun 1-14-47

The South is exploited; therefore it feels poor to an extent that even surpasses its actual want of money, credit, consumers' goods, and opportunity for gainful employment by its citizens.

If the war years did little toward decentralizing American industry, they disclosed the acute need for such decentralization. And although the South paid, as always it has, its external debts through terrific sacrifices of natural resources and rid itself largely of private debt at the enormous cost of its citizens accepting less money for more work than in other parts of America, at least the Southern States and, a large part of its people are able to go into the postwar era with a more optimistic outlook.

Anyone who observes the present economic scene in the United States must realize that the anticipated depression already is here; indeed, that it has been here since early Summer of 1946.

The current depression, although it will be accompanied by some distress for the cotton farmers of the Old Belt, has begun in the industrial areas, and the agricultural areas will be unaffected for a period sufficient to permit it to be checked provided prompt measures to achieve a decentralization of industry are undertaken by both government and private enterprise.

The South moves into the next business cycle with a smaller burden of debt than in all its history, and with a more general distribution of savings than it has ever known.

Since tradition, selfishness, and the waste inherent in the discriminatory freight-rate system of the nation joined to make its war industries assume an obviously transient pattern, with shipbuilding predominating, Southern plants and Southern workers were "reconverted" with unusual speed.

Obviously, it is easier to reconvert a plant that had stood idle unconverted to war use, than to reconvert one that received war contracts and had to have its equipment changed.

Obviously, employees of a shipyard who knew in advance that they would have to find other employment immediately the war emergency ended were better equipped psychologically for the end of war than employees who worked on war contracts in plants usually identified with civilian production.

Jun 1-14-47

In order to trade with Latin America, the Southern ports must be utilized. Optimistic as I am about the inevitability of Georgia's victory in its historic suit to end the freight-rate monopoly, fair freight rates might be delayed otherwise, but would arrive in time simply because industrialists in America must do business with the countries south of us through the Southern ports or lose their competitive position in world trade to European nations.

Finally, for the first time in 70 years the political temper of the people is favorable to Southern economic aspirations. The people recognize that free enterprise means a market free of monopoly, and they mean to have it.

Any political party that endeavors to give lip service to free enterprise while permitting the stifling of competition is doomed to disastrous defeat.

Americans realize, also, that in a world that must be one world or none we must have one country or we shall have none. They are through with colonialism in America.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
July 1, 1947

Youth Program To Be Launched Among Negroes

Plans for organizing a good will program for the Negro youth of St. Petersburg were announced yesterday by the Rev. W. R. Fairley of Jacksonville, who already has been instrumental in the setting up of such programs in Jacksonville, Orlando and Daytona Beach.

Rev. Fairley, a Tuskegee graduate and ordained Baptist minister, said the program would be centered around meetings at Campbell park the nights of July 13-14 when he will lecture on "The Good Will of the Southland" and a program of entertainment will be presented.

A committee of Negro business and civic leaders and ministers will be organized, he said to continue the program throughout the vear in public meetings lectures, recreational and educational forums.

Rev. Fairley is the founder of the Universal Good Will league of America and the author of several books including, "The Good Will of the Southland," soon to be published. He said the aim of the league is to prove to the South that both Negroes and whites can solve their own problems if left alone and not agitated by outside forces which do not appreciate or understand the particular problems as they exist here.

50b 1947

The South (Southern Association of Science and Industry)

RALPH McGILL

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

Where Have You Been All This Time?

Wed. 7-23-47

I had to laugh.

This Associated Press story started off as follows:

"A good many Southerners recently were jolted rudely out of their dreams of magnolias, hoopskirts and the 'old manse.'

"The jolt came from an exclusively Southern organization, the Southern Association of Science and Industry, and perhaps was all the rougher for that fact.

"Under the chairmanship of Thomas C. Boushall, President of the Bank of Virginia at Richmond, an SASI committee said:

"Southerners are somewhat given to platitudinous observation, rather than specific and dynamic action.

"In Southern programs, the South is experiencing a multiplicity of mediocrity, rather than achievement in any degree of greatness.

"A loyalty to the traditions of the South interferes with Southern zeal to solve Southern problems.

"Southerners are concerned with State loyalties above regional accomplishments.

"A narrowness of view and selfishness of purpose are tending to defeat the elevation of the South as a whole.

"With that indictment, Boushall's committee went on to say:

"'We find that the 15 Southern States have a population equal to that of Great Britain. Few people realize that we are three times as numerous as Canadians. Are we not, then, 40,000,000 strong, equally capable of organizing our economic and social resources?'"

Now, that is exactly what a number of persons have been saying, and for which they got damned as "liberals."

That's what persons who love the South, and want to help it correct its deep-seated and well-known ailments, have been saying and for which they have been maligned for "selling out to the Yankee magazines."

Wed. 7-23-47

That's exactly what those persons who know the great capability of the South for generosity, nobility and greatness, have been saying . . . only to be abused by ignorant persons who shouted, "If that's the way you feel why don't you leave and go up there with the Yankees?"

Who? So, I had to laugh. What is the Southern Association of Science and Industry and, more important, who belongs to it?

A collection of newspaper writers?
College professors?
The Henry Wallace fringe?
No, not at all.

The SASI is an organization with headquarters in Richmond, Va., which is seeking to mobilize the best brains in the South for an all-out attack on Southern problems.

The roster of its general staff reads like a "Who's Who" of Southern leaders in education, industry and agriculture—men such as Dr. George D. Palmer, Professor of Organic Chemistry at the University of Alabama and author of "The Introduction to the Atom."

Others are Homer Pace, Vice President of the South Carolina Power Company, Charleston, S. C.; Dr. Howard Odum, of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Milton H. Fies, consulting engineer of Birmingham, Ala.; M. C. McGown, President of United Gas Company, Shreveport, La.; Lloyd C. Bird, President of Phipps & Bird, Inc., Richmond, and Thomas W. Martin, President of the Alabama Power Company. These are but a few, and the recruiting has just begun.

The SASI is patterned after the New England Council, and is financed by contributions from individuals, industrial corporations and associations.

Resources For years I have been one of those writing and joining others in forums to say what the committee of bankers, power company officials, and businessmen are now saying to the South:

"The South is potentially rich; but since it can't get its gold to market it remains poor. In this region there are one-third of the mineral riches of the United States, one-fifth of the bituminous coal, two-thirds of the oil, two-thirds of the natural gas, one-half the marble, 97 percent of the phosphates, 99 percent of the sulphur, 40 percent of the forests, 100 percent of the turpentine and resin, and so much iron ore and salt that the amount is estimated not in tons but in cubic miles.

"In addition, the South has 50 percent of the nation's farms on which is produced 90 percent of the cotton, 100 percent of the cane sugar, 87 percent of the rice, 100 percent of the peanuts, 30 percent of the soybeans, 66 percent of the tobacco, 48 percent of the citrus fruits, and 94 percent of the sweet potatoes.

"For all its wealth, the South still has the lowest per capita income of any section of the nation—less than $1,000 annually."

The big idea is to attack the Southern problems, says the committee, with research and self-examination.

Wed. 7-23-47

About Time Well, it's about time. Of course, all the writing and talking that has gone on has not been in vain. Great change has come, and for the better.

But it is true that all this time a great portion of the financial and industrial leadership of the South has not helped with it—but has been a drag or an out-and-out opposition.

The committee, probably not wishing to get off in a controversy, ignored the Negro's place in the problem.

Some of our politicians have fooled a lot of people. And publishers of little hate sheets have helped with the fooling.

You cannot avoid the fact that if we can give the Negro in the South enough education and training to do a skilled job—and then give him a job—that the South would remove much of the reason for its poverty. And if we don't do it we will remain frustrated and poor.

The same thing applies to the Negro farmer . . . and there are more Negro farmers than there are Negro city workers in the South. Many more.

Unless he can be made into a community asset, a citizen able to trade at the stores and earn his own way, we won't solve the problem.

And, whether some people like it or not, he is a citizen and the qualified Negro will have to be given the vote.

This is not social equality. This is plain horse sense.

And it cannot be escaped, any more than the fact that two and two make four.

So, I greet the committee with three rousing cheers and say, "Where have you been for so long?"

SOUTH IS INDICTED FOR PROGRESS LAG

N.Y. Times N.Y.N.

Science, Industry Group Urges Economic and Social Advance

Population Size Warrants

ATLANTA, July 19 (AP)—Many a Southerners recently were jolted rudely out of their dreams of magnolias, hoopskirts and the "old manse."

Sun. 7-20-47

The jolt came from an exclusively Southern organization, the Southern Association of Science and Industry, and, perhaps, was all the rougher for that fact.

Under the chairmanship of Thomas C. Boushall, president of the Bank of Virginia at Richmond, a committee of the association said:

Southerners were somewhat given to platitudinous observation rather than specific and dynamic action.

The N.Y. Times

In Southern programs the South was experiencing a multiplicity of mediocrity rather than achievement in any degree of single greatness.

N.Y. N.Y.

A loyalty to the traditions of the South interfered with Southern zeal to solve Southern problems.

Southerners were concerned with State loyalties above regional accomplishments.

A narrowness of view and selfishness of purpose both were tending to defeat the elevation of the South as a whole.

With that indictment Mr. Boushall's committee went on to say:

"We find that the fifteen Southern States have a population equal to that of Great Britain. Few people realize that we are three times as numerous as Canadians. Are we not then, forty million strong, equally capable of organizing our economic and social resources?"

Seeks to Revitalize South

The association, in its campaign to revitalize the South, sought initially:

1. To improve education in the South so that its boys and girls could get adequate training in research and science in Southern institutions.

Sun. 7-20-47

2. To create an appreciation by Southerners of the opportunities and resources offered by the South.

3. To inventory Southern resources.

To achieve these goals "the ablest staff the South can produce has been marshaled," the association said.

Part of the staff, a committee on industrial progress, headed by M. L. Wilson of Atlanta, already had submitted a partial report. This report stated:

"Last year was the greatest year of industrial development which the South has ever known. The number of new industries make a well diversified line of products a number of which were not made in the South before.

"In 1935 the seventeen Southern States (Maryland to Texas) had 34,143 industrial plants. This total increased to 44,779 by 1945. The number of employes in this same period increased from 1,563,000 to 3,103,000. The value of products from these plants increased from $7,500,000,000 to $20,600,000,000."

Extensive Research Cited

Research, the committee continued, was now being carried out by nearly every State university in the South, and in addition recent years had seen private research laboratories come into being—including the Southern Research Institute at Birmingham, the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlotteville, Va., and the Herty Foundation at Savannah.

The association, however, was not limiting its field of endeavor exclusively to industry. A committee under Dean Paul Chapman of the University of Georgia's School of Agriculture recently submitted a preliminary report which found a need for:

1. Increased use of power and improved farm machinery.
2. Establishment of efficiency great as agricultural industries which are essential for maximum production and efficient marketing of products of diversified farming."
3. Specifications for establishing and operating agricultural industries and services.

In this connection the committee proposed research on the development of agricultural processing and chemurgic plants.

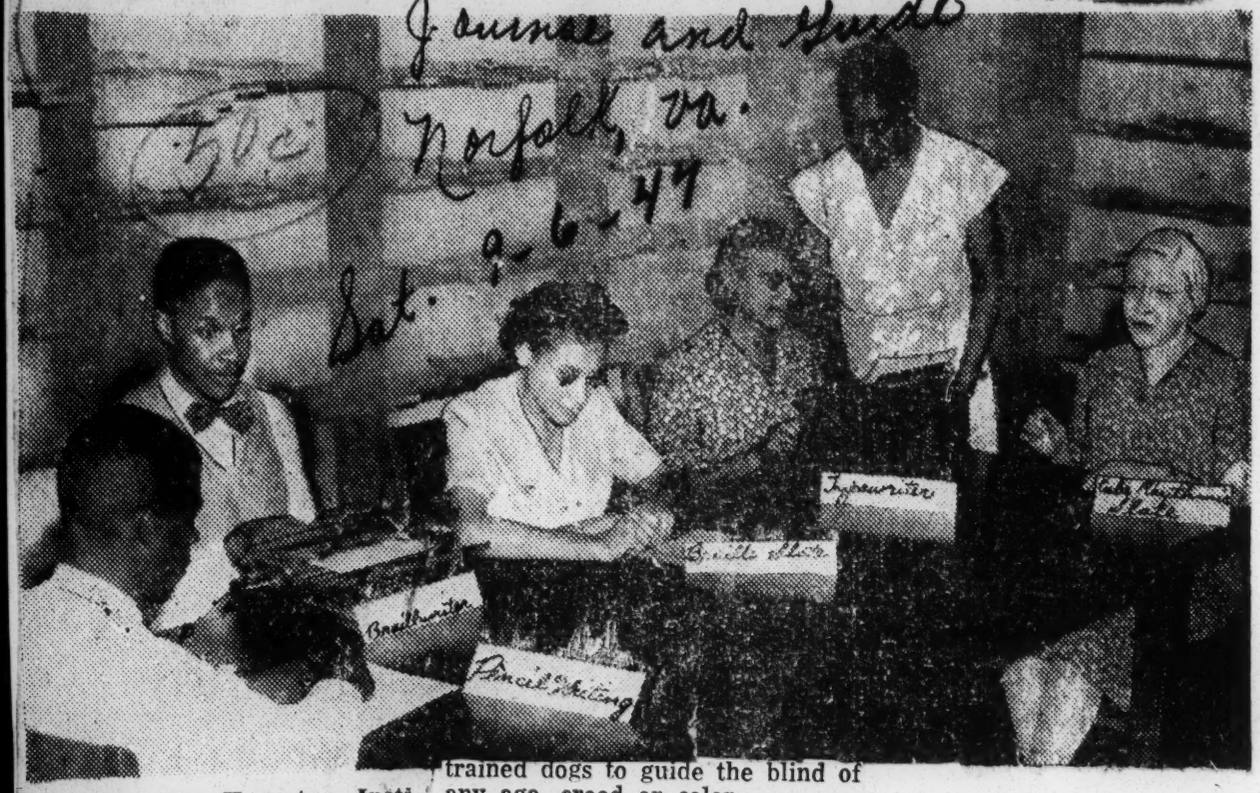
Of the third need the committee observed:

"No major cotton growing State has ever has provided enough employment opportunities to insure jobs for all members of its labor force; the South's net loss from intersectional migration is now around 3,000,000. No field for employment offers opportunity for expansion as agricultural industries

50c 1947 The Blind

Teachers Demonstrate Tools Used In Schools for Blind

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
9-6-47
Sat.



Teachers in Hampton Institute summer session classes for the blind demonstrate appliances used in teaching in schools for the blind. Hampton was host Aug. 18-19 to a conference of the National Society of Special Education.--The demonstrators and the tools whose use they are illustrating are, left to right: George McClendon, Georgia Academy for the Blind, pencil; George Jenkins, Chicago, Ill., Braille writer; Miss Ernestine Archie, Piney Woods School, Miss., Braille slate; Mrs. Carrie B. Enzer, co-founder of the Atlanta Metropolitan Association for the Colored Blind, Atlanta, Ga., typewriter; Mrs. Anna B. Jones, Virginia State School for Deaf and Blind, Hampton looking on; and Miss Alberta Jones, School for Deaf and Blind, Spartanburg, S. C., cube rhythmic

Seeing-Eye Dogs Free for Blind

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO (ANP)—An appeal for assistance in getting applications from blind persons interested in obtaining a seeing-eye dog was received by the Associated Negro Press here last week from the Master Eye Foundation.

The foundation is a non-sectarian, non-profit group, founded and operated for the sole purpose of providing thoroughbred, properly trained dogs to guide the blind of any age, creed or color.

At present, the foundation has more dogs available than it has applicants, and would like to hear from blind persons who would want them. They are given to blind people without any charge of any kind. 9-22-47

Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, Chicago, is president of the foundation whose directors include Don Ameche and Frank Sinatra, famous movie stars. Applications should be sent to Master Eye Foundation, Box 441, Minneapolis, Minn.; or to 31 E. Congress St., Chicago 5, Ill.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

STAFF CONFERENCE FOR THE BLIND—Several times during the year the staff meets to discuss cases and problems. Prof. P. J. Woods, Supervisor of training and activities, is discussing a case of a new client while Mrs. R. Taylor Jackson, acting director, and Mrs. Carrie B. Enezer, Home Teacher, take notes on the case. Miss Frances Lakes is clerk. Sun. 2-16-47

Association For Blind In Far-Reaching Program Here

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

BY RUTH E. CORNELIUS

Since 1943 the Atlantans efforts in behalf of the blind of the community have materialized into a real organization having a far-reaching and beneficial program.

It was in 1943, that P. J. Wood, present supervisor of the training program, was influential in bringing together some of the city's blind into a social club and called in Warren E. Cochrane, executive secretary of the YMCA, who took charge of the Christmas Party for the group. Sun. 2-16-47

Mr. W. E. Cochrane with his farvision invited other sighted citizens to serve as a steering committee for the club of the blind. In this new group was Mrs. Wallace Van Jackson who had served in Richmond, Va., in organizational work for the blind and became chairman of the 1943 steering committee.

OVERALL PROGRAM

Now the committee drew up an overall program including recreation, worthy use of leisure time training (educational and vocational) home service and visitation and became known as the Atlanta Association for Adult Blind and Friends' Committee. which later became the Metropolitan Association for Colored Blind and was granted a charter in 1944.

The present program of the association ties in the division of rehabilitation of the State Department in that the association gives a pre-orientation service. The newly blind or those blind over a long period are tested by the association for adaptability, honesty, etc. If the results are favorable the individual is recommended for employment or vocational on-the-job training. Mr. Wood made many contacts for the department for this service.

With the department of Public Welfare constant and affable contacts are maintained through the home visitation and service. Between 25 and 30 persons are visited each week by Mr. Wood and Mrs. Carrie B. Enzer, blind supervisor and worker of the association.

Application for financial assistance was made to the Atlanta Planning Council this did not come however, the council did make a study which revealed that there was a definite need for financial help. The association feels that the council did make a worthy contribution by conducting a study which showed the acute need.

An appeal was made to City Council and that body appropriated $300 for two years to ward the support of the blind.

The blind who make apjlication to the rehabiliation department and are found ineligible are referred to the Metropolitan Association, an organization which takes all blind regardless of character; if the applicant is blind, the association accepts him. The association does work toward respectability.

AGENCY HELP

The Auburn Branch of Carnegie Library was one of the first institutions that became interested in the blind. The blind group out grew the facilities there, however, one meeting a month is still held there. Mrs. Annie McPheeters conducts a reading hour. Students of the School of Libray Science cooperate in this program.

Each yea rthe Butler Street Y. M. C. A. sponsors a Christmas party and an outdoor picnic.

Within the association the members are encouraged to save a part o fearnings or gifts. They have a each other in sicknesstraojd,SUA Christmas Savings Club and they help each other in sickness or need.

Mrs Enzer, blind, has had advanced training in the Wisconsin School for the Blind and last summer she studied at Hampton Institute, Va. Mr. Wood, the supervisor, visited many schools for the blind in the west and north so he could bring back to the Atlanta association new ideas.

FREE DONATIONS

In the two years that the organization has conducted financial campaigns not only have Negroes responded but many white people have donated freely. Miss Ruth Stone, a former instructor at Peidmont College, became interested in the work and this year she heads one division in the financial effort.

At the present the association is housed in the First Congregational Church at Houston and Piedmonts Streets. The late Rev. J. C. Wright former pastor of the church, was the first president and made the church available to the association.

Outstanding among the needs of the association is a permanent home Because of the crowded program of the church, the association can use the space only three days a week. Even for three days, there is no space for a workshop for blind members.

A center that is opened each day is necessary for the program of the association to which the blind can come to work or feel free to come when they feel the need of companionship.

Many blind people need a place in which they may go for at least one hot meal a day because many live in houses where they do not have facilities to prepare their own meals, consequently they depend upon the people of the community to supplement their small incomes.

IN LOCAL INDUSTRY

This year nine blind men have been placed in local industry and their employers state their work is comparable and in some instances superior to other workers.

On the board of directors are 3 blind members, S. M. Martin, J. R. Smith and John Thornton. It is believed they can interpret the needs of the blind to the sighted members of the board.

Mr. Martin reported $300 last year during the financial campaign and now he leads the division of individual contributions in the amount of $197.

Mr. N. E. Simmons, until this year, a lay member has been responsible for $500 donated by his white friends.

Macon, Ga. Times January 11, 1947

Blind Students At School Here Move Downstairs

Plant for Negroes Branded Fire Trap

Students of the Georgia Negro Academy for the Blind at 241 Madison Street were moved to the ground and basement floors of the institution today after State School Superintendent M. D. Collins declared it was a fire trap and ordered it closed last night.

The colored children had previously been housed on the third floor, which has but one exit, a wooden stairway over the kitchen. Inability to use the stairway, in case of a fire, would have necessitated a jump of about 35 feet to the ground outside since there are no fire escapes, according to John S. Herndon, superintendent of the white and Negro schools for the blind here.

"There are now 45 students at the Negro school but the number will be more than 50 after some return from Christmas vacation trips," Herndon declared.

* * *

UNDER THE NEW arrangement, classes will now be held on the third floor, formerly sleeping quarters. The library and tuning room in the basement and various other rooms on the first floor will be used to accomodate the pupils at night.

* * *

HERNDON mentioned a possible solution to the problem of sleeping arrangements of the student's according to Superintendent Herndon.

Fund Drive Opened For Blind Negroes

The Metropolitan Atlanta Association for Colored Blind, a non-profit organization and a member of the American Association for the Blind, has started a campaign to raise funds for expenses during 1947. Last year a similar campaign raised $4,000, but with an enlarged program the Association hopes to raise much more this year.

There are more than 250 Negro blind registered with the Association. The program for 1947 includes the opening of a building as a service center and a workshop for the Negro blind.

Contributions may be mailed to headquarters, 600 Beckwith St.

Honor A. & T. Blind Graduate And Mother

John H. Hazel, who was graduated with highest honors from the A. and T. College at Greensboro, N. C., last week, is shown leaving the baccalaureate program. His mother, Mrs Phillip Hazel, of Greensboro, is guiding the brilliant blind lad

AIDS HANDICAPPED:

Foundation for Blind Pursues Fair Policy

NEW YORK—The American Foundation for the Blind, Inc., does not discriminate between blind persons because of color in its training program or other aids, the AFRO has been advised by Emily J. Klinkhart, membership secretary.

She reports that of 19 applicants beng considered for scholarships for 1947-48, six are colored, five from Southern States, and one a resident of New York State. Their vocational objectives range from teaching, religious instruction, clinical psychology, to social work.

300 Scholarships

The scholarship awards are around $300 a year, and are given only if financial help is not available from any other source.

The Foundation has continued this summer its special course for colored teachers of the deaf and blind from Southern States at Hampton Institute, in conjunction with its plan to give special training to most of the teachers already in this field.

Blind Vets Aided

The agency also aids several colored war veterans blinded during World War II through a special department set up for this purpose.

At the instigation of Helen Keller, counselor of the Foundation's Bureau of National and International Relations, the Department for the Deaf-Blind was recently added to the agency's many other activities.

Atlanta Ass'n For Colored Blind Added To Chest Agency

It has just been announced by the Budget Committee of the Greater Atlanta Community Chest and also by the Board of the Metropolitan Atlanta Association for Colored Blind, that the Chest has accepted the group as a member agency effective January 1, 1948.

According to the plan set forth by the Trustees of the Chest and approved by the Board of the Metropolitan Atlanta Association for Colored Blind, the Butler Street YMCA will assume responsibility for the operation and will include it as an Extension of the YMCA.

Both the Community Planning Council and the Greater Atlanta Community Chest agreed that inasmuch as 85 per cent of the work with the Colored Blind was recreational that it would be a normal and natural proceedure for this work to be supervised and to come under the program of an already existing agency of the Chest. Since the Butler Street YMCA operates a number of Extensions this work therefore, will be carried on as an Extension dealing exclusively with the handicapped Blind.

Col. A. T. Walden, President of the Metropolitan Atlanta Association for Colored Blind, expressed satisfaction last week at the acceptance of the Chest for the inclusion in the Budget because he pointed out that this work with the handicapped Blind was a vital work and one in which the whole city should have responsibility. He also stated that under this new set up, he explained the work would go forward with increased vigor so that a program might be maintained and explained that it was one that was not possible when the group depended upon volunteer subscribers which have never been adequate to meet the demands of the large numbr of Colored Blind which we have in Greater Atlanta.

Mr. Warren R. Cochrane, Executive Secretary of the Butler Street YMCA, pointed out also that there are more than 300 Colored Blind in Greater Atlanta and that a survey will be made immediately to register all Blind people.

PROF. J. P. WOOD AND MRS. CARRIE ENZER TO CONTINUE WORK WITH COLORED BLIND

Prof. J. P. Wood and Mrs. Carrie Enzer, who have worked so faithfully for the past several years, will continue as directors of the work. A house has been leased on Courtland Street and all of the work for the Blind will be carried on at this center. In addition, the group will work closely with the State Rehabilitation Department and other agencies in an effort to rehabilitate as many Blind persons as possible and to make as many as are susceptible available for work. In addition, an active recreation program will be carried on daily.

Mr. T. M. Alexander, Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Butler Street YMCA, also announced that the Board, at its last meeting, formally approved the affiliation of this group and said that he also hopes that now it will be possible to carry on a much more expanded program with this group.

The entire setup of the Metropolitan Atlanta Association for Colored Blind will be maintained and the present Board will constitute an Advisory Board to carry on as before in planning the program for the group.

Dec 1947

School For Negro Deaf To Open At Talladega

News, Birmingham

TALLADEGA, Ala., Dec. 20 — A great step has been taken towards helping the deaf Negro children in Alabama. Ala

After many delays due to shortages of material and labor, the new School for Negro Deaf will open on Monday, Dec. 29. Sun.

The new school is modern in every respect — fireproof, steam-heated and brilliantly lighted with fluorescent fixtures. Fixtures in the school are of the latest type. Film slides, maps, globes and charts are there for the convenience of the children. 12-21-47

The children have two-story brick dormitories, complete with steam heat and modern baths.

Three hot meals a day from one of the most modern cafeterias in Alabama will be provided for these children. Sun. 12-21-47

The new plant is one of the greatest forward steps in the history of the Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind. When all landscaping and grading is complete in the Spring, the total cost will be about $395,000.

50c 1947

General

Roanoke, Va. Times
March 6, 1947

NEGRO BAPTISTS GET HOME SITE

263-Acre Farm Purchased Near Petersburg

A 263-acre farm near Petersburg has been purchased for the establishment of a Virginia Negro Baptist Children's Home, it was announced yesterday by the Rev. A. L. James of Roanoke, chairman of the executive board and member of the board of trustees of the home.

Funds for the purchase of the farm, which cost $15,000 and includes a large residence and other smaller buildings, were donated by white and Negro Baptists of Virginia.

The project had its beginning in Roanoke in 1944 during the annual session of the White Baptist State convention, when it was decided to help the Negroes obtain a badly-needed orphanage. The convention later agreed to donate $10,000 if each of the two State Negro Baptist groups would give $5,000 each. Petersburg Baptists donated another $10,000 to the fund on the condition that the home would be established near that town, Mr. James said.

The home's executive board, consisting of eight Negro and two white Baptists, met in Petersburg yesterday and completed purchase of the property.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
March 27, 1947

Home for Aged Negroes Opened in Brunswick

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 27.—(AP)—A home for aged and needy Negroes costing $8,000 has been opened here with funds raised by the Good Will Club, a Negro organization. The home, built on land donated by the city, has eight rooms, two baths, a kitchen and dining room. Old furniture and cast-off hospital beds were donated and members of the club repaired and painted them.

White Youths Name Colored Boy Most

Nashville Tenn.

Popular Comrade

Phi. 12-26-47

Brooklyn, N. Y.—In a demonstration of democracy that opened the eyes of their elders, the young white residents of St. Vincent's Home for Boys at 66 Boerum Place last week honored Horace Lewis, 19, as the outstanding resident of the institution, basing their choice on the three traits of courtesy, co-operation and personality.

What makes the decision of the youths remarkable is the fact that less than 11 per cent of the boys in the institution are colored. 12-26-47

The contest was promoted by the Rev. William M. Casey, white rector of the home, to encourage interest among and promote the morale of the boys in the home. Horace Lewis winner of the contest, is a Western Union Telegraph messenger. He and Donald Stemmer, white, who ran second, received one-year passes to the Fabian Fox Theatre in Brooklyn. The passes were given by none other than the famed Hugh Casey, brilliant relief pitcher of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

MOST POPULAR—Voted the most popularyouth in Saint Vincent's Home for Boys in Brooklyn, N.Y., Horace Lewis (right), 19, receives a year's passes to a local movie house from Bob Casey (left), Brooklyn Dodger pitcher. The Rev. William M. Casey (center) is rector of the home, where about 90 per cent of the residents are white. The vote for Lewis was on th basis of courtesy, cooperation and personality.

Catholic Boys Vote Messenger Most 'Outstanding' in Home

Afro-American, Baltimore Md.
Sat. 12-27-47

NEW YORK—The youthful residents of St. Vincent's Home for Boys at 66 Boerum Pl., Brooklyn, less than 11% of whom are colored, last week named Horace Lewis, 19, a Western Union telegraph messenger, the outsanding resident at the home by popular vote. The factors considered were courtesy, co-operation and personality.

The contest was one of many innovations being sponsored by the Rev. William M. Casey, rector of the white, runner-up, received one-year passes to the Fabian Foz theatre in Brooklyn from Hugh Casey, Brooklyn Dodger pitcher.

50c 1947

Homes For Aged

Gotham Aged Women's Home Observes Diamond Anniversary

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—St. Philip's Home For Aged Women celebrated its 75th birthday July 24 as eleven Negro women and one white woman presented three bags of pennies, which they collected among themselves, to the institution's board of directors.

The home is the only institution of its kind in New York where aged Negro women may find haven, according to Mrs. William H. Norwood, treasurer.

The twelve residents of the home rehearsed the celebration ceremony Wednesday in preparation for the presentation of the collected coins. Mrs. Norwood, who received the gift, rehearsed with the aged women.

Sat-8-2-47

Youngest Resident 67

Mrs Catherine Howard, 67, is the youngest resident of the home. She was admitted this month. The oldest, Miss Emily Tyson, 96, is the oldest, having lived there for 30 years.

Miss Tyson is an outstanding reader and legend teller. She vividly relates the Civil War battle of Bull Run, President Lincoln's assassination, opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883 and the San Francisco Exposition.

Mrs. Norwood said the Negro operated institution does not bar women of any race, creed or color. Commenting on the gift from home's residents, she said although diamonds are usually associated with 75th birthdays, "some things are more precious than diamonds."

Sat-8-2-47

"Gratitude, when expressed from the heart is more satisfactory. This gift to St. Philip's home will be highly appreciated by the directors."